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Stifford and its Neighbourhood,
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MORE ABOUT

Stifford and its Neighbourhood,

PAST AND PRESENT.

(A SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME TO 'STIFFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD,
PAST AND PRESENT,' BY THE SAME AUTHOR.)

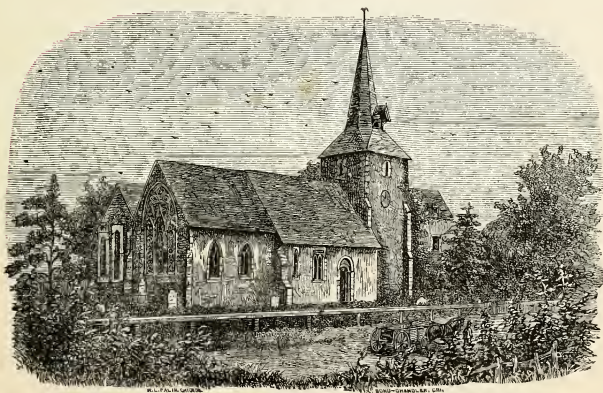
BY

WILLIAM PALIN, M.A. OXF. AND CAMB.,

RECTOR OF STIFFORD,

DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

~~~~~  
"THAT NOTHING BE LOST."  
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PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION,

1872 (35th OF VICTORIA).

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TO THE 1248138

RIGHT REV. THOMAS LEGH CLAUGHTON, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

AS A CHIEF PASTOR SUITED TO THESE PERILOUS TIMES,
THROUGHLY FURNISHED UNTO EVERY GOOD WORD AND WORK,

THIS HUMBLE ATTEMPT
TO QUICKEN HOME SYMPATHIES

IS, BY PERMISSION,

Dutifully and affectionately Dedicated

BY ONE OF HIS CLERGY,

THE AUTHOR.

Preface.

"It has often occurred to me," says a learned Baronet in a letter to the Author, "that a work of this kind might be made extremely interesting. I have heard that in some parts of Germany a journal of occurrences and events in the parish is kept by certain authorities in the township; how extremely interesting would such a register have been if it had been kept in many of the parishes in England! It is not too late now to commence such a book. Occurrences of sufficient interest should be entered, such as a brief description of the weather, the harvest, prices of provisions, mode of living and cost of it in the township, arrival and departure of families, marriages, etc.; also the measurement of and planting of trees, erection of houses, turning of roads, etc. I think it would increase the value of your work in future years if you gave a brief statement of the price of bread, wheat, etc., this year in and close to Stifford. In addition to the date, I should state, in the 34th year of Victoria, and, if room, give a short list of her descendants. This I venture to suggest entirely with a view to a distant future. . . . What extremely interesting registers would be open to later generations! whereas nearly everything at present is mere conjecture, for even in my time, at 'Rome itself,' I have seen the names of some of the finest buildings changed more than once."

The Author had nearly completed his task when these useful suggestions came to hand. It will be seen that he had to a great extent anticipated them.

The German practice alluded to may have something to do with inspiring the intense German love and devotion for Fatherland. Millions are made up of units. Patriotism has reference, not to geographical boundaries, but is made up of each man's *local and home associations and sympathies*, the promoting and kindling of which was the Author's object in this work. For a common purpose, defence, this individual home-love swells (as in the late

Franco-German war) into a mighty torrent sweeping all before it, but the torrent is made up of individual rills of sweet domestic interests and ties that the world wots not of.

The Author ventures to hope that his work moving in this direction may have, to the small extent of its circulation, a value that no mere literary excellence could give it.

The Author, in retiring, has to acknowledge the cordial reception given to his former volume, *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, by his numerous Subscribers and the Public Press, a set-off against pecuniary loss (the too probable result of such attempts as the present). He has also to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the same learned friends as were mentioned in the former volume.

In explanation of the delay of some months in the issue of this volume, he feels that he has only to explain that in the midst of its preparation, and when fairly in type, the severe labour it imposed, in addition to other duties, led to a dangerous and protracted illness, during which he was forbidden to write, or even see, a letter. By God's goodness he is now restored to health; but some will understand the many threads lost, some for ever, and the many embarrassments and complications in a sudden and long interruption at such a moment. He hopes and believes this explanation will be kindly accepted in excuse for many defects which will doubtless be found in a work like this, sufficiently embarrassing to the writer under more favourable circumstances.

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More about Stifford and its Neighbourhood.

ON SOME MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST CONNECTED WITH THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF STIFFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

HAVING been requested to furnish some account of such features in the Geological History of Stifford and its Neighbourhood as would seem to be of general interest, I have ventured to offer to the public the remarks found in this and the following pages. It is, however, more than possible that many readers of this volume, on discovering that this paper is devoted to a subject as uninviting as geology is often considered to be, will at once turn to something else which promises them more entertainment. Nor is this altogether to be wondered at; for we all know there are many details connected with this science which are hard to be understood by the uninitiated, and perhaps of but little interest to them even when interpreted; and people are apt to think that its sole object is the accumulation of these facts. Were this really the case, no one could reasonably expect that the British public would derive very much amusement from reading essays on the distribution of the species of Ammonites, or descriptions of the bones in the tails of Ichthyosaurs. But happily this is by no means a correct representation of this noble science. In fact, the geologist only studies these details in exactly the same spirit as the historian works at his interminable State papers, his faded musty parchments, and his wearisome statistics; he devotes so much time and labour to these relics of the past only to evolve from them the true subject of his research, which is none other than that history, which must be of surpassing interest to us all, the biography of "Mother Earth" herself.

For convenience this narrative has been divided into three great epochs. Thus we have the Primary age, which treats of the condition of the globe in the earliest times of which the investigations of man can find any account. The other two are respectively known as the "Secondary" and

* By Rev. H. Palin Gurney, B.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

“Tertiary” periods, whilst a few records of later vicissitudes have recently been grouped together by certain savants as the “Quaternary” formations.

I am not aware that any records of the physical or biological condition of Stifford and its neighbourhood during the Palæozoic or Primary epoch have ever been discovered. We know that in those times the trilobites were “struggling for existence” with their curious contemporaries, the bony-plated fishes and the slender graptolites, in the deep seas which then covered the whole of the western side of England. Later on we learn that somewhat more to the north those wonderful forests of ferns and conifers reared their dense foliage, to which we are indebted for that important source of our country’s wealth and greatness, our British coal fields. And thus we are able to trace, though not our own, the history of some spot or other in Great Britain from age to age till the Primary epoch is concluded and the Secondary has commenced.

But at length the oldest chapter in the history of these parishes comes before us. It carries us back to the close of the Secondary period, when we find Stifford buried beneath an enormous ocean. I suppose that every one has noticed a great patch of chalk, which commences a little way west of Purfleet Railway Station, and runs along the north side of the railway, as a low range of gently undulating hills, through the Thurrocks to West Tilbury. On arriving here the chalk may be seen to bifurcate, both branches soon terminating at the Thames. Now this chalk is part of an enormous bed, which runs from Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire, across the whole of the south-eastern part of England, and thence is continued on the continent, covering altogether a considerable part of Europe. It cannot be always discovered at the surface, for it is often concealed by other later beds. For instance, although we can find chalk in abundance in the country lying between the Mardike and the river Thames, yet if we cross the little stream we shall place ourselves upon a stiff clayey soil, all traces of the chalk having disappeared. But if we continue our journey northward we shall soon discover abundant evidences that we are once again upon the chalk.

Now geologists tell us that all this mass of chalk was deposited far from any shore, in the deep hollow of a great ocean, which teemed with many wondrous forms of living creatures. At the bottom of this ancient sea, amongst the calcareous mud, the sea-weed, and the forests of sponges, wandered the sea-urchin in his coat of mail. Above him elegantly-formed fish chased each other through the clear blue waters, and, could we have beheld the surface, we should have seen huge reptiles clumsily paddling their unwieldy carcasses to and fro. Some of these “oldest inhabitants” may still be visited in the chalk pits of the district, if any one will only take the trouble to look for them with the help of a little hammer—and a little patience.

But the most abundant fossils will probably escape detection, even by the most observant eye, if it be unaided by a lens. For let us pick out a little piece of chalk and examine it, to see if we can find any relics of these beings of the past. It may happen that we can observe none; we may merely seem to hold in our hands an aggregation of fine white dust. But if

we look at this same white dust by the aid of a good microscope, how different it will appear ! We shall see that these little grains are not all amorphous masses of calcium carbonate, as we might have supposed, but many of them beautifully-marked minute shells, which once belonged to creatures called by zoologists Foraminifera. And it is a wonderful reflection, to consider that out of these microscopic organisms the white chalk should be in great part built up ; that that important formation stretching across a good part of Europe, and often more than a thousand feet in thickness, should be so largely composed of these exquisitely beautiful shells, too small to be discovered by the naked eye. It is, perhaps, interesting to know that these little animals are still at work forming fresh chalk in the deepest parts of the Atlantic Ocean, and they have altered so little in the millions of years that have rolled by since their forefathers disported themselves in Stifford, that Professor Huxley assures us that if we were to take one of these minute shells (that called *Globigerina bulloides* for instance) from the Stifford chalk pits, and another from the ooze at the bottom of the Atlantic, the most acute and practised eye could detect no specific difference between them. Surely such conservatism ought to endear these little animals to the heart of every true Tory.

Such, then, are the most ancient records of this district, as we find them written in its chalk. We must now proceed to continue our history by means of its sands, its clays, and its gravels, from the very remote period which we have just been considering to the comparatively modern times when man first appeared upon the world that had been preparing for him during so many ages. And we may, perhaps, pause to remind ourselves at this point, that we are now consulting no untrustworthy chronicle, no fanciful romance. Every single statement is a truth. And although our inability to read it rightly may sometimes lead us into error, the fault is our own, and the accuracy of the Geological Record remains unimpeached. And so very wonderful are the revelations of this voice from the silent past, telling us of bygone days, when deep oceans rolled over the land on which we dwell, the waters of which teemed with hosts of strange creatures, which have long, long ago become utterly extinct, that we can surely sympathize with the feelings of our eloquent countryman, when he ventured to call this marvellous science "the voice of God revealed in facts."

Any one who is familiar with the large chalk pits which are to be found at Grays and Purfleet, can hardly have failed to notice the light-coloured quartzose sand, which there lies on the top of the chalk. There is generally to be seen a small band of flints forming a kind of boundary between the two strata. Sometimes, however, the sand makes incursions through it into the body of the chalk, and the tapering tubes and pear-shaped figures thus produced agreeably relieve the monotony of the section. These beds belong to a formation which has been called by Mr. Prestwich the "Thanet Sands," because it is very well seen in the isle of that name, as well as in the adjoining parts of Kent. If the strata be examined, it will be found that they frequently become more or less argillaceous towards the bottom,

although the sand never actually passes into a clay. Concretionary masses of sandstone are also by no means rare.

These beds are not nearly so widely distributed as the chalk, nor do they ever assume any great thickness. In the Isle of Thanet they probably attain their maximum, and are about 90 feet thick. Eastward of this point they very rapidly thin out, and soon disappear altogether, but westward they may be traced following the course of the Thames across the London Basin as far as Windsor. Here they are not above 4 feet in thickness, and a little beyond they wholly disappear.

The fossils found in these sands are neither very numerous nor very interesting. Those that are known indicate a continuance of marine conditions in "the neighbourhood," although the cretaceous ocean had already become comparatively shallow. In fact both the palæontological and the physical characters of these beds lead us to believe that they were formed in water of no great depth, and not very far from the shore.

We have already stated that the chalk was deposited at the close of the Secondary period. The Thanet sands, which immediately follow it in the chronological sequence, are therefore the most ancient of all the Tertiary formations, and thus form the oldest member of the lowest group of these, which Sir Charles Lyell has called the Eocene group, or division. This name, "Eocene," derived from the two Greek words *ἥως* and *καινός*, was applied by him to these strata, because among its fossil shells there is found a certain proportion (though an extremely small one) of species now living on our globe. This may be looked upon as indicating the dawn of the existing state of the testaceous fauna, no recent species having been detected in any of the Secondary rocks.

Hitherto we have confined our observations to the country lying on the south side of the Mardike, but if we now cross that stream we shall soon perceive a striking change in the general character of the soil. Instead of the comparatively light land which is most frequently found in a district traversed by chalk and sands, we shall find the ground heavy and tenacious; and if a section be laid open for inspection it will be seen that we are now standing upon a stiff, brownish-coloured clay. As this stratum is found to be that on which the metropolis is built, geologists have called it the "London Clay." It is by no means, however, confined to Middlesex and Essex, for we may trace it from Wiltshire to Suffolk, on one side of the Thames, and to the Isle of Thanet on the other. Beds of a similar character have also been found in Hampshire, and there is reason to believe that these were once continuous with those which we are now considering. In both cases the lowest strata of the formation are found to contain much sand; whilst the bottom, or "basement bed," which serves to separate it from the next series, is found to consist almost invariably of a layer of rounded flint pebbles. But the Hampshire clays often have rather a bluish-gray colour, whilst those in the centre of England are more brown. The former also contain occasionally clayey sands, which are sometimes compacted into quite a hard stone; nodules of argillaceous ironstone are also not uncommon. In the London

Basin, on the other hand, we very frequently meet with layers of concretions, known as septaria, or cement stones, because in many localities, as at Harwich, they are found in sufficient numbers to be worked for the manufacture of Roman cement.

This formation may be well studied in the Isle of Sheppey, where its thickness is considered by Mr. Prestwich to be more than 500 feet. A great many fossils, of various kinds, have been discovered in these strata, but none possess greater interest than the fossil fruits. These are especially plentiful in the uppermost 50 feet, and are chiefly found on the beach, where the sea has washed away the clay of the rapidly wasting cliffs. These fruits, strange to say, are of a distinctly tropical character. For instance, there are a great many nuts of palms, especially of a species intermediate to the cocoa-nut tribe and the screw palms, which in our days only grows in the Molucca and Philippine Islands. Three kinds of custard apples have been found, together with several fruits of the gourd and melon family. Lastly, collectors have obtained a large number of fir cones, which are quite different to those which are produced by English trees now, but which resemble very closely certain Australian firs.

The contiguity of land to the waters in which the London Clay was deposited, may be inferred, not only from these vegetable remains, but also from the teeth and bones of certain species of crocodiles and turtles which accompany them; for these animals always resort to some shore to lay their eggs. Still further confirmatory evidence on this point is presented by distinct traces of several quadrupeds and birds.

With the exception of a sea-snake, nearly thirteen feet in length (*Palaeophis toliapicus*), the marine fossils of this formation do not offer many points of interest to the general reader. They serve, however, clearly to indicate that this clay was thrown down in salt water, and was not in any degree what is technically understood by a fluvial deposit. They also afford additional testimony in favour of the existence of a much warmer climate in "the neighbourhood," when these beds were deposited, than is to be found there at present.

Such is the interesting and wonderful Chapter of our History, which is to be read in these pages of clay. We have learnt from them that the waves of the ancient sea still rolled above our pleasant fields, although we no longer find the same great depth of water which existed in the enormous ocean of the Chalk Period. Ages upon ages have passed away since then, whilst the waters have become gradually shallower, and the average temperature has as steadily increased. At no great distance, too, a vast continent has risen from the deep, which, though at first barren and desolate, has by degrees become richly clothed with dense forests of tropical palms and Australian firs, with many other curiously foreign plants. At least one mighty river found its way through these luxuriant woods, upon whose muddy banks the crocodile and the gavia might have been seen, lazily basking their uncouth forms in the hot sun, blinking the while at their neighbours—strange beasts, some like huge tapirs, others resembling opossums, all very different from

anything now to be seen in this part of the world—who came to the stream, from time to time, to quench their thirst, whilst overhead the vulture-like lithornis, pausing in his solitary flight, sought his prey with keen and hungry eyes.

It is very probable that no long interval intervened between this period and the emergence of our neighbourhood from beneath the waves; but, for many ages, we cannot find any very distinct record of its vicissitudes. We know, however, from the geological evidence of other parts of the country, that from this period the annual temperature began to decrease, till at length, after the lapse of very many centuries, the climate became just as arctic in its character as it before was tropical. The refrigeration was so intense that the land was covered with glaciers, whilst enormous icebergs jostled each other in the neighbouring seas, which by the way no doubt prevailed, during at least part of the glaciation, over the greater part of the North of England. Thick beds of chiefly unstratified sand, or clay, bear unquestionable testimony to the duration and intensity of the cold. This formation is variously known as the "Till," the "Drift," or the "Boulder Clays," the latter name being applied to it from the numerous blocks and boulders, which the ice appears to have torn from their original situations, and to have transported, sometimes many miles, to deposit them promiscuously in this chocolate- or reddish-coloured clay. These beds may be seen in many places in the east and north of Essex, but they extend more or less over the greater part of the north of Europe. Sometimes they are found on the tops of high mountains, as for instance on Moel Tryfaen, in North Wales, where the late Mr. Trimmer discovered them at a height of 1400 feet above the sea-level. Shells are occasionally found in this glacial clay, as for example in the locality last-mentioned; and it is worthy of remark that almost all these may be referred to existing species, although some of them now live only on the coasts of Iceland, Greenland, or Spitzbergen, while others are to be obtained on the northern shores of our own islands. After this cold had lasted a certain period, the country probably rose from the ocean for the last time before the appearance of mankind, and whilst the physical geography gradually approximated more and more to the present configuration of the surface, the climate simultaneously became less rigorous and more temperate, and more like that which we now enjoy.

A great discussion has agitated the geological world, as to whether the brick-earth of the brickfields lying between Grays and Little Thurrock is to be referred to a period before or after that of which we have just been speaking. These deposits were first described by Professor Morris, in a valuable paper published in 'Loudon's Magazine' in 1836. He, however, abstained from drawing any conclusions with respect to their exact age. Dr. Falconer, writing in 1857, inferred from the organic remains that they were older than any part of the Boulder Clay. But, on the other hand, Mr. Prestwich, in 1864, considered some similar beds at Ilford to be newer than the glacial period, which opinion was supported by Mr. Searles Wood, junior, in 1866, who also expressed his conviction that the Grays brick-earth

is newer than that at the former locality, and, *à fortiori*, more modern than the Till. A very exhaustive paper has been written upon this subject by Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, of Oxford, which appears in the 'Journal of the Geological Society of London,' vol. xxiii.; and to this I must refer such of my readers as may take sufficient interest in this question to wish to investigate it more fully. In this able and valuable essay Mr. Dawkins considers the evidence under two heads, namely, physical and palæontological. With regard to the first, he shows from a section on the north side of Mr. Pearson's pit, that the greatest part of the strata are "undoubtedly the result of currents of fresh water, free from gravel-laden ice," whilst immediately above these is a bed containing angular and water-worn flints, which is much contorted, and deposited very irregularly. This he considers to be due to the action of ice under some form or other, and probably produced during some part of the glacial period. Upon this is found a superficial surface soil, of some two or three feet in thickness. Hence he would infer that the first set of sands, clays, and gravels was deposited in a comparatively temperate period, during which the water was not burdened with any floating ice. This he considers to be proved "by the even bedding and the horizontality of the beds." Then, after an interval of uncertain duration, represented in the section by the erosion of the uppermost of the latter strata, came a period of intense cold, in which the ice scraped together into a confused jumble all the stones, clay, and sand within its reach. Lastly, he looks upon the "rain wash," or surface bed, as an indication of the return of temperate conditions to the valley of the Thames.

The palæontological evidence is very copious, and many interesting fossils have been obtained from these pits. For instance, a shell called *Cyrena fluminalis* has been found in great abundance, which now exists no nearer than the Nile; and lying by its side another freshwater bivalve (*Unio littoralis*), which is now extinct in Britain, although still living on the Seine and Loire in France. Bones of two species of rhinoceros have also been discovered, besides traces of a hippopotamus, a bear, a beaver, and a hyæna. But perhaps the most interesting of all these old inhabitants of our district are the elephants, which formerly flourished in these parts to such an extent that, as Sir John Herschel relates in his admirable treatise on Physical Geography, the largest fossil elephant known was discovered in this locality. The skeleton when found was nearly complete, but it was broken up by the workmen and sold as bone manure to a neighbouring farmer; only one metatarsal bone finding its way to our national collection. The remains of these animals, it will be remembered, are only found in this pit, in those beds which are considered by Mr. Dawkins to be of an age anterior to the great refrigeration epoch. In a conversation which I had with Mr. Etheridge, of the Geological Survey, a few months back, he seemed to incline to the opinion that these brick-earths had been deposited in a fresh-water lake, which has, of course, long ago become filled up, and has disappeared. Mr. A. Taylor, in a masterly paper on the Quaternary Gravels, published in the 'Quarterly Journal' of February, 1869, refers all the fossiliferous "Quater-

nary" strata of the Thames valley to the action of the ancient Thames, which he considers to have been divided at this distant period into two channels at Grays, one of which was occupied by these stratified fluvatile deposits, which are intercalated between the upper and lower gravels of the clay pits.

The most modern of all the formations in the neighbourhood are to be found close to the bank of the present river. These are alluvial, or vegetable deposits, which sometimes consist so entirely of leaves and prostrate trunks of trees as to have received the popular name of the "Sunken forests of the Thames." They may be well examined near Thurrock, and as they are found in that locality to consist largely of a species of oak, it has been conjectured with much plausibility that this name has been derived from "Thor's Oak," and was applied to these parishes from the character of the woods which then flourished in them.

But having thus arrived at historical times, the task of the geologist is for the present at an end, and we must leave the continuation of the narrative to the historian. We have briefly sketched a few of the many vicissitudes which have befallen our "neighbourhood," from the days when it lay buried beneath the cretaceous ocean up to the time when man first appeared upon the scene. What particular advantage was gained by its passage through a certain stage we cannot presume to conjecture, so great is our ignorance, even in these days of boasted knowledge and enlightenment. Some who consider, with a modern poet, that "Earth goes by chemic forces," will doubtless look upon these changes as the rigorous performance of an inflexible and "self-evolving fate;" but even these cannot but be struck with the inexplicable complexity of its revolutions. A far deeper and more real wisdom is to be found in the hymn which the blind and unscientific old Puritan places in the mouths of our first parents when they sang,—

"These are Thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty, Thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; Thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable, who sitt'st above these heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these Thy lowest works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

ON THE ANCESTRY OF BISHOP ANDREWES, AND HIS CONNECTION WITH HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL.

By H. W. KING.*

I gladly avail myself of the honour of recording in this volume some new facts in relation to the family history of that eminent Prelate, Dr. Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester; nor could I have desired a more

* Secretary of the Essex Archæological Society.

suitable vehicle, inasmuch as my chief purpose is to prove that, although the Bishop's biographer has stated that he was of an ancient Suffolk family, (which may possibly be remotely true,) his immediate ancestors were of Horndon-on-the-Hill, a fact which I think has never before been asserted. I had long ago instinctively connected the wife of Robert Salmon, of Leigh, in the hundred of Rochford, with the family of Andrews of Horndon-on-the-Hill. Very recently, and while the present volume was in the press, the discovery and perusal of the will of Martha Salmon, proved in 1653, in which she desires to be buried in the church of All Hallows Barking, on Tower Hill, and as near to the tomb of her father as might be with conveniency, and speaks of her late deceased brother, Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, afforded a clue to the complete elucidation of the Andrewes pedigree, for which I am exclusively indebted to my friend Colonel Chester; for having placed the clue in his hands, he searched out and furnished me with abstracts of the Andrewes wills and other evidences, from which I have compiled the Pedigree appended to this memoir, and to whom, therefore, I justly concede whatever credit may be accorded by the reader for the result of the discoveries.

It is not my present purpose, nor will it, I presume, be thought necessary, to give more than a brief outline of the life of Bishop Andrewes. That he was one of the most eminent of the long succession of bishops of the Church in England—a distinguished scholar, a profound and learned theologian, a man of saintly piety and unbounded charity, would be the universal testimony. My object is to show, that, although born in the parish of All Hallows Barking, yet both his father and grandfather were of Horndon-on-the-Hill, and therefore to claim for the bishop an Essex ancestry.

It is probable, certainly, that his grandfather may have been of a Suffolk family, for the Bishop's biographer, Henry Isaacson, who had been for many years his amanuensis, and whom therefore we may naturally assume to have been correctly informed, says: "He was born in London of honest and religious parents; his father, having for the most of his life used the sea, in his latter time became one of the Society and Master of the Holy Trinity, commonly called the Trinity House, and *was descended from the ancient family of the Andrewes in Suffolk.*"* Be this, however, as it may, Thomas Andrewes, the Bishop's father, was most certainly born at Horndon-on-the-Hill, as he expressly declares in his will, and at the time of his death, in 1593, was possessed of a farm and lands, there known as Yore, Oke, and Claves, as well as of the manor or farm of Borrells, in the parish of Rawreth, and of the advowson of the church there.† He describes himself at the date of his will, June 23rd, 1593, as of the parish of All Saints, Barking,

* I have not been able to find any evidence of this. The only pedigree of Andrews recorded in the Visitations of Suffolk, preserved in the College of Arms, namely, Andrewes of Bury St. Edmunds, bears quite different arms.

† At what date the Andrewes family obtained this advowson does not appear, as there is no record of a presentation in the registry for nearly a century, namely, from 31st January, 1576-7, when the Hollingworth family presented, until 11th March, 1666-7, when it was in the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, by the bequest of Bishop Andrewes.

Tower Hill, mariner. Joane Andrewes, his widow, of the same parish, by will dated February 9th, 1594-5, and proved January 14th, 1597-8, desires to be buried in the 'quire' of the said church, hard by the body of her late husband.

Lancelot, their eldest son, had achieved considerable eminence and obtained high preferment in the church prior to their death; and it may probably interest many readers, to whom memoirs of this remarkable man are not readily accessible, if we give briefly the dates of some of the chief events of his life, and of his rapid advancement to the various dignities to which he attained.

He was born in the year 1555. About 1563, he was sent to the Coopers' School, in Ratcliffe, and from thence, in 1565, to Merchant Taylors' School. In 1571, he became a scholar of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and in the same year obtained a scholarship at Jesus. In February, 1574, he took the degree of B.A., and in October, 1576, was elected a Fellow of Pembroke Hall. In 1580, he was admitted to Deacon's Orders, and became Junior Treasurer of his college; in the succeeding year, Senior Treasurer, and was incorporated M.A. at Oxford. In 1586, he was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon, and about the same time chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift and Queen Elizabeth. In 1589, he obtained the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Prebendal stalls in Southwark and St. Paul's Cathedral, was appointed Master of his college, and took the degree of D.D. In 1597, he became a Prebendary of Westminster, and, in 1601, Dean of that church.

In 1603, he was at the Hampton Court Conference, where he specially defended the use of the cross in baptism; and in July of the same year, he was appointed one of the translators of the Bible. The part entrusted to him and his company, was the translation of the Pentateuch, and the history from the book of Joshua to the first book of Chronicles, exclusive.

On the 3rd of November, 1605, he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester, and in the same year was appointed Lord High Almoner, and resigned the mastership of Pembroke Hall.

On the 22nd September, 1609, he was translated to the Bishopric of Ely; and on the 29th September, 1616, was chosen a Privy Councillor of England. On the 1st January, 1619, he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, and on the 18th February in the same year, was translated from Ely to the Bishopric of Winchester.* Dying 25th September, 1626, at the age of 71, he was buried with great pomp in the church of St. Saviour, Southwark, where his monument, with recumbent effigy in the robes of the order of the Garter, yet remains.

The following funeral certificate† was on the occasion of that solemnity recorded on vellum in the books of the College of Arms. Over it are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the See of Winchester, impaling

* Lib. Anglo-Catholic Theology. Andrewes.

† I have taken this from the certified copy by Mr. Thomas W. King, York Herald, as printed in Mr. Bliss's edition of the work of Bishop Andrewes, but I had previously examined the original record.

Andrewes, viz. Arg., on a bend engrailed between two cottises Sa. three mullets or.

"The Right reverend father in God Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, Deane of his Ma^{ty} Chappell, prelate of y^e moste noble Order of y^e Garter, and one of his Ma^{ty} most honourable priuie Councell, Departed this mortall life at Winchester house in Southwark on fryday being y^e 26th of September 1626 whose funerall was most honourably solemnized according to his degree on Saterdag y^e 11th of November following and proceeded from his house aforesaid to the parish church of St. Saviours in Southwark, where his body lieth interred. This most reuerend father in God having spent his whole course of his life piously and Religiously, and attayned to the age of 71 years and months all y^t tyme living a single life, died, most charitably disposing of a great part of his estate to his kindred, servants and friends, but y^e greatest parte to Charitable uses partly appoynted by himselfe and partly lefte to y^e discretion of Mr. John Parker Esquior (& one tyme elected Alderman of London, and payed his fyne) whom he made his sole Executor, he being a man of whose integrity he had a great confidence y^t all things should be accomplished according to his owne desire. And who hath not fayled in any thing either in doing him honour or fulfilling y^t great trust and charge committed vnto him by his last will.

"This funerall was ordered and directed by S^r William Segar, Garter principall King, Henry S^t. George, Richmond Herald, and George Owen, Rouge Crosse. The Bishop of Duresme * chiefe mourner, assisted by Dr. Andrews,† brother of y^e Defunct. Mr. Burrell,‡ Mr. Salmon,§ Mr. Roger Andrews,|| and Mr. Rooke. The great banner borne by Mr. William Andrews.** The 4 bannerolls by Mr. Princeps,†† Mr. Samuel Burwell,‡‡ Peter Salmon,§§ and Mr. Thomas Andrews.||||

"The corps assisted by Docter Collins,*** Docter Beale,††† Docter

* Dr. Richard Neile, Andrewes' successor in the see of Winchester.

† The Bishop's brother.

‡ Husband of Mary Andrewes, the Bishop's sister.

§ Robert Salmon, of Leigh, Essex, and of Stepney, Master of Trinity House, and husband of Martha Andrewes.

|| The Bishop's brother, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

** The Rev. William Andrewes, nephew to the Bishop.

†† Mr. Thomas Princeps, son of the Bishop's sister, Martha, by her first husband. He was a member, I believe, of the Mercers' Company.

‡‡ Third son of Mr. William Burrell, husband of Mary Andrews.

§§ Mr. Peter Salmon, second son of Robert Salmon, and nephew of the Bishop. An eminent physician, born at Leigh, Essex, and educated at Eton College. Proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, March, 1618-19. Graduated B.A. 1622-3, M.A. 1626. Took degree of M.D. at Padua, September 4th, 1630. Had lic. nce to practise, 1631. Incorporated M.D. at Oxford, July 9th, 1633. Admitted Candidate of College of Physicians, April 8th, 1639. Died November, 1675.

|||| The Bishop's nephew, son of his brother Thomas.

*** Samuel Collins, collated by Bishop Andrewes to the sixth stall in Ely Cathedral, February 19th, 1617.

††† Jerome Beale, sometime Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Rector of Nuthurst, Sussex, Prebendary of Chichester and Ely, Master of Pembroke Hall, 1618-19, Vice-Chancellor, 1622, Chaplain and Sub-Almoner to James I.

Wrenne,* and Docter Greene.† This certificate is taken by Henry St. George, Richmond, and is testified by y^e subscriptions of Mr. John Parker aforesaid his Executor.”

The patrimony and inheritance of Rawreth, in Essex, to which Bishop Andrewes succeeded, and which Morant states that he had not been able to discover, was the advowson of the church and the reversion of a moiety of the manor of Borrells upon the death of his mother, which took place in January, 1598; the other moiety was left to his brother Nicholas, with option to Lancelot to purchase it for £100 within one year, which presumably he effected.

The manors of Malgraves, in Horndon, and Goldsmiths, in Langdon, mentioned by Morant as belonging to Thomas Andrews, Esq., citizen of London, obviously could not have come into his possession before 1623, and most probably later, but whether by purchase or otherwise does not appear; it tends, however, to prove the connection of the family with that district, and it was a very natural desire to acquire lands in the parish whence the family originally sprang. The Bishop, among his numerous charitable bequests, gave a legacy of £10 to the poor of Horndon, and £5 to the poor of Rawreth.

Nicholas, the next brother of the Bishop, died apparently but a short time before him, as letters of administration were granted to his son, William Andrewes, clerk in Holy Orders, on the very day that the Bishop departed this life. Thomas, the third brother, was a draper in London, and died in November, 1625, leaving issue.‡

Roger, the fourth brother, was in Holy Orders. He became Fellow of Pembroke Hall; was Vicar of Chigwell, Essex; Prebendary, Chancellor and Archdeacon of Chichester; Vicar of Cowfold, Sussex; Rector of Emmett, Norfolk; Prebendary of Ely, 1617; Prebendary of Winchester, 1625; and Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, all conferred upon him by his brother Lancelot.

Mary, the Bishop's eldest sister, was the wife of Wm. Burrell, of Ratcliffe, shipwright, by whom she had six sons and two daughters.

Martha, his other sister, married first to Robert Princep, of London, by whom she had a son and daughter. She married secondly to Robert Salmon, Esq., of Leigh, Essex, a wealthy merchant and ship owner, Master of the Trinity House in 1617, who died in 1641, and is buried in the north chapel of Leigh church “with his ancestors of 300 years' continuance.” There is a marble monument to his memory in the north wall, with a finely executed and lifelike demi-effigy in a niche. Upon the entablature is an inscription in Latin and English, and at the top of the monument are the arms of Salmon impaling Andrews. He had a house in Stepney, where he died, leaving issue.

* Matthew Wren, chaplain to Andrewes, afterwards the celebrated Bishop of Hereford, Norwich and Ely.

† Christopher Green, of C. C. C. Oxford. See Wood's ‘Fasti Oxonienses,’ vol. i. p. 407.

‡ He died possessed of the farm called Gore-Oke, in Horndon-on-the-Hill, which he gave by will to his son Thomas.

Every memoir of Bishop Andrewes that I have consulted is little else than a reproduction, or an abridgement, of the Life originally published by Isaacson, in 1650. In the corrected edition of the works of Bishop Andrewes, edited by the Rev. James Bliss, Isaacson's memoir is reprinted, and enriched with valuable notes by the editor. I have been able to make some additions to these in the present paper with reference to particular persons.

The Bishop's will and subsequent *Sententia*, the funeral certificate, and a skeleton descent drawn from the will and parish registers of Barking, were also published by the editor. From the abstracts of the Andrewes wills contributed by Colonel Chester, I am now able to give a more complete Pedigree than has previously been compiled; authenticated at every point. (See *postea*, *sub* HORDON-ON-THE-HILL.)

We have now clearly established the fact that Horndon-on-the-Hill was Bishop Andrewes' ancestral home—the birthplace of his father. The village has perchance but barely missed the honour of having been the birthplace of his illustrious son, but has at least some claim to share the honour which that distinguished name confers.

HISTORY OF THE LENNARD FAMILY.

A 'History of the Family of Lennard' was written by Lord Dacre, and left by him in two folio volumes MS., transcribed from the original by Rev. Geo. Patrick, Vicar of Aveley, 1777. A copy of the above, together with its continuation, has been handed to the author by Henry Barrett Lennard, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, from which source the ensuing notice has been compiled.

The authorities are given throughout, consisting of visitations and countless other public histories and documents, besides family records, pedigrees, wills, etc.

In the first page of the original appears the following, in Lord Dacre's own handwriting:—

"The following account of my ancestors, and of the worthy family [the Barretts] that adopted us, was compiled by me, out of the respect I bear their memory, to preserve some satisfactory knowledge of them, by particulars, many of which else must, and the rest would probably after my time have been lost. And was thus fairly and elegantly transcribed from the rudely written original, an. 1777, by Mr. George Patrick, Vicar of Aveley. DACRE."

The writer, Thomas Barrett Lennard, was the last Lennard Lord Dacre, who died at Belhus, and was buried at Aveley, 1786.

Lord Dacre begins: "This family, which long held rank amongst those of the first note in Kent, was resident at Chevening, in that county, which

lies in that pleasant and well-inhabited vale called Holmesdale (three miles from Sevenoak), at least as early as the reign of K. Hen. VI., when we find George Lennard living there, though the name occurs as of good consideration a century before in the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, which appears by the return of a jury," etc.

Following the thread of the history, he describes the families of Lennard, Vaux, Multon, Dacre, Fynes, Lord Dacre of the South, Lord Dacre of the North, all connected with the Lennard family, many members of all which appear to have been mixed up with the wars and diplomacies of the several periods, and whom it is impossible to do much more than allude to in this place. The most important in present local interest is the Lennard and Dacre element, though that was not connected with the Barretts of Belhus until the middle of the seventeenth century, as will be seen hereafter, and to this we shall mainly confine ourselves.

The following, told of Thomas, Lord Dacre of the South, is quoted as a melancholy illustration of the violence done in the name of law, the court intrigues, and the aristocratic amusements of the time:—

"In 29 Hen. VIII. we find him already introduced into the court of that Prince, being at the christening of his son, Edward Prince of Wales,* appointed in the service of the spice, wine, etc. in the chapel after the baptism, to bear the spice plate to the Lady Mary, the godmother, and to the Lady Elizabeth, as the Lord Montagu was to uncover the plate, the Lords Delamare and Hastings to bear the cup to them,† and the Lord of Cobham the wafers. In 32 Hen. VIII., upon the Lady Ann of Cleves' arrival in England, he, with the Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Mountjoy, met her with a numerous company of knights and gentlemen upon Kirkham Down, beyond Canterbury, and conducted her to Rochester, and the next day to Blackheath, when the king first saw her. But the year following, viz. 33 Hen. VIII., going with other young persons one night from Hurstmonceaux to steal a deer out of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, a frolic usual enough in those times, it so happened that a fray ensued between some of them who went out with him and the park-keepers, in which one of the latter received an unlucky blow, of which, after languishing some days, he died. And though this Thomas was not present,‡ but in another part of the park, for they had separated themselves at their first coming there, yet was he found guilty of murder, and suffered for it. However, our historians agree there never was more reason for tempering this rigour of the law with mercy than in this case,§ especially as he was esteemed of a most hopeful and promising disposition.|| But, as some of them add, it was his estate that caused his destruction; the courtiers who coveted it and knew not how strongly it was entailed, pushing on his ruin. And so says also his son-in-law, Sampson Lennard, Esquire, in his MS., that it was by the means of two privy councillors, whose names he

* Add. Coll. Leland, vol. iv.

‡ Camden, Dugdale, Stow, Holinshed, Goodwyn, etc.

|| Holinshed, Camden's Hist. Eliz., etc.

† Holinshed and Stow, etc.

§ Lord Ch. Just. Hale's Pleas.

would not mention, who gaped for his substance, which however they missed, it being so strongly entailed. At Belhus is a portrait of his wife, on panel by Lucas de Heer, writing a letter, which tradition asserts to have been addressed defiantly to the King to this effect; her husband's portrait in the background. Some say that he was persuaded to take the affair upon his own hands for the purpose of saving his vassals (a thing not uncommon in those days), as he was further prevailed upon to believe that the affair would be easily passed over by the King (though the Law Reports contradict this statement) who, being excessively capricious and worked upon by the false friends of the unfortunate nobleman, condemned him to death. He was therefore attainted, his honours forfeited, and executed at Tyburn,* having previously done penance in Westminster Abbey. He was but twenty-four years of age when he suffered death, and left issue by Mary his wife, daughter of George Neville, Lord Abergavenny, by Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, two sons, Thomas who died young, and Gregory, and one daughter, Margaret, who were restored in blood and honours by Act of Parl. 1st Eliz." This son "Gregory, Lord Dacre, was with the Lord Lincoln with his embassy into France, 14 Eliz.," and directed his wife surviving him to found an endowment, which has an especial interest at this moment, from the attempt (stoutly resisted by the Corporation of London, and forming just now a prominent subject of controversy) of the Endowed Schools' Commissioners to discourage all further endowments by alienating, among others, the one referred to in the following extract:—"He (Gregory, Lord Dacre) married Ann, daughter of Lord Buckhurst, which Lady Ann, in consequence of the intention of Gregory, Lord Dacre, her husband, founded and amply endowed after his death an alms-house in Tothill Fields,† Westminster, for ten poor men and as many women. This is still called 'Lady Dacre's Almshouses and Emanuel Hospital,' and has since fallen into the hands of the Court of Aldermen, who have the management of the whole. They both are interred under a fine tomb, on which are their effigies, in the Old Church of Chelsea, where they had a country house, which Gregory, Lord Dacre, as appears by an Inquisition taken in 37 Eliz. at Sevenoak, in Kent, died at Chelsea, 26 September, the foregoing year, without issue; and Ann, his wife, the 14th of May last past; and that Margaret his sister was then of the age of forty years, and Lady and Baroness Dacre. Which Margaret laying claim to the Barony upon her brother's death, Queen Elizabeth referred the matter to the Lords Burleigh and Howard, to examine and enquire whether her claim were good, which, after mature consideration, they allowed to be."

Her husband was Sampson Lennard, Esq., of Chevening, by whom she had seven children.

"This Sampson Lennard was Sheriff of Kent in 33 Eliz., also a member in most of the Parliaments of that reign, and lived in a very honourable and

* There is a tomb to him in Hurstmonceaux Church, north side of the altar.

† Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre's house, Tothill Street, now the house of Sir Thomas Cecil, Lord Burleigh.—*Stow's Survey of the City of Westminster*, p. 2, ed. 1720.

hospitable manner, as his son-in-law, Sir Francis Burnham, mentions in the account of his own family, adding, 'that in all respects it was so brave a fashion, as made the being with his said father-in-law (with whom he resided twelve months after his marriage) very delightful to him, as he had always from all hands very loving and noble treatment.' Mr. Camden, in his 'Britannia,' speaks of him as a person of great worth and politeness."

He wrote a 'History of the Waldenses.'

He survived his wife, Margaret, Baroness Dacre, and immediately after her decease a patent of precedency, as eldest son of Lord Dacre of the South, was conferred on himself in right of his wife, and it is inferred from the terms of the patent (James I.) that he held some office about the Court.

In the account of Hurstmonceaux, "he died, aged 71, A.D. 1615, and was buried in Chevening church, with the Lady Dacre his wife, under a noble monument, on which are both their effigies in full proportion, with their children kneeling around."

Of these seven children, Margaret married Sir Thomas Waller, the Parliamentary General.

The Barony of Dacre had passed, on his mother's death, to their eldest son, Sir Henry Lennard.

This marriage of Sampson Lennard to Baroness Dacre seems to have been the first introduction of the Lennard element into the Dacre family; or, as the MS. has it, "of the Barony of Dacre into the Lennard family."

And now we come for the first time to the connection of the Lennard-Dacre family with the Barretts, by the first Lennard holding the title; Sir Henry Lennard above-mentioned, marrying the widow of George Barrett, Esq., of Belhus.

Sir William Brown, in his letters, describes him as much esteemed by the Queen, and on the most intimate terms with the Earl of Pembroke and his Countess (the celebrated and accomplished sister of Sir Philip Sidney), as well as Earl William, their son.* "Being," says the MS., "amongst the first characters of these times, it must reflect honour on any persons to appear of the number of their intimate friends. He was knighted on the battle field at the siege of Cadiz, by the Earl of Essex; and his kinsman, Sampson Lennard, the herald, author of the well-known translation of 'Charron on Wisdom' and the 'History of the Albigenses,' was amongst his followers. They were both present at the death of Sir Philip Sydney. This Henry, as appears by the parish register of Chevening, was buried there 9th August, 1616, and his widow on the 30th September following. Their eldest son, Richard, Lord Dacre, rebuilt, etc. his seat at Chevening upon a plan of Inigo Jones." By his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dudley, Lord North, he had a son named Richard, whose son, also named Richard, afterwards took the surname of Barrett, for good reasons which will be stated in their place, thus developing the connection with the Barretts into a connection with Belhus and Aveley. This Richard, Lord Dacre, died August 18th, at his seat at Hurstmonceaux, and was buried in the parish church there.

* *Vide* Clar. Hist. fol. vol. i. p. 44, and Walpole's 'Noble Authors.'

"Francis, Lord Dacre, the eldest son and heir of Richard, was under age at the time of his father's death. In the reign of Charles I., when those unhappy misunderstandings arose between the King and Parliament, he sided with the latter, and was a person much considered by that party, as may be gathered from the affairs of consequence he had an especial share in, being in particular one of those whom the Parliament, in 1641, selected and recommended to the King to be Lords Lieutenants and Curators of the several counties, Hertfordshire being allotted to him; but in the end, finding that the power was transferred into the hands of those who were running everything into confusion and anarchy, he would by no means be brought to side with them, but opposed their measures, and at length, when he found it was impossible to do any good there, he retired to his seat at Hurstmonceaux, as did several other peers, till the ordinance for trying the King was brought in, when he again appeared there, in order to give his public testimony against it, being one of those few peers who (as the author of the 'Parliamentary History' expresses it) in that dangerous time had the courage to meet and make the said resolution." (See WEST TILBURY for a similar reaction on the part of Lady Fairfax.)

As historian of Aveley and Belhus only, we are relieved from pursuing the main line of the Dacres any further at present, until we find the Lennard barony connected with Belhus, as the Lennard family was already with the Barretts of Belhus, merely remarking that not very long afterwards Lady Ann Lennard, a widow, one of the fashionable lady gamblers of the day, satirized by the poets, sold Chevening and other noble family estates for one quarter of their value, to pay (it is supposed) "debts of honour" incurred at the gaming-tables. Nothing wonderful in the annals of Caroline licence.

Meanwhile, Richard Lennard, Lord Dacre, as before mentioned, left a son, Richard, by Dorothy, daughter of Dudley, Lord North, and in his grandson the connection of the family with Belhus began. "Afterwards he took the name of Barrett, in consideration of the manor of Bellhouse, in the parish of Aveley, and other lands in Essex, bequeathed to him by Sir Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who, dying in 1644 without issue and being the last of his name, left it to this Richard Lennard, who was his kinsman,* upon condition that he took the name and arms of Barrett,"—the Barretts being also a family of great antiquity, the family having probably come over into England with William the Conqueror, their names being in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and old residents of Belhus. His ancestor had married Isolda de Belhus, the last of her name and race, through whom the family acquired the estates in Essex. A brass engraved tomb is placed to her memory and that of her children in front of the chancel in Aveley Church. The MS. thus describes one of them:—

"Edward Barrett was High Sheriff of Essex 15 Eliz., and seems to have had

* Richard, Lord Dacre and Lord Newburgh, were second cousins, by their common descent from Elizabeth Dinely, the former by her mother's side from the second marriage with John Baker, Knight, the latter by the father's, from her first marriage with George Barrett.

a turn for literature, by his great intimacy with Dr. William Bulleyn, one of the most learned men of his time, as appears in the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, who dedicated to him a curious treatise of his, which he mentions as having particularly been written at his seat at Belhus. It was finished 1564, the year after the great plague here, and is a dialogue between curious supposed characters, who have flown from the infection at the time of such a calamity, somewhat in imitation of Boccace, but with proper medicinal instructions; it is a valuable and entertaining work. The said Edward died, and is buried at Aveley, with this inscription: 'Here lies buried the body of Edward Barrett, Esquire, of blessed memory, who being a faithful professor of the Gospel, and livinge most christianly, departed this life the last of January, 1585, and now resteth in the Lord.'"

He was succeeded by his grandson Edward, the last of his line, whom the 'Family History' describes as follows:—

"Edward, the eldest son of the said Charles (who had died before his father), succeeded to his grandfather's estate when about five years old, and came of age 43 Eliz., soon after which he set out upon his travels into Italy, France, and Spain, during which time, though he was so young, there was a correspondence by letters between him and that wise statesman and accomplished scholar, Sir Henry Wootton, then Ambassador at Venice, as appears by Sir Henry's letters to him, now in the British Museum, and which throughout show the great esteem Sir Henry had for him. He was made a Knight by K. James I., in the 16th year of whose reign he obtained a charter of free warren in his manor of Bellhouse, and inclosed his house there with a park. In 1627 he was created by K. Charles Baron Newburgh of Fife, in the kingdom of Scotland, being one of those few English gentlemen whom the King, to incorporate as much as might be the English and Scottish nations, thought fit to create peers of the latter. On 20th July, 1628, he was appointed one of the Privy Council, and on the 20th August next ensuing sworn Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer. In 1626 he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he held until his death, and in 1635 was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. . . . He was a man of very amiable and respectable character, and by the records of the transactions of the Privy Council and the Star Chamber, the severity of which in his time was much complained of, it appears that, as to him, he used to give his opinion on the side of humanity and mercy. He lived with great hospitality, and though he had no child of his own who lived to grow up, he shewed himself a most kind and indulgent father-in-law. . . . In 1630 he built a fair almshouse in Aveley, two stories high, for six poor families, in the singular form of a triangle, said to be a design from Inigo Jones. By a suit-at-law, ungratefully though vainly commenced by the parish on his death against his heirs at Belhus about this almshouse, it unfortunately and for want of repairs fell into ruin, but from the materials a lesser one was built, about fifty years ago. . . . His Lordship died at Belhus in 1644, and was buried in Aveley church. The manner in which his interment took place (*sic*) was noted by the Vicar in the parish register

(when his family was extinct and nobody to flatter), is remarkable, and as follows: ‘Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, buried Jan. 2, 1644. *Vir sanctissimus.*’ ”

His adopted heir, Richard Lennard, was High Sheriff of Essex in 1679, and M.P. for that county. “In his youth he had travelled several years through the different parts of Europe, his economy and way of living were such as became a man of fashion; and his house in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, was frequented by the best company. He had an intimate acquaintance with the ‘great and good’ Duke of Ormond, who used to spend every summer a week with him at Belhus. He was a person of learning, and well versed in natural philosophy; indeed, there was formerly at Belhus a Laboratory, where he often used to employ himself in a variety of chemical experiments. He was also of fine taste in the polite arts, and an encourager of the professors of them. He died 1696, at Belhouse, and was buried at Aveley, in the parish church there. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Loftus, through whom the family became possessed of the estate of Clones, co. Monaghan, Ireland, he had issue, Dacre Barrett Lennard, his son and heir; Richard, killed on the spot by an unbroken horse dashing him against a tree in the park; Ann, mar. to Carew Mildmay of Marks, in Essex (a descendant of the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge); and Dorothy, who died unmarried.”

Dacre Barrett Lennard, his successor, married three wives, and left issue by each. His third wife was widow of Richard Saltonstall, of Groves (South Ockendon). In 1706 he was Sheriff of Essex, and M.P. for Monaghan, Ireland, and dying at Belhus in 1723, was buried in the parish church. His friend and neighbour, Dr. Derham* (of Upminster), makes honourable

* Of Trinity College, Oxford, B.A. 1678. Presented in 1689 to the Rectory of Upminster, where he applied himself with great earnestness to mathematics and natural philosophy, and, soon becoming distinguished in these branches of science, was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which, as appears from the Philosophical Transactions, he became a very valuable correspondent. Mr. Wilson remarks, “On the south side of the wooden (church) tower may be seen a door which formerly opened upon a stage used by Dr. Derham as an observatory; the trees at that time (150 years ago) being so low that the shipping on the Thames might be seen, and the water itself when the tide was up. Though enthusiastically devoted to philosophical research, he discharged the duties of his parish faithfully. Even in those evenings when he attended the meetings of the Royal Society in London, he returned on horseback to sleep at his parsonage; and it appears that during these rides the meteorological observations were made which he communicated to the Society.” His *Physico-Theology* (1711) and *Astro-Theology* (1714) are designed to demonstrate the Being and Attributes of God from his Works of Creation, and intended to familiarize the unlearned with the operations of nature, and so to reverence the Almighty Creator. Mr. Wilson adds, “Being skilled in medicine as well as philosophy, he administered to his poor parishioners in times of sickness, and proved their friend in all their difficulties. He died at High-house (adjoining the church), April 5, 1735, and was buried in the chancel. How remarkable that so eminent a man as Dr. Derham has neither memorial nor inscription in the church! It is not too late, however, to repair the neglect.” The money spent by one successor on fox-hounds and by another on flaunty equipages would have done it, and the income is large enough. Will no layman do it?

The following characteristic letter was written by Dr. Derham to the then master of Belhus:—

“Sir,—With many thanks I return you your books. I forgot to ask you when you were speaking of it whether you observed the sun’s rays in the fog to converge or diverge towards or from yards [and here the Doctor explained his meaning by sketches] one another, or whether they appeared

mention of him in some of his treatises. Many of the Doctor's letters are preserved at Belhus.

His son, by his first wife, Lady Jane Chichester, daughter of the Earl of Donegal, Richard Barrett Lennard, who died several years before his father, married his cousin, Lady Ann Lennard (afterwards Baroness Dacre, daughter and heir of Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre, Earl of Sussex, and his wife, Lady Anne Fitzroy, eldest natural daughter of King Charles II. and Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland), and was buried at Aveley, leaving his wife with child of a son, Thomas, and she, dying in the summer of 1755, was succeeded by the said son, known afterwards as Lord Dacre, to whom the reader is indebted for this well-written and interesting Family History.

This last Lord Dacre of Belhus (according to the MS. Family History, as continued by Henry Barrett Lennard, Esquire, from 1750), having inherited the estates and seated himself at Belhus in 1723, and inherited the title on his mother's death in 1755, repaired and ornamented the mansion, then much dilapidated, after designs made by his friend Horace Walpole. Lord Newburgh having surrounded it with a park, the high walls originally surrounding the house injuring the effect and the views from it were no longer wanted; he therefore removed them.* The compilation of the Family History is of itself evidence of his literary capacity; and the Belhus library, collected by him, contains a great proportion of the best books of the day, presented by their respective authors, who were his constant guests, both at Belhus and his house in Bruton Street (then in the fields). Amongst these strollers in Belhus Park may be mentioned Horace Walpole, Dr. Johnson, etc. etc.

"By a pedigree very curiously and cleverly made out, he proved his claim to the dignity of Knighthood of the Orders of Malta and St. John of Jerusalem, from the circumstance that none of his family, lineal or collateral, since the Conquest, had married any one connected in any way with trade. That he was a man of strict honour and integrity is fully testified by the numerous anecdotes which are recorded of him by his family, and several only parallel, as in Fig. 1st (which I conceive represents your meaning in some measure). If you do not use it, I beg the favour of your Purchas's pilgrim, but only the 1st volume, and the 2nd also if they will not be too heavy for the carriage of one time [a quiet satire, worthy of Arthur Young, on the execrable roads of bygone days; the distance about three miles. See the latter's experiences and maledictions of Essex roads in his time in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*.] Since I have considered your notion about the illumination of our region of the atmosphere by the refractions, I believe we may give thereby a better account of the difference between summer and winter warmth than what has been already thought of. When next I can be so happy to see you, we will talk of it, not having time to say more at present than that

"I am, with great respect, Sir,
 "Y^r much obliged servant,
 "W^m Derham.

"If it will not be too great a trouble, be pleased to send me a small fragment of artificial porphyrie." (a)

* Some time previously "the great Gate-house, which had a large chamber over it, and several others on each side, was pulled down, as it entirely hindered the view of the park and country."

(a) Mr. Dacre Barrett Lennard had a curious and valuable collection of books, medals, and natural and artificial curiosities.

letters which are still at Belhus. On account of his health he seems to have taken little part in politics. He married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John Pratt, of Wilderness, in Kent, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and afterwards Lord President of the Council, ancestor of the present Marquis of Camden, by whom he had issue one child only, Anna Barbara. This young lady, whose personal beauty (young as she was) was only to be equalled by her mental perfections (as her father's MSS. describe her), was snatched away by a violent fever in her 10th year, and buried at Aveley church, March 14, 1749. In 1750-51, his lordship had two natural children, Thomas and Barbara, who lived with him and Lady Dacre at Belhus until 1786, when his lordship died, and was buried at Aveley. By his will he ordered that at the demise of his wife, Lady Dacre, all his property and estates were to devolve upon his son Thomas, except a provision for his daughter Barbara.

"One year after his father's death, Mr. Lennard married Dorothy, sister and co-heir of the last Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., of Clowance and St. Michael's Mount, in the county of Cornwall, likewise co-heir of Sir William Morice, of Winnington, in the same county. He had issue by his wife Dorothy seven sons and four daughters. June 30, 1801, he was raised to the rank of a baronet, and was Deputy-Lieutenant, and afterwards member of Parliament for the county of Essex. The eldest son, Thomas, M.P. for Maldon, who died in his father's lifetime, married first Margaret, daughter of John Wharton, of Skelton Castle, York, M.P. for Beverley, by whom no issue; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Bartlett Shedden, of Essex, and had issue, Thomas, of whom presently, Dacre, St. Aubyn, Charles, and John, who married Isabella, daughter of Sir Lambton Lorraine. John, Sir Thomas's second son, married Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., of Faskin, Lanarkshire, Scotland, by whom he had issue three sons. (1.) Thomas married Frederica, daughter of Colonel Brookes, granddaughter of Gerard Viscount Lake, who died *s.p.* 1845. (2.) George married Jesse, daughter of Drummond Nairne, of Dunsinane, Perth, N.B., and had issue one son, Thomas George, now an officer of Dragoons. (3.) Henry married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of George Lennard, and had issue one son, Francis, born 1848, who inherited the estates of his great-grandfather, Prideaux, of Hexworthy, Cornwall, and Mabelthorpe, Lincolnshire. The younger sons of the above Sir Thomas, George and Henry, married the two daughters of Edmund Prideaux, of Hexworthy, county Cornwall, Hebe and Elizabeth; the former had issue by his wife Elizabeth, three daughters, Hebe, Elizabeth, and Juliana, and two sons, Edmund and Henry. Henry, Sir Thomas's fourth son, had no issue by his wife; he was in holy orders, and his brother George was barrister-at-law, and in 1836 one of the Commissioners for the new Poor-Law Bill. Edward, the fifth son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Graham, Esq., and was one of the first colonists in Australia (Swan River Settlement). Dacre, sixth son, married Rachael, daughter of J. Ives, Esq., of Norwich, by whom he had issue. He was in holy orders. Charles, the seventh, was, in 1836, Revising Barrister for

Lambeth. Anne, the eldest daughter, married William, her cousin, son of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., of Clowance, and had issue. Juliana married C. Nevinson, Esq., M.D., by whom issue one son. Charlotte married C. Brisbane, Esq., Captain of the Foot Guards, and son of Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, Knight of the Bath, by whom issue. Frances married Thomas Keppel, son of the Earl of Albemarle, by whom issue. The Hon. Thomas Keppel was Lieutenant R.N., but afterwards took holy orders.

"Sir Thomas, on the death of his father, was reinstated in the name, arms, and privileges of the family estates by a sign manual of King George III.; and by the authorities of the town of Newburgh, in Fife, Scotland, was presented with the freedom of the town, by right of his ancestor, Sir Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh; and was restored the family supporters of the said Sir Edward (viz. two lions rampant or, gorged barry per pale argent and gules counterchanged), by a grant from the Lord Lyon King-of-Arms in the said kingdom. Sir Thomas was, as before stated, M.P. for the South Division of Essex, and at 72 married secondly Matilda, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, and widow of Henry Milligan, Esq., by whom he had issue a son, Walter James."

Sir Thomas died in 1857, and was buried at Aveley. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his grandson Thomas, before mentioned, the present baronet, born in 1826; married Emma, daughter of the Revd. Sir John Wood, Bart., and niece of Lord Hatherley, now Lord Chancellor, by whom he has issue, Thomas, born 1853, Richard, Eveline, Isolda, Anna.

PRICES.

The following, from the *People's History of Essex* and Stow, will throw light on the then price of land, etc., as stated throughout this work:—"The revenues of these houses [the forty-three religious houses in Essex at the time of their suppression] was £7500,—an enormous sum in that age, when wheat was sold at 8s. the quarter, oats at 2s., beans, 3s. 4d., a load of hay for 5s., and a hogshead of red wine, £1. 6s. 8d. Labour was paid in proportion, the chief husbandman, carter, or shepherd receiving £1 a year; a common labourer in husbandry, 16s. 8d., a woman-servant, 10s." Stow, speaking of prices, says, "At that time (1533) fat oxen were sold for xxvis. viii*d.*; fat wethers for 3s. 4*d.*; fat calves for the like price; a lamb for xiii*d.*" By 1670 wheat had almost reached its present price, and has averaged about the same ever since. For the value of English money for the last six hundred years, see Bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*.

"The sheep which you buy for twelve pence you would not give up to the wolf, and a soul which Christ bought with his precious blood you endeavour to hand over to the destroyer! So is it not the fact that the sheep valued at twelve pence is more valuable in your eyes than the soul valued at the blood of Christ!"—*Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln*, 1237.

STATISTICS, OFFICIAL RETURNS.

In 1860, bastards born in the Union House, 3; in 1870 reduced to 1. "There are 16 boys in the school, 9 over 10 years old, but no industrial training whatever." It appears from the Annual Report of the Poor Law Board that in April, 1870, the total pauperism was 665, or 5·7 per cent. on the population. Of these, 295 were old and infirm, 110 were able-bodied, and 260 were children. Inmates, 180. Of this aggregate pauperism, as the common plague-spot of the English people, the Author rejoices to add that Stifford is well-known to contribute very much less than its rateable proportion, though getting no benefit from its abstention in the way of paying less poor-rate.

POPULATION OF "STIFFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD."
CENSUS, 1871.

<i>Orsett Union.</i>					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
North Ockendon		178	146	324	
Stifford		146	145	291	
Little Thurrock		156	165	321	
Aveley		462	430	892	
South Ockendon		653	590	1,243	
West Thurrock		274	261	1,154	}
Do. 'Cornwall'		294	2		
Do. 'Garrison'		206	117		
Grays		1,263	1,204	2,768	}
Do. 'Goliath'		296	5		
Orsett		856	739	1,595	
West Tilbury		176	146	322	
Chadwell		382	207	589	
East Tilbury		246	172	418	
Mucking		133	118	251	
Stanford-le-Hope		370	329	699	
Corringham		141	127	268	
Fobbing		258	190	448	
Laindon Hills		151	137	288	
Bulphan		171	163	334	
Horndon-on-the-Hill		331	280	611	
				12,816	

Romford Union.

Rainham	606	503	1,109
Wennington	112	87	199

PART II.—PARISHES.

Stifford.

Little remains to be added to the copious history of the parish given in the former volume, *Stifford and its Neighbourhood, Past and Present*, pp. 49–75.

The population at the census 1871 was 291, showing an increase of 10 in the ten years. In illustration of Stifford longevity there stated, it may be stated of the whole neighbourhood, from official documents, that from 1865 to 1870, both inclusive, 20 paupers died in the Orsett Union House 80 years old and upwards to 92. Alive in ditto, March 1871, there were 13 aged 80 to 91. Nor, with all the vulgar prejudice against Essex, is this longevity peculiar to our district. It is everywhere. Thus, at the moment of writing, the author takes up this day's *Chelmsford Chronicle* (Dec. 1, 1871), and, amongst the hospitalities to rich and poor, leaving sweet memories of the marriage of Miss Pearson at Springfield, finds the following:—"It may be interesting to mention that the united ages of the 24 guests at Mr. Murrell's amounted to 1,655 years." And it is to be noted that all the ages mentioned here are those of poor people, used to hard living.

The ups and downs of Stifford roads amended by the then Rector, Dr. Hogarth, in 1820, were (1) Lodge Valley, through which (purchasing 20 perches necessary for widening it for £6. 5s. of the owners, the Worshipful Company of Broderers) he constructed the present causeway, adding materially to the public convenience and safety. (2.) Ford Place Hill, formerly a sharp and dangerous pitch, level with and abutting on the cottages. Thus Dr. Hogarth is to be added to the long roll of clergy-civilizers,—if indeed they are not all civilizers in some way or other.

The author has pleasure in acknowledging the kindness of the Court of the above-named Company (C. J. Leaf, Esq., Master; Rev. J. Harrison Watson, Warden; T. Heslop, Esq., Renter Warden) in giving him free access to their books and documents, of which the following abstract has been obligingly supplied by their respected Clerk, C. E. Freeman, Esq., of 20, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, Solicitor:—

"The first owner I know of was William Latham, about 1620. Latham sold to Richard Gourney. Gourney sold to the Company. The premises were leased by the Company to Mr. Latham in 1635; to Mr. Hatt in 1641; to Mr. Forster, executor of Mr. Shish, in 1772.

"Lease to John Henry Hogarth, D.C.L., dated 13 January, 1836, for 100 years from Michaelmas 1835. Hogarth sold to Mr. Wingfield, Mr. Baker's father. Extent 236 a. 3 r. 21 p.

"The Company did not convey *the Manor*, so far as I know,—only the Estate.

"The statement in the Oxford Kalendar, etc., of the patronage being in Pembroke College, is entirely incorrect. The Company and their lessees have clearly the sole and indisputable right of presentation."

The Stifford wells being over 80 feet deep and sometimes dry, the author expressed a hope, in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 83, of seeing the difficulty met at last by laying on the water from the S. Essex waterworks, at Grays. He has the pleasure of announcing that, since the issue of that volume, this has been done, at the expense of Mr. Wingfield-Baker.

In confirmation of what was there said of the archbishop's true name being Becket, not a'Becket, and of his connection with lands here, the following may be cited:—

Fines in . . . epti Secii . a° 3 R. Johis	}	Int. Joh'em Becket nepotem b'ti Thomæ martyris Pet. & Will'm de Crammauil tenent de 1 hida ter & dimid cum ptin in Stifford & in Thurrock, jus Johi.— <i>Symond's Essex</i> , vol. iii.*
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* "Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Torrell, at the time of her decease, in 1394, held 30 acres of arable in Stifford, of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church in Canterbury, by the service of doing suit at their View of Frankpledge at Stifford once a year. Richard Torrell was her son. From this account one would imagine Abp. Becket had placed money in his nephew's hands to purchase lands to be given to the Convent of Canterbury."—Morant, *sub* Stifford. It is noticeable further that "Thurrock" only is mentioned here, being before its subdivision into East, West, and Grays Thurrock.

ANNOTATED REGISTER EXTRACTS,
SUPPLEMENTARY TO THOSE IN 'STIFFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.'

ANNOTATED MARRIAGES.

- 1572 Richard Wittham and Margaret Therwell, August 29.
Ralph Watts and Agnis (*sic passim*) Mace, November 14.
- 1573 Phillip Jones and Katheryne Smithe, February 20.
John Samon and Joan Warren, February 15.
Nicholas Symons and Margery flawlkener, November 17, 1568.
- 1575 Alexander fowler and Joan Cuckowe, March 4, 1575.
- 1578 John Percefall and ffranis (*sic*) Wright, November 4, 1578.
- 1580 Thomas Sames and Margaret Wheeler, September 27, 1580.
(No more entries until 1605.)
- 1620 Leonardi Southernwoode & Margrett Osmond, June 18.
- 1639 Roberte Hearde, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, in the county of Surry, single party,
and Joane Culpitt, of Busted Magna, Essex, singular also, by licence, May 2.
- 1662 Cathbert Hetherston, gentleman, & Susan Croxton, widdow, Dec. 4, both of Stanford.
- 1714 James Hand & Sarah Hills, Oct. 7.
- 1721 I [Sam. Hilliard, Rector] married William Finch, Esq^r., Bate^r, and Dorothy Tyndall, Spinster, both of the parish of Kibworth, Lester Shire.
- 1726 I married George french, Esq^r., widdower, of Hornchurch, and Mary Garret, of Coleman Street, London, Spinster, with a licence.
- From numberless entries of this sort, Stifford seems to have been the Gretna of those days for "runaway" marriages. On the other hand, none of the magnates of the place seem to have been married here, for this obvious reason, the Lathams and Silverlocks had very few daughters; nearly all these died; and the male members would of course marry in their wives' parishes.
- 1759 Richard Stevens, of Orsett, widdower, to Elisabeth Knight, of Stifford, spinster, May 10.
- 1760 Richard Hutchins & Hannah Pawell.
- 1789 Abraham Rook, bachelor, and Mary Bailey, of Avey, Spinster, Oct. 11.
The bride signs as "Mary Rook;" why not? The bridegroom was labourer and parish clerk, but it is noticeable that in old registers occupations are not described. There were few to register beyond farmer and labourer. Manufactures and trades were few. More was done at home. On the other hand, Warren, Warriner, Fowler, Hawker, Archer, Stubber, Damme (referring to the mill-dams and sluices abounding then), and other specialities of the period, abound as proper names.

ANNOTATED BAPTISMS.

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|--|--|
| 1569 Cissle Burton, June 10. | 1586 Mary Beda, August 20. |
| 1570 Phebie Clements, Julie 22. | 1587 Rynbournrow Thromble, February 10. |
| 1571 Ralph ffoodie, Aprill 8. | 1588 John Beda, November 25. |
| 1573 John Damme, November 21. | 1589 Robert Catrat, Aprill 16. |
| 1575 Joan Watts, the daughter of Ralph, January the first. | Elizabeth Adee, November 15. |
| Sarai Metcalf, February 17. | 1590 ffaith and Rebecca Langfield, Nove'ber 1. |
| 1576 Thomas Damm, October 7. | Elline Barfoote, Aprill 7. |
| Andrew ffoster, October 28. | 1591 Ann Beda, January 15. |
| 1579 William Damm, February 15. | 1592 Joan Adee, November 15. |
| John Percyfall, Aprill 20. | 1593 Margaret Beda, March 29. |
| 1580 Mary Ware, September 11. | 1595 Blanch, a poore woman's child. |
| 1582 Margaret Pechye, January 7. | Joan Beda, July 27. |
| 1584 Margaret Lathum, November 19. | 1597 Thomas Adee, November 30. |
| 1586 Joan Corbie, March 12. | Susan Beda, Aprill 13. |
| Margarett Hammon was baptized one yange (<i>sic</i>) Monday. | |
| 1616 Elizabeth Drywood, daughter of Thomas Drywood. | |
| 1620 Elisabeth, daughter of Richard Abshaw, Aprill 30. James Iken, Rector. | |
| 1625 Edward, sonne of Mr Thomas Lathum & Elisabeth his wife, September 3. | |

- 1629 Richard, sonne of William Mildmay. Jas. Iken, rector.
 1636 Richard, sonne of Mr Willi^m Sachfield, citizen and haberdasher of London.
 James, sonne of James Iken, rector of the parish.
 1637 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Thos. Lath^m, gent., Aprill 30.
 James, sonne of Mr James Silverlocke, November 5.
 1639 Thomas, sonne of Mr James Silverlocke. Jas. Iken, rector. May 25.
 1640 Gabriell, sonne of Mr James Silverlocke, September 9.
 1642 John, sonne of Mr James Silverlocke, February 19.
 1646 Elizabeth, daughter of Jo. Dam', of this prsh, Aug. y^e 9. Shee was borne Aug. 5, about 5 o'clocke of y^e morning.
 The date of birth (thus handsomely led off by the Puritan Rector, else it would seem in the way of practical joke) as well as of baptism is inserted during this year only. Signed Dan. Lathum, Rector, first time; last time, 1652, date of birth, given here and there after Restoration, probably to gratify individual tastes, being, unfortunately, no longer required by law. It is noticeable that the baptisms are uniformly a few days only after birth.
 1647 y^e twin's y^e sonne & daughter of William Scrogge, gentleman, March y^e 24.
 1649 Jeremiah, y^e son'e of Mr John Lathum, Dec. 29.
 1651 April 20, James, sonne of Mr Rob. Hill, of this prsh. April 22.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Lathum, jun., Esq., May 20.
 1653 Martha, daughter of Thomas Lathum, Esquire.
 1666 Robert, y^e sonne of Mr Henry Hill & Mary his wife, Aug. 5.
 1666 Margaret, daughter of Mr Hierom Polkin (Rector of this parish) and Tryphona his wife. May 20.
 1669 William, 3rd son of Mr Thomas Lathum & Dorothy his wife, Aug. 12.
 1670 Jeremiah, son of Mr Thos. Lathum and Dorothy his wife, March 29.
 1671 Peter, sonne of Peter Lathum and Susanna his wife, May 6.
 1672 Daniel, 5th son of Mr Thomas Lathum and Dorothy his wife, Jan. 29.
 1682 Thomas, son of Mr Thomas Lathum, of Stifford Hall, and Barbara his wife, Nov. 9.
 1697 John, son of John Hatt and Elizabeth his wife, of Stifford Clayes, Aug. 15.
 1704 Lucretia, daughter of Mr — Thornley and Hannah his wife, Jan. 6, 170².
 1705 frances, daughter of Thomas Lathum and Barbara his wife, April 14.
 1708 francis, s. of Sir Rich. Anderson and Anne his Lady, May 12.
 Eliz., D. of Thomas Lathum, Gent., & Barbara his wife, Nov. 14.
 1709 Henry, son of Henry Godwin and Hanna his wife, of Stifford Clayes, was baptized at their dwelling house in George Yard, on Tower Hill, Lond., by Thos. Harper, Rec. of Orsett.
 William, son of Sr Rich. Anderson & Anne his wif., July 7.
 1729 Henry, s. of Samuel & Lettice Hilliard, Rec. of this prsh, May 30.
 1751 Charles, s. of Jos. & Elizabeth Cuthbert, April 26.
 1764 Cataline, Dr of James and Catharine Ramsden, Dec^r 10.
 "It is supposed they were not married."
 It is noticeable that throughout this Register ending 1783, there is no instance of more than one name being given in Baptism. Few double names anywhere before the middle of eighteenth century.

ANNOTATED BURIALS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1567 ffather Boytt, March. | Cisle Burton, february 17. |
| Elizabeth Damm "was buried same daye." | Terreth, wife of the Chappell (<i>sic</i>), february 15, 1572. |
| Margarett Pythsey, October 19. | 1573 "Thomas Scodard's wife," february 15. |
| Joan Chambers, October 27. | 1575 Anthony Barker, parson, June. |
| 1568 Joan, a svrant (<i>sic</i>) to Chambers, Maye 8. | 1576 Joane, a svant (<i>sic</i>) to Ro. Wright, August 21, 1576. |
| Old Jane, svrante (<i>sic</i>) of the same house, same month. | Roger Ham'on, September 19. |
| Ralph Brackett, January 14, 1568. | "Agnes, a poore woman," October 11. |
| Elizabeth Damme, february 29. | 1577 "Smith his child," October 6. |
| 1572 Andrew Damme, January 30, 1572. | 1578 Jone (<i>sic</i>) Humfry, September 13. |
| Agnis Webb "was buried the same daye." | |

- William Isbrake his wife, October 6.
 1580 Thomas Sam's, Aprill 13, 1582.
 John fowler, October 3, 1580.
 Amye Pot, October 18, 1580.
 No more entries until 1593.
 1594 Cyslye Heard, July 30, 1594.
 1616 George Rust, servant to St. Tho. Gurney
 (Gourney), "buried in harvest."
 1617 Joane, maydeservant to Mr Thos. Latham
 April.
 1626 Edward, sonne of Mr Thomas Latham, July 27.
 1627 William Debnam, servant to Sir Tho. Gurney, June 7.
 1627 Mr^s Anne Lathu', daughter of Mr Thomas Lathu', Dec. 29.
 1630 Elizabeth, wife of Tho. Lathu', gent.
 Page subscribed "Sic est. Ja^s Iken, rector."
 1631 John Kinge, of Orsett, by a fall by misadventure from his horse, Dec. 21.
 1634 Sarah, daughter of James Iken, rector.
 1636 Mr Anthony Bradshawe, citizen and goldsmith of London, Sep. 13.
 Faith, wife of Thomas Hudson, cittisen and haberdasher of London, Oct. 25.
 1638 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Thomas Lathu' the yonger, March 6.
 John Hodson, servant to Mr Thomas Latham the elder, Aug. 13.
 1639 Henery Auditor, Oct. 11.
 1640 Gabriell, sonne of Mr James Silverlocke, Oct. 4.
 1641 James, sonne of James Iken, rector of this parish, Aprill 7.
 1642 Mrs. Judith Bradshawe, widowe, brought from Barkyn, May 14.
 1643 Mr^s Anne Silverlocke, wife of Mr James Silverlocke, March 7.
 Elizabeth, wife of Jasper Kinsman (Kingsman), of Horndon, Sep. 6.
 1644 Frances, wife of Daniell Pechy, May 16.
 Then follow 4 burials at same time of persons described in the margin as having died of
 "plague." A list of 5, seemingly from same cause, 1652.
 1645 James, sonne of James Silverlocke, Esquire, May 10.
 1646 Martha, y^e daughter of Tho. Lathu', Junr., Esq.
 Gabriel Colford, of Stifford Clayes, Jan. 25. "he dyed y^e 22th."
 1647 A soulder quartered at W^m Finch's, Sep. 5.
 1648 Thomas Peachy, servant to John Swallow, of Stifford Clayes, Sep. 15.
 1649 Mr Will^m Bradshaw, of Stifford Clayes.
 1650 A child of Mr Will^m Scrogg, May 17.
 1650 "Another child of Mr. Scrogg's."
 Y^e daughter of Mr Tho. Devenish, Jan. 29.
 1651 Katherine Lawrence, drowned in a ditch in S. Ockenden, Aprill 24.
 Y^e daughter of Goodman Turpentine, May 16.
 Query, the original of the present family of "Turps" at S. Ockendon?
 1652 Aaron, a servant to Mr^s Saltonstall, Aug. 7.
 Sarah, wife of James Silverlocke, Esq.
 1653 A child of Goodman Younge, April 7.
 1654 Mr Anthony Bradshaw, feb. 17.
 1655 A servant to Goodwife Stockbridge, accidentally slayne by a gun, July 3.
 1656 Mr Robert Hill, feb. 12.
 Anne Bigg, y^e wife of Mr. John Bigg, of London, and relict of John Sperring, Esq.
 1659 Thomas Latham, Esq.
 1660 Mr Abraham Garnong, Rector of Little Thoroke, March 3.
 1662 W^m Bufford, of Stifford Clayes, feb. 9.
 1663 John, y^e sonne of Thomas Feast, March 7.
 1664 Mr John Lathum, son to Thomas Latham, Esq., deceased, July 13.
 1665 Dame Isindora Hayman, y^e relict of Sr Henry Hayman, Nov. 29.
 1667 James Silverlock, Esq.
 1669 Thomas Latham the eldest, of London, gentleman.
- Wednesday in Easter week, Sparrow's
 wife buried.
 Goodwife Sammon, Nov. 18.
 Goodnan hole, Nov. 21.
 1622 Susan, wife of Mr William Latham,
 Aug. 29.
 Mr William Latham, gentleunan, Dec. 12.
 1623 Susan, wife of Mr Thomas Driwoode,
 Feb. 20.

- 1670 Mr Thomas Stanly.
 1673 Hieron Podkin (*sic*), Rector of this parish, April 4.
 John Silverlock, Dec. 17. (Signed Denzill Price, Rector.)
 1678 Mr Denzil Price, late Rector, Sept. 17.
 M^{rs} Martha Lathum, Oct. 2.
 1679 Mr Ralph Lathum.
 Mr Thomas Lathum, off Stifford Hall, May 29.
 Elizabeth Lathum, Spinster, Dec. 27.
 1681 Mr Thomas Silverlock, Rector of Little Thurrock, Nov. 1.
 1683 Susanna Russel, servant to Mrs. Lathum.
 1690 Richard Silverlock, a child, Nov. 1.
 1697 Hanna Howard, servant at Ford Place.
 1699 Jas. Austin, Esq.
 1703 Anne Blesse, servant to Coll (Colonel?) Pittborough, Feb. 27.
 1708 Nath. Grantham, Esq., April 29.
 1711 Thomas Joice, June 25. (See *Monumental Inscriptions*.)
 Elizabeth Grantham, Aug. 21.
 1714 Barbara Lathum, July 13.
 1715 Samuel, son of Samuel and Mabell Hilliard, Rector of this parish, June 4.
 1717 William Sawny, July 7.
 1719 A Stranger at the Brick Kiln.
 Samuel Hilliard (father of Samuel Hilliard, Rector of this parish), of London, scrivener,
 Oct. 22.
 1720 Mabell, wife of Samuel Hilliard, Rector, Nov. 3.
 1723 Robert Burges, of London, scrivener, March 30.
 1726 Thomas Lathum, of Aveley, gentleman, April 2.
 1728 Letitin, daughter of Samuel and Letice (second wife) Hilliard, Rector.
 1731 Sarah Sawell, May 20.
 1742 Samuel Hilliard, Rector, March 26.
 1753 M^{rs} Martha Hinde, May 23.
 1763 Elizabeth, wife of Herbert Croft, Esq., May 4 (Samuel Francis Swinden, Rector).
 1766 Mr William Aylett, of Stifford Clays, June 14.
 1767 John, who died by excessive drinking of gin, as appeared by Coroner's Inquisition, at the
 sign of the Dog and Partridge, June 10.
 1772 Nicholas Holland, Rector of Stifford, Jan. 2.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Nave.

In memory of Anne y^e late wife of James Silverlock Of this parish esq and daughter of Ralph Robinson citizen and painter stainer of London and borne in Yorkshire by Anne, the daughter of Nicholas Cotson late of London merchant the said James had by y^e said Anne six sonnes fower of which were living at the time of her death viz Richard James Thomas and John the said James died since and lies buried in y^e south aisle of this church the said Anne died 1st of March 1642 & lyeth at y^e vpper end of y^e
 south aisle
 alsoe of Dame Elizabeth Higham who was first the wife of Cornelivs Speering esq afterwards y^e wife of S^r Richard Higham and died the wife of the said James Silverlock who togather with her sonne John Speering esq & daughter Katharine lyeth vried in y^e great Chancell of
 this church
 as also of Sarah who was first y^e wife of Robert Strode of London silkman and afterwards y^e wife of y^e said James Silverlock she died childles and lyeth buried in y^e south aisle of this church under y^e winscott seat by y^e wall

Here lyes a heap of Christian reliques shrined
 All now by death to their first earth resign'd
 But their own virtues as a balm doth save
 Their names from y^e corruption of the grave
 Like dying flowr's they sunk into their bed
 Perfum'd with the same odours which they shed
 Read this and spare the tribute of your eyes
 Flowr's dead in winter in the spring will rise

Jacobus Silverlocke arm. qui obiit 11 Jan. 1667, juxta
 sepultus jacet.

Marmore qui inscripto multos revocavit ab urnis
 Heu subito fato mortuus ipse jacet
 Marmore non opus est illi sua facta loquntur
 Si desit tumulus nomine notus erit
 Nil restat nobis faciendum namque sepulcrum
 Durans dum vixit condidit ipse sibi

The Author humbly submits the following translation :—

He who the graceful tribute often paid
 To friends departed, as affection bade,
 Recalling them from death, by sudden blow
 Is now, alas for friends! himself laid low.
 He needs no marble to record his fame;
 He wants no monument beyond his name.
 Who most shall honour him no friendly strife,
 His epitaph is written in his life.

Chantry.

(1.) In the Vault of John Archer Shish, Esq., was buried Elizabeth wife of Herbert Croft, Esq. She died in childbed of her 13th child on the 27 April 1763 in the 36th year of her age. Her eldest surviving child inscribed this stone on his 30th birth-day in Memory of the worthy Woman who gave him birth.

(2.) Herbert Croft 12 Nov. 1781.

(3.) In a Vault in this Chancel are interred the remains of John Woodley Green, beloved child of John and Amelia Francis, of Brittons, Hornchurch. He departed this life Nov. 2. 1840 aged 8 months.

(4.) Nathanael Grantham de Ford Place / hujus parochii arm. ex stirpe Lincolnensi / uxorem duxit Elizabetham Gulielmi / Kenwrick de Boughton Bleam com. Cantie / arm. filiam per quam felicem habens / sobolem repositurum hic infra sibi / suisque fecit.

Martha filia secunda ob. 28 Nov 1703 / Nathanael supra dic. obiit / 24^a die Aprilis 1708 / Elizabetha conjux obiit / 13 die Augusti 1711.

South Aisle.

(1.) In Memory of / John Freman Esq / late of / Stifford Lodge / born the 23 January 1771 / died 19 February 1853 / who lies in the Vault / in the North aisle of this Church.

(2.) Within a Vault in the North aisle of this church / are deposited the remains of Frances the beloved wife of John Button Esq. of Stifford Lodge / She died 16 July A.D. 1830 / in the 63rd year of her age.

Also of Elizabeth / the beloved wife of John Freman Esq. (formerly John Button Esq) who died on the 25 day of March A.D. 1849 in the 49th year of her age.

(3.) Memorial Window—To the Glory of God and in Memory of Elizabeth Frances de Witte who died May 24, 1868.

Chancel.

(1) Anthony Bradshaw of Stifford Claves	1636
Judith his wife	1641
William their son	1649

Sacrarium.

- (1) Nicholas Holland A M late Rector of this Parish died 27 Dec. 1771 aged 58.
Edmund his son, who died in his infancy, lies buried in the same grave.

Churchyard.

John and Catharine Asser, 1848.
Sam. Burchell, Sep. 9, 1858.
Susanna Aylen (d. of S. Burchell), Jan. 29, 1847.
Ann, wife of S. Burchell, Oct. 1, 1845.
Mary Palin, Dec. 18, 1858.
Thos. Partridge, Jan. 11, 1836, aged 47.
John Benson, yeoman, Sep. 3, 1770, aged 46.
Jas. Wakeling, "24 years in the service of J. Freman, Esq., of Stifford Lodge," May 13, 1834.
Maria Ingram, July 25, 1840, aged 2 yrs. 8 mo.
Alfred Ingram, Oct. 23, 1848, aged 7 yrs.
Sam. Fitch, May 17, 1865, aged 66.
Sam. Fitch, Oct. 2, 1849, aged 23.
Geo. Finch, master mariner, July 7, 1859, aged 45.
Ann Ransfield, wife of John Ransfield, Churchwarden of this Parish, Ap. 8, 1729.
"Jacobus Robertson, qui per 34 annorum spatium in hac degit Rectoria, A.D. 1704."
John Ransfield, Aug. 29, 1739, aged 60.
"Time was I stood where thou dost now,
And viewed the dead as Thow dost me;
Ere long thoult lie as low as I,
And others stand & look on thee."
John Clark, late of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Feb. 20, 1690.
Mary Clark, wife of above John Clark, May 30, 1710.

Thomas Hopkins, Oct. 22, 1693.
Mary Holt, wife of Thomas Holt, June 13, 1791, aged 41.
Mary Holt, second wife of Thomas Holt, Oct. 8, 1818, aged 80.
Mary Ann Morris, 1834.
Elizabeth Holt, 1822.
Theresa Holt, Nov. 19, 1845.
Matilda Holt, 1859.
Thomas Joyce, June 21, 1711, 67th year of his age.
"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Joyce,
When he alive did make this place his
choyce,
Here for to be interred in the dust,
To rest until the rising of the Just."
Just under his own windows. His house and shop (he was a carpenter) were on the spot now occupied by two cottages. Or is the tomb (over much for a village carpenter in those days, before that disputing who should be the greatest began, which is the boast and curse of our days) that of some other Thomas Joyce? A "Dame Joyce" is down as a pauper at half-a-crown a week. A Thomas Joyce of that time was churchwarden. When nearly all houses were of wood, carpentering was, no doubt, a more important industry than now.

WILLS.

*[Abstract.]**Will of GABRIEL COLFORD, of Stifford.*

Made 13 Aug. 1646, 22 yeare of Charles; proved 8 Jan. 1647.

"Imprimis I give & bequeath unto the poor of Stifford the sum of 20 shillings to be paid unto them the day of my funeral." Mentions his sister Sarah; ten pounds to be paid her at the day of her marriage. "Item I give to my Goddaughter Joane Gibbs the sume of fourtie shilling to be paid her by my executors at the age of eighteen yeares. Item I give to my daughter Judith the sume of five hundred poundes to be paid her by my executors at the age of eighteen yeares or day of marriage which shall first happen." "That noe part of my daughter Judiths portion shall be lessened or diminished towards her education but thatt shee shall be educated at the charge of my executors." "My loveinge ffather George Colford." "My sister Prudence the wife of Thomas Gibbs, her children." John Gibbs, Susan, Mary, Joane, and Anne Gibbs. "The children of my sonne in lawe Roger Butteridge." "My loveinge wife Elizabeth Colford. Also I give unto my daughter Judith a bedd furnished as itt is now standing in the best chamber, round table, one great chest with two lockes." "Item I give unto my daughter Judith one silver beere bowle weighing twelve ounces, two wine bowles, two silver saltes, sixe guilte spoones, foure silver spoones, one stone jugg with a silver & gilt cover, foure paire of flaxen sheetes, two paire of hempen sheetes, two flaxen

table clothes, two dozen of flaxen napkins." "My executors Roger Brittridge" and my wife Elizabeth. Sealed and subscribed in the presence of Richard Bradley. "The mark of Richard Vpperley, Thomas Wad."

*Abstract of the Will of MRS. JUDITH BRADSHAWE. A.D. 1641.**

In the Name of God Amen. I Judith Bradshawe of Barking in Co. Essex, widow, etc. Soul commended to God.

Body to be buried in the Chancel at *Stifford*, near late husband, Anthony Bradshawe.

To son, Anthony Bradshawe, when 15, £100 to put him forth apprentice. Also £25 yearly for boarding, schooling, and apparel, until he is 15.

To son, William Bradshawe, when out of his apprenticeship, which will be at Midsummer, 1644, £500.

To son, James Foake, £200.

My son-in-law, Stephen Porter, to be paid the £200 I owe him.

To my grandchild, Anthony Porter, £20.

To my two daughters, Amye the wife of Stephen Porter,† and Judith the wife of Thomas Lake,‡ £100.

Above legacies charged, until paid, on the rents of Stifford Clayes, which is in the occupation of Gabriel Coulford, and other lands. After payment of legacies, at Midsummer, 1646, my son William Bradshawe to have Stifford Clayes.

Debts and legacies paid, I give the remainder of Mr. Morrese's rent to said son Anthony Bradshawe, when 21.

To my daughter Amy my diamond ring.

To my daughter Judith my ruby ring.

To my son William my "Safir Ringe."

To my son Anthony all the rest of my rings.

All my plate, linen, woollen, bedding, pewter, and brass, to be divided among my said children.

All my wooden things, as chairs, stools, "cubboards and the like, remain to the house," for my son William.

Poor of Stifford, £3.

Poor of Barking, £3.

My son-in-law, Stephen Porter, to have the tuition of my son Anthony, and to be sole executor of my will.

Dated May 20, 1641.

Witnessed by Thomas Porter and John Hinde.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by Stephen Porter, May 6, 1642.—Registered
CAMBELL 68.

In the name of God Amen, I William Bradshaw of Stifford Clayes in the County of Essex gent, being sicke in body but of perfect memory, doe here make my last will & testament in manner and form following, And first I bequeathe my soule to god the father my body to the earth our mother and my estate to my relations as follow. Imprimis that wherese before my marriage to my dear wife Mary Bradshaw I settled a joynture upon her of threescore pounde a yeare issuing out of my rent of the manor of Stifford Clayes in Essex and also that shee should enioy for her life that part of the house upon the aforesaid mannor which was then in my possession and being unlett, and also

* From Mr. Sage's Barking Collections.

† Stephen Porter, of Barking, Gent., was son of Stephen Porter, also of Barking, Gent. He married Amye (called Anne in the Visitation of Essex, made 1664), daughter of Anthony Bradshaw, of London (Vis. of Essex, 1664, in College of Arms), and by her, who was buried at Barking, February 3, 1661, he had eight sons, of whom Anthony was the eldest. Stephen Porter was buried at Barking, May 10, 1665. He signed the Herald's Visitation, 1664, as representative of the family.

‡ Thomas Lake was of Barking, where, and at Little Ilford, his family had long resided. The following entry in the Barking Register records his marriage:—"1640, July 14, M^r Tho: Lake to M^{rs} Bradshaw." They had a daughter, Judith, baptized (born May 9) at Barking, May 16, 1642, and several children afterwards.

the gardens orcharde outhowes and all comoditive thereto bellonging that were then in my occupation, my will therefore is that my wife should enjoy her said ioynture of threescore pounds a yeare during her life, and because I doe desire that the said part of the howse orcharde garden or the like which were settled upon my wife as part of her ioynture should not continue to her use but immediately descend to my loving brother Anthony Bradshaw. I doe in consideration of that the said howse & garden & orchard give & bequeath to my wife twenty pounde a yeare for her life to be added to her ioynture of threescore, and for the whole fourscore pounde a yeare to be paid her out of my mannor of Stifford Clayes with this proviso that if in case my . . . shall refuse to surrender all her interest of the said part of howse garden orchard outhowes mentioned in my wifes ioynture to my brother Anthony his use or his heirs or assigns that then my will is that shee receive not any benefit of the said twenty pounds a yeare, but shall receive only her ioynture of threescore pounds a yeare, further my will is that all my goods & moveables that are in my said house of Stifford Clayes which I bought since the death of my mother should be delivered to my wife & wholly without embzelling or spoyling to her use within a quarter of a year after my decease, but all my other goods which were belonging to my father & mother my will is that they decend to my brother Anthony, further I will & bequeath to my loving brother Anthony Bradshaw all the rest of my estate as well real as personall whatsoever & I make him my sole heir to all my lande, hereditamente & profitts whatsoever, and in partienlar I bequeath to him & his heirs my mannor of Stifford Clayes in the County of Essex with all & singular the howse outhouses, grounds woodgrounds hedground & all the profitte whatsoever he paying out of it fourscore pounde a yeare to my wife during her life as aforesaide to have & to hold to him & his heirs for ever, always provided that my sayde brother Anthony his heirs executors Administrators or Assignes shall pay satisfye & discharge all my debts whether they be iudgements statutes mortgages bonds bills, booke debts or any debt of myne whatsoever, And if in case my brother Anthony his heirs or assignes shall refuse or faile to satisfie & discharge all & everie one of my debtes my will then is that it be lawfull for my wife or any other on her behalf to seize upon so much of any part of my estate whether real or personal & to lett or sell so much of my estate as will amount to the payment of all my debte undischarged by my brother Anthony or by his heires executors administrators or assignes & my said brother to have only the residue of my estate my debts being satisfied, and all suites & charges that may arise by reason of them. And further I will & bequeath to the poore of the parish of Stifford five pounds to be paide to them within two months after my decease and to be distributed at the discretion of my executor and my further will is that all the expenses of my funerall shall be discharged by my brother Anthony & that they be left to his discretion & disposal whom I make my sole Executor of this my last will & testament & I hereby make void & revoke all former wills whatsoever. William Bradshaw, Signed seald & published as the last will & testament of the said William Bradshaw in the presence of Will Strogge, Rob Chamberlaine, Thos fittoxhard.

May 22. Anno 1649.

Will of JAMES SILVERLOCK.

In the name of God Amen. I James Silverlock of Stifford in the County of Essex Esq. being sicke in body but of sound & perfect memory (blessed be God) doe make & ordaine this my last will and testament containing the disposition of that worldly Estate which it hath pleased God of his mercy to bless me withall in manner and form following First It is my mind & meaning that as I have settled on my now wife by deed the house I dwell in and the lands which I hold in my own hands as by the same Deed appeareth Soe also shee shall have the use of the household stufte & all other things therein together with all the stock on the ground (Excepting the Grey mare & the two colts & too heifers) which I desire her to leave at her death so full & fair as shee shall find it at the time of my decease to my executor, And I doe freely give her all the corn in the ground in the Barne & Granary to her own use and alsoe fifty pounds in money Item, I doe give unto my sonne Thomas All my freehold lands and Tenements in the several parishes of South Muns Chipping Barnet and Enfield To have & to hold to him & his heirs for ever and I doe hereby appoint my sonne Richard shall within twelve months after my decease surrender to the use of my said sonne Thomas & his heirs that small parcel of copyhold land which belongs to the ffarm in the occupation of Thomas Miles in the parish of Enfield or else shall pay unto him one hundred pounds in lieu thereof and I doe like wise give my said sonne Thomas fifty pounds in money Provided nevertheless & my will is that my s^d sonne Thomas shall out of the said lands pay unto

my Sister Robinson Ten pounds yearly from the time of my decease to the day of her death and for non payment thereof to discharge which ten pounds pr ann was given her by my fathers will Item I give unto my sonne John five pounds of lawfull money Item I give unto my Syster Robinson ten pounds, to her son James ten poundes to her daughters Milcah Elizabeth & Judith ten pounds a yere, to the use of her children Six pounds a yere Item I give to James Seabrook son of my sister Seabrook deceased five pounds & to the rest of her children Six pounds a yere as also to the children of Judith daughter of my sister Seabrook five pounds a yere Item I give to my sister Moreton tenn pounds And whereas my father gave by his will to my sister Moreton Two hundred pounds and my mother by her will one hundred pounds to be paid att such time as she should be a widdow and in the meantime my father appointed her ten pounds yearly towards her maintenance.

And likewise my mother gave her four pounds yearly towards her maintenance it is my mind & meaning and I doe hereby will and appoint that my executor hereafter named shall well & truly pay unto my sa^d sister Moreton the said fourteen pounds pr ann according to my fathers & mothers will and shall also pay her more six pounds per ann over & above her own hands during the life of her now husband and after his descease shall pay the full unto her the s^d Three hundred Pounds in full accomplishment of my fathers & mothers & this my will Item I doe give unto my sister Pattⁿ son ten pounds and to her daughter Mary ten pounds and to the rest of her children six pounds a yere And if I doe give any of these legacies to the persons above mentioned in my life time then the legacies herein before bequeathed to them or soe much thereof as shall be paid or given to them shall be paid Item I give to my brother Townsend Ten pounds To my wives grandchildren James & Margaret Bateman fourty shillings a yere Item I give & bequeath to the poore of parish of Stifford five pounds to increase their stocke to sett them on work or otherwise to improve for them and to the minister of the said parish five pounds To William Swinerton I give five pounds and to all the rest of my servants in my house at my decease fourty shillings a yere All the residue of my Estate unbequeathed I give & bequeath to my sonne Richard Silverlock whom I doe hereby make Executor of my last will & testament Requiring him that he see it in all points performed according to the true intent & meaning hereof, Provided nevertheless & my will is that if any of my legatees herein named shall sue or molest my Executor for any sune of money debt or duty, by mee supposed to be due unto them or coming to them out of my Estate then my legacie to such of them so suing or molesting my Executor to be void and upon receipt of their several legacies my will is that they shall seal generall releases to my Executor In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seal this twenty fourth of September An D 1666 Jas Silverlock Signed sealed published & declared as the last will & testament of the above named James Silverlock in the presence of hier Potkin Richard Townsend.

Memorand That the legacies given to my son John was altered by myselfe with mine own hand because I gave him in my life time five hundred pounds & a Elcaven pounds & one shilling which I sent him by Mr John Langly Witness my hand this 13th day of May 1667 & is in full of his childs part of my Estate Jas Silverlock.

Proved 3 April, 1668.

(The Silverlockes are still found scattered about Chichester and Westborn, the original seat. See Pedigree.)

JASPER KINGSMAN, of the Middle Temple, Esq.

Dated 20th June, 1686; proved 3rd September, 1686.

Give all my lands to my father, Jasper Kingsman, Esq. To my friend, Richard Bacon, Esq., 20s. for ring, and make him executor.

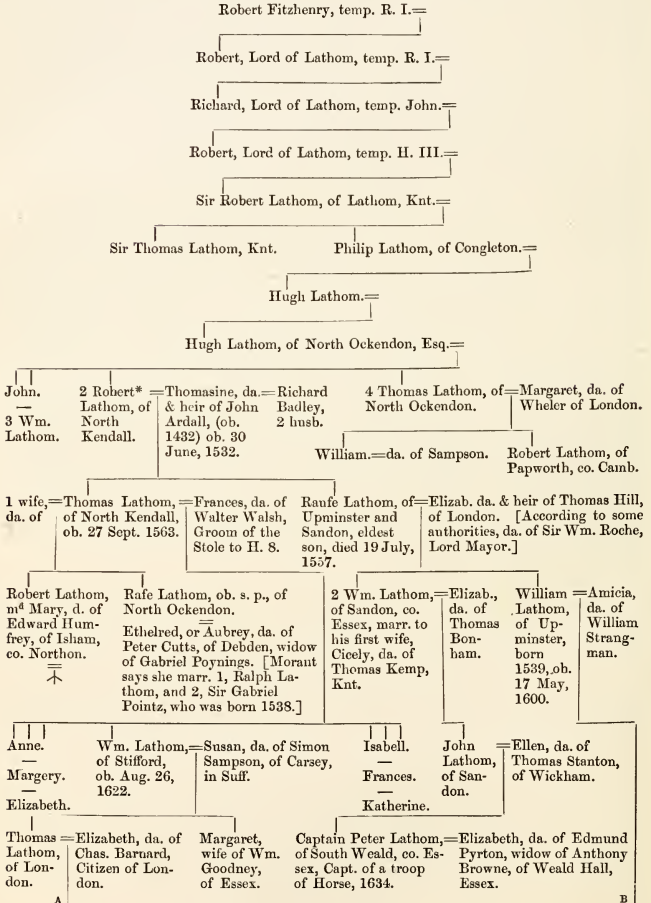
NOTE.—Nicholas Holland, Rector of Stifford, 1764–71, and Vicar of Mucking, was previously Curate of Horndon-on-Hill, as his family believe, at any rate resided there before coming to Stifford, where he is buried. He may have held the curacy *with* the two livings, no uncommon feat in those days. He was of the ancient family of the Hollands of Couway, where there are many Holland monuments. For Holland Pedigrees, see Dunn's *Visitation of Wales*, etc. etc. The Rev. T. A. Holland, Rector of Poynings, Hurstmonceaux, is his grandson.

GOODENING.—This somewhat obscure custom of S. Thomas's Day prevails here. See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, etc.

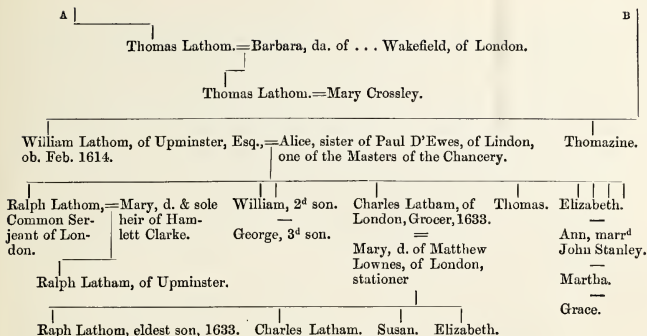
PEDIGREES.

LATHOM.

ARMS. *Quarterly:—1 and 4. Or, on a chief indented azure three bezants. 2 and 3. Argent, a chevron between three estoiles gules. Over all a crescent for difference.*



* In some MSS. called William.



Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms and other authentic sources by me.

GEO. HARRISON, *Windsor Herald*.

SILVERLOCK, OF STIFFORD HALL.

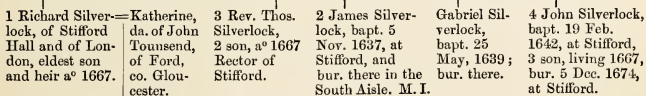
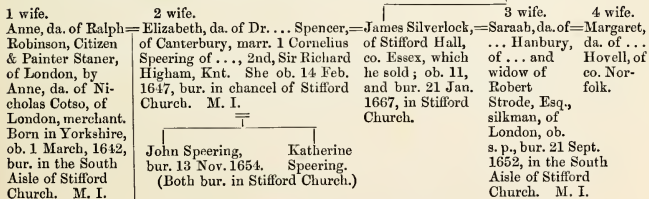
1248138

John Silverlock, of Westborne, co. Sussex.=

Richard Silverlock, of Chipping Barnett, co. Herts. Will dated 16 Nov. 1607: he gives to the poor of Westborne 10s., and makes his nephew Richard executor.

Thomas Silverlock, son of John,
bound apprentice in London,
1 Elizab. a^o 1558-9.

Richard Silverlock, of East Barnet, co. Herts, bound apprentice in=Judith, da.
London, 34 Elizabeth, a^o 1591-2; died at Barnet, Lady Day, 1641. of . . .



James Silverlock, son & heir, aged 2 a^o 1667.

Elizabeth, bapt. 18 Aug. 1661, at Stifford.

Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London, and other authentic evidences, by me.

GEO. HARRISON, *Windsor Herald*.

Grays Thurrock.

The upper part of the church tower was blown down, January, 1770, and was "restored" in lath and plaster in the true carpenter's Gothic of the Georgian era, which the Victorian era was justly ashamed of, rebuilding it in stone. If its once beautiful bells went to the opposite Kentish church (Swanscombe), as tradition avers, they may have been sold on this occasion to pay for the lath and plaster, though the Rector of Swanscombe informs the Author he has carefully examined the church books and finds no record. They may have fallen and been smashed with the tower.

The number of public-houses in this little port-town strikes outsiders more than the licensing bench at Orsett. A writer in *Once a Week*, Feb. 24, 1866, says of Grays, "for its size it contains more than any other town in England." It is well known that many of these are conducted in a way contrary to the letter and spirit of the licence, and are as little needed for public convenience as for public morality. With these a licence reads a licence for licentiousness, and a low civilization among the low and high poor-rate for the higher class are the necessary consequence.

The 'Goliath,' stationed off Grays, is an 84-gun ship, wisely set apart for the reception and sea-training of 500 boys from the Forest Gate Pauper Industrial School, from 12 to 16 years of age. From Grays they are drafted to the flag-ship for further instruction, and finally to the training-ships at Portsmouth, etc., for instruction in gunnery. Superintendent, Staff-Commander Bouchier, R.N. Chaplain, Rev. ———. Medical Officer, Glen Bott, Esq., Aveley.*

The Belmont Road is claimed as private. It ran originally across Belmont grounds on the north to "Duval's Wharf." The house is 100 feet above sea-level, and the same to water; in the town, 20 feet to water and chalk.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Chancel.

Mrs. Sarah Button, w. of Zachariah Button, Esq., of Mucking Hall, d. Sep. 19, 1781, leaving four children, Zachariah Francis, John, Sarah Charlotte, and Harriet.

Ann Cox, only daughter of Philip and Sarah Cox, late of Queen Square, Westminster, d. Jan. 11, 1796, aged 21.

Nave.

The wife of Roger Border, d. of Wm. Tyler, d. Oct. 28, 1721, aged 40.

Edward Almoud, d. March 31, 1700.

Thomas Sedgwick, d. May, 1808, aged 61.

Richard Hyder, d. Sep. 6, 1757, aged 60.

John Button, Esq., late of Stifford, d. 1806, aged 71.

Sarah, wife of Philip Button, Esq., of Stifford, March 7, 1823, aged 23.

John Dell Children, d. Feb. 25, 1804, aged 70.

* The 'Goliath' is one of the many attempts now being made by good and thoughtful men to solve one of the great problems of the age, viz. "how to depauperize the poor." It would be premature to say more at present. Many causes are operating to produce the same desirable result,—the abatement, at least, of the taint and scandal of six or seven millions a year spent mainly upon a law-made caste,—the English Lazzaroni. The high wages exacted by strikes will leave less excuse for the absence of self-help, and with it self-respect, than ever. One hopes the same from the last Reform Bill. Household suffrage must never be left to mean household pauperism. The spread of Workmen's Clubs may be taken, perhaps, as an indication that this is felt. They claim now a high position in the State, one that will not admit of their squandering in intemperance the means that should be reserved against sickness and old age. It has been a long lane, but let us hope we have come to the turning, so that very few 'Goliaths' will be wanted.

Edward Burron, d. Jan. 30, 1822, aged 90.
 James West, d. February, 1847, aged 73.
 Walter Broad Montague Stocker, d. Oct. 24, 1850, aged 12.
 James Woods, d. Jan. 29, 1817, aged 54.

Churchyard.

Thomas Seabrook, d. Dec. 12, 1855, aged 87.
 Edward Dennis de Vitre, of Charlton, Kent, d. Aug. 19, 1865, aged 19.
 John Meeson, Esq., of Duvals, in this parish, and of Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, d. Dec. 3, 1855, aged 69.

Eleanor Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1854, d. Aug. 15, 1861. } The dearly loved children
 Richard, b. Jan. 17, 1859, d. June 14, 1861. } of Richard and Mary Jane
 Reginald, b. Feb. 13, 1861, d. Dec. 25, 1861. } Meeson, of Duvals.

Mary Ann, w. of Mr. James Ford, surgeon, of this place, d. Nov. 12.

Frances Sophia Eveling, d. Aug. 17, 1866, aged 64.

Fragments of Inscriptions here and there on the floor of the church, generally illegible, and none apparently very old.

Vicars.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1329	<i>John Syliby.</i>	<i>Leonardus de Tyberius, Prior.</i>
1330	<i>Joh. Gibbon.</i>		
1331	<i>Sim. Finerell.</i>		
—	<i>Wil. Carter.</i>		
1386	<i>Nic. Priest.</i>		
1392	<i>Jac. Miches.</i>	<i>John Babington, Gent.</i>
1393	<i>Joh. Gamul.</i>		
1395	<i>Ric. Butts.</i>		
1399	<i>Will. Hert.</i>		
* *	* * *		
1606	<i>Joh. Cooke.</i>	"The Vicar was Daniel Jones, and is returned as 'negligent of his cure, and of a bad life.'— <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459." "Preacher of the Gospel" "then vacant."	<i>Car. II. R.</i>
1650			
1659	<i>Ezekiel Coachman.</i>		
1662			
1668	<i>James Ward.</i>		
1670	<i>John Lane.</i>	The "Wiccor" of the Parish Register.	<i>Joshua Babington.</i>
1682	<i>Ric. Baker.</i>	<i>G. Townshend, Arm.</i>
1683	<i>Rob. Palmer.</i>	Held with Bulphan from 1687.	
1692	<i>John Mackworth.</i>	<i>W. Kenwick, Arm.</i>

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1693	<i>John Johnstone.</i>	Held with East Tilbury. 1706, buried, as described by him in Register, "my worthy patron."	<i>W. Ken- wick, Arm.</i>
1724	<i>Robert Maxwell, D.D.</i>	January 15, upon Johnstone's death.	<i>Lydia Catherine Dwall wid.</i>
1763	<i>James Adams, B.A.</i>	12th July, upon Maxwell's death. Rector of South Ockendon, and buried there.	<i>Sir John Van Hatten, Knight.*</i>
1784	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Zachary Button, Esq.</i>
1828	<i>George Selby Hele, M.A.</i>	Son of Rev. R. S. Hele, Rector of Brede, Hastings.	<i>Rev. R. S. Hele.</i>
1837	<i>Henry Selby Hele, M.A.</i>	Magd. Hall, Oxf. Younger brother of above, previously Curate of Brede, Hastings.	<i>Rev. H. S. Hele.</i>
1856	<i>Charles Theobald.</i>	Now Rector of Chale, Isle of Wight.	<i>James Theobald.</i>
1862	<i>W. H. Richards,</i>	B.A., Jes. Coll., Camb.	<i>Id.</i>
1871	<i>R. H. Brennan.</i>	M.A. Dub. and Oxf. Curate of St. Mary's, Brighton.	

East (or Little) Thurrock.

A most interesting feature of this parish was omitted in 'Stifford and its Neighbourhood' for want of space. It is the "DANE-HOLES," which have puzzled antiquaries from Camden downwards. Mr. R. Lloyd Williams, of Grays, solicitor, has kindly contributed the following interesting information, the result of lengthened personal examination:—

"HANGMAN'S WOOD is a small wood, partly in the parish of Little Thurrock and partly in Orsett. At the south of this wood and on the Chadwell boundary are traces of numerous pits which, at some time or other, must have existed here. Most of them are now completely filled up or fallen in, but six are still open, three of them almost in the same state as when originally made.

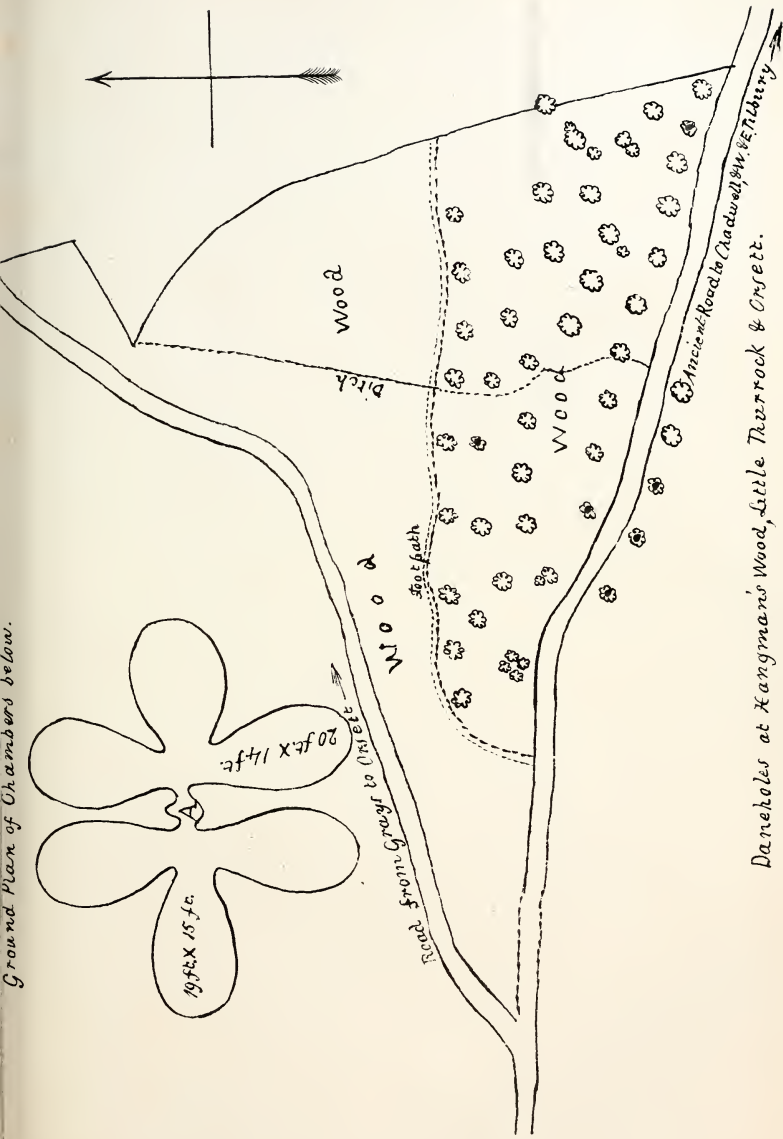
"The formation of such as are still comparatively perfect, and from which it may fairly be conjectured that the others now closed were not dissimilar, is very curious. A perpendicular shaft of about 3 feet in diameter, and like that of an ordinary well, descends to a depth of about 75 or 80 feet, the lower 20 feet or thereabouts of which pass through the chalk stratum, which is here reached at a depth of about 60 feet. At the foot of the shaft on each side large chambers are cut out of the chalk, rather oval in shape, with the arching slightly pointed, and the floor tolerably flat, though in one instance there appears to have been left intentionally a rude kind of bench of chalk. The measurements of these chambers vary, but their height, as a rule, is about 16 feet, length about 20 feet, and width about 14 or 15 in the widest part.

"In the accompanying I have attempted a ground plan of the most perfect, and which has six of such chambers, A being the shaft.†

* Lord of the Grays Manor of Peverill, and supposed to be a rich London merchant. Morant describes his daughter as married to the Duke of Chandos. But the author finds no record of him in Jacobs' Peerage, etc.

† The diagram given by Camden corresponds with Mr. Williams's in its general features. He admits he did not, like Mr. Williams, personally explore them, or he would hardly have concluded they were meant for getting chalk.

Ground Plan of Chambers below.



Daneholes at Hangman's Wood, Little Tharrock & Crayke.

"The numerous cavities which abound in the wood may be fairly concluded to be but the spots where other pits with similar chambers existed, but which, through the giving way of the chalk arches, have fallen in.* If this be so, there must at one period have been nearly fifty of these pits, all in close contiguity, indeed, so close that, even at this day, in some of the chambers still accessible, by striking their ends one can detect the reverberation from a chamber now closed, but which, judging from a cavity near the mouth of the open shaft, must have been communicated with by a different but now closed shaft.

"The surmises as to the purpose for which these pits were dug are conflicting, some persons inclining to the belief that they were workings for chalk; but this theory, it is thought, can scarcely be upheld in the face of so many shafts so near each other; for, had the object been to procure chalk, the chambers would have been worked into galleries, and one shaft sufficed for a far greater surface than at present. Another theory is that they were made for granaries or storing-places, and this seems to be the most applicable, for the chambers are perfectly dry, and access to them so difficult, that such a supposition appears to be a reasonable solution of their origin.

"The period of their formation is unknown. They are at present called Dane-holes, and the only tradition to be gathered in the neighbourhood is that they were used by the Danes in war-time. But, besides being known as Dane-holes, they appear to have been called in earlier times Cunobelin's Gold Mines, Camden speaking of them as such; and the name of one of the early British kings being associated with them inclines one strongly to the thought that they must have been in existence during his reign, and possibly may have even owed their origin to him, the more so when we consider the troubled time in which he reigned. He was King of the Trinobantes at the time of the Roman invasion, his seat being at or in the vicinity of Maldon; and that he tested the Roman legions to the utmost of his power seems not improbable, as we find that not until his capital was taken was he subdued. Another almost equally strong inference of his obstinate defence is that, of all the British leaders, the one most relied upon by the Britons as the most fitting to conduct the war against the Romans, was Cunobelin's son Caractacus; and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that something which led to the almost unanimous choice of Caractacus was due not only to his personal character and pre-eminent energy, but to the fact of such qualities having become recognized, and the superior fitness to command which he had acquired during his father's struggles. Be this as it may, if the origin of these pits was due to Cunobelin, the spot is not an inapt one for stores intended for the use of a force whose duty it would be to prevent the Thames being crossed; and the theory of such origin is not irreconcilable with the name they now bear; for it is not unlikely that the Danes, when they established themselves in the south-eastern part of Essex and along the Thames, on discovering the existence of these pits should have appropriated them to the same use for which they were originally intended by the ancient Britons.

"Annexed is a ground-plan of the wood, not attempting to delineate the wood, but simply showing the position of the cavities and open shafts, indicating the latter by a black centre.

"In Swanscombe Wood, opposite on the Kentish shore, there are several excavations which I believe to be similar in character to those at Hangman's Wood; two, at a distance of about 400 yards apart, are on the eastern side of Swanscombe Wood, and six, at a distance of about 100 yards or more apart, on the eastern slope of Darn (Dane?) Wood in the same parish. Another, isolated from these last by a distance of about 500 yards, is also in this wood, still on the eastern slope of the hill.

"I have received vague information of others having been filled up in the neighbourhood, and can gather positively that one has been so filled up nearer the Thames than the above; but all those at Swanscombe Wood and Darn Wood I have myself seen the entrances or remains of entrances to, though not in any case have I been down them. The isolated one at Darn Wood I obtained a good description of from a labourer who had been down, and who satisfied me that it was one with four chambers (one of which had fallen in) of almost the same measurement as those taken by me at Hangman's Wood.

"They are called draw-wells in the neighbourhood, and also tolts (query t'nolt, Kentish dialect?)."

There are also such caves at Crayford, Chislehurst, etc. At a meeting of the Bromley Friends in Council, in November last, Dr. Beeby lectured on them, describing them as British, intended for retreat in war and storing the grain, "the entrance being by long niches, from 50 feet to 100 feet, which terminated in chambers below. He could not think that any present would have excavated

* Salmon conjectures they were stopped up on the arrival and conquests of the Romans.—W. P.

such deep pits, particularly in the case of Stankey Wood, Bexley, where they were very plentiful, merely for the sake of getting chalk, when much more facile methods might have been adopted. The presence of the *Bos longifrons* and Roman pottery proved some of the caves to have been open in early historic times, and he could only think they were formed as store-houses, and places of retreat from the weather, from human enemies, and from wild animals." It was suggested that the absence of all traces of fire was no proof of their not being used as dwellings, the temperature at that depth being equal throughout the year. The approach seems to differ from ours.

We may add that a "Dane-hole" partly filled up is to be found in the Stifford chalk quarry. But to show that chalk was not the object in making them, it may be mentioned that a series of them in Mucking Woods was filled up within the last few years, and these were in sand.

Mr. Philip Benton, of Wakering Hall, lately explored one in Hangman's Wood, and, in a letter to the author, confirms the general accuracy of Mr. Williams's account of them. "The circular well about 5 feet, and alighted upon a mound of loose earth, formed from *débris* from sides and summit. Descended from this about 10 feet, and found myself in the neighbourhood of five caves, extent about 30 feet from circular hole to extremity of caves, about 12 feet high and 10 feet wide, *beautifully arched*, and, at the extremity of two or three, a flight of steps or ledges about 18 inches wide. The stairs or ledges alluded to seemed *quite fresh* and not at all used. There was one within 80 or 100 feet of the one I descended. Found the following memorials cut in the chalk:—J. B., 1751; G. B., 1751; J. C., 1750; S. E. N., 1750. I thought the circular hole *goes deeper*. I am astonished the Archaeological Society does not take the matter up and have them properly explored."

There is an instructive story of some clever philanthropic "promoters," about the time of the South Sea Bubble, 1720, persuading good people to invest their money at fabulous interest in these East Thurrock holes, as beyond all doubt (Dr. Plot said so) "King Cunobelin's Gold Mines." They are partly on the land of Mrs. Allen, who really is getting gold out of it, the only gold the Author knows of as discovered here. For further particulars see *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 93.

Some holes, differing from these in depth and design, and probably in use, have lately been discovered at Fisherton, near Salisbury. The following details are given in a letter from a Wiltshire antiquary to the Rev. R. H. Killick, Rector of Chadwell St. Mary:—

"At least sixty are known to be there. They are 10 or 12 feet deep and have evidently been used for living in, as many remains of the rude arts of the period have been found in them, *e.g.* pottery, some very rude and ill-burnt, some glazed, querns or hand grinding-stones, bone combs, flint implements, spindle whirls, loom weights, bones of many of the domestic animals and some of man (apparently split to obtain the marrow), bones of fish (apparently salmon), and many other rude remains; no iron. There are no traces of fire in the holes; their cooking was probably carried on outside (up-stairs). The holes were covered with conical lids formed of wattled sticks plastered with clay and partially burnt on the fire. Many of them are single, but sometimes three or four communicate below. Some of them have a bench of the chalk left round part of the bottom, as if for seats."

The diagram sent with the antiquary's letter represents them as rude triangles from the mouth, having the base at bottom.

Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, in an interesting paper on Billericay, read to the Essex Archaeological Society at its annual meeting at Chelmsford, 1871, says, "Not far from this tumulus is an excavation like a gravel pit, which the young labourer's father had told him was a 'Denchole' which had 'caved in.' He (Mr. Cutts) dug down 3 feet, but found nothing but a few broken tiles."

Mr. Roach Smith thinks ours mere chalk-holes. See his *Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 243.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1559	<i>Miles</i>	* Held with Stifford. See biographical notice, p. 176, <i>Stifford and its Neighbourhood</i> , by the same author.	—
1605	<i>Symonson.</i> <i>Will.</i> <i>Garratt.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Thos. Lake,</i> <i>Miles.</i>

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1613	<i>Nicholas Guy.</i>	Returned as "no preaching minister."— <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459. "Guy was in trouble, August, 1649, about some monies which he was said to owe to Mr. Thorgood, bailiff to Mr. Matthews, and had been ordered by the Committee to pay, but had not."— <i>Payments and Orders of Standing Committee for Essex, Harleian MSS.</i> 6224. A charge, it is but fair to remember, against a "no preaching minister," tried by a "preaching" Committee, without appeal. Died 1656.	—
1658	<i>Abraham Garnon.</i>	Who died before 1661. He wrote an elegy on Sir Thomas Barnediston, prefixed to <i>Suffolke's Teares</i> , 4to, London, 1643. <i>Lambeth Institutions.</i>	—
1661	<i>Charles Cullen.</i>	Died February 27, 1660; buried at Stifford, March 3. Conformed, August. Cited to Brentwood, February, 1663, for not administering Holy Communion, for non-residence, and for not supplying the parish with a curate. — <i>Archidiaconal Act Book.</i>	—
1670	<i>Thomas Silverlocke.</i>	S. T. P., St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1661; M.A., 1665; Rector of West Tilbury, 1669–1681. Buried at Stifford, November 1, 1681.	—
1681	<i>Mic. Medcalfe.</i>	Held with West Tilbury. Buried 1697.	—
1689	<i>William Dashwood.</i>	Resigned 1717.	<i>Dashwood.</i>
1717	<i>John Usgate, A.B.</i>	Per cessionem Dashwood. Vicar of West Thurrock, after Tomlyns.	<i>Francis Hayes.</i>
1734	<i>Brockhill Newburgh, A.M.</i>	August 15. Per mort. Usgate. Buried 1743.	<i>Charles Hayes, Esq.</i>
1743	—	. . . . .	<i>Ebenezer Mussel.</i>
1760	<i>Laurence. Robert Younge, A.B.</i>	17 January.	<i>Id.</i>
1786	<i>Henry Ward.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Rev. T. Schreiber.</i>
1838	<i>Edward Bowlby, B.A.</i>	15 January, Jesus College, Cambridge, 1824. Served at Waterloo as Captain of the 4th King's Own Infantry. Buried here in Sacarium, with an inscription.	<i>Rev. Edward Bowlby.</i>
1860	<i>Edward Lutwyche Davies, M.A.</i>	Jesus College, Oxford. Instituted, November; resigned 1867. Formerly Vicar of Kinderchurch and Kilpeck, County and Diocese of Hereford.	— <i>Prosser, Esq.</i>
1867	<i>Cornwall Smalley, M.A., J.P.</i>	St. John's College, Cambridge. Late P. C. of St. Matthew's, Bayswater. Son of Cornwall Smalley, Vicar of Brailles, Warwickshire; the latter, author of "Prepare to meet thy God," a short sermon on Is. xxxviii. 1, on the subject of making a will; 2nd ed. 12mo, Lond. 1835.	— <i>Prosser, Esq.</i>

Chadwell, St. Mary's.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1568	— <i>Downs, A.M.</i>	28 January. Resigned before 16 March, 1575. Rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, 1571. Dep. before April, 1573, by Sandys. See Memoir, Cooper's <i>Athen. Cantab.</i> II. 162.	<i>Sir Antony Cooks.</i>
1584	<i>James Beacher.</i>	6 February. One of the "173 ignorant and unpreaching ministers." Rector of Hallingbury Magna, 1582.	<i>Antony Cook, 1585.</i>
1594	<i>Henry Holden.</i>		
1600	<i>William Burnett.</i>	Buried April 14.	
1600	<i>John Lane.</i>	Instituted July 3; buried April 27, 1605.	
1605	<i>George Drywood, S.T.B.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Edward Cooke, Miles.</i>
1611	<i>Matthew Cooke.</i>	Died 1626.	<i>Id.</i>
1626	<i>Richard Astley.</i>	Instituted January 18; Warden of All Souls, Oxford; resigned 1629. Buried 1635.	
1635	<i>Isaac Colfe.</i>	See <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459.* [Golfe?]	
1652	<i>James Hosier.</i>	Buried April 24.	
1663	<i>Richard Lightfoot.</i>	Buried November 18, 1669.	
1669	<i>Charles Adams.</i>	Held with Great Baddow.	
1677	<i>Thomas Aley, D.D.</i>	Held with Stanford-le-Hope.	
1683	<i>Edward Fotherby.</i>	Buried August 20, 1689.	
1691	<i>John Catchpool.</i>		
1692	<i>Edward Digby.</i>	Died 1735. "On Wednesday, y ^e 18th Jan., 1735, died at Malcon, Ed. Digby, M.A., in 82 years of his age, who had been rector of this parish 43 years, 1 mo. and 20 days."— <i>Par. Reg.</i>	<i>Thomas Velley, gen.</i>
1735	<i>John Herringham, A.M.</i>	Instituted November 29, per mort. Digby; died 1750.	<i>John Hullord.</i>
1764	<i>George Hiffe.</i>	. . . . .	<i>William Herringham.</i>
1781	<i>William Herringham.</i>	Inducted January 18. Curate of East Thurrock.	<i>John Herringham.</i>

* "The Pilgrim's Wish or the Saint's Longing, a Discourse at the Funeral of Mrs. Ann Dalton, daughter of Mrs. S. Colfe, of Chadwell, Essex, by Dean N. Hardy, 4to, 1666." A relation probably of Isaac.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1819	<i>J. P. Herringham.</i>	Rector of Borley.	<i>Rev. J. P. Herringham.</i>
	<i>Herringham.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Id.</i>
1859	<i>William Brunton, M.A.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Id.</i>
1866	<i>W. R. Bayley.</i>	Vicar of Cassington, Oxford.	<i>Id.</i>
1869	<i>Richard Henry Killick, M.A.</i>	B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, 1842; M.A., Cambridge, 1845. Curate to Dr. Lee, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Cambridge, 1842. Vicar of Stratton, Cornwall, 1845. Vicar of Erchfont-cum-Stert, Wilts, 1850. Rector of St. Clement Danes, London, 1860. Author: <i>Speech of the Dead</i> , a sermon, 1851; <i>Earthly Service exchanged for Heavenly</i> , a sermon, 1853.	

West Tilbury.

With reference to the account in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 96, of the dismantlement and desecration of the church by Lord Fairfax's troopers stabling their horses in it, Mr. Markham, in his *Life of the Great Lord Fairfax*, just published (1870), says, "On Sunday, June 11 (1648), Lord Fairfax, having collected a sufficient number of boats, with much difficulty, at Gravesend, crossed the river with his troops, and advanced to Billericay, on the London and Colchester Road [which it is not]. Leaving the main body to follow, the General galloped across the country to Coggeshall," etc., p. 315. His absence from the main body, left at West Tilbury to refit, accounts for their mad outrage upon the church. Had he been present who saved York Minster,* his troopers would not have dared to inflict this dishonour and wrong on West Tilbury. This passage led the author to reconsider the alleged meeting here between Fairfax and his wife (a Vere). He stated this on authority, but finally adopts another authority, which represents the Vere family as having a few years before sold the Gobions Manor of East Tilbury.

An entry in Great Warley Register of Briefs may help to solve a vexed question, viz. the date of the fall of the church tower and the substitution of

* Hildyard goes even so far as to say that "Fairfax made it death for any soldier to level a gun against the Minster. Such an order was beyond his competence, but there is no doubt that he used all his influence to get stringent orders against injuring the Minster issued by the other generals. . . . No cathedral in England suffered less from the Civil War than York Minster, and this immunity was due to the unceasing watchfulness of Sir Thomas Fairfax, to whom Yorkshire owes a debt of gratitude for his thoughtful care of her proudest monument. The famous horn of Ulphus was stolen during the siege, but Sir Thomas rescued it, and it was restored to the Minster by his cousin Henry, fourth Lord Fairfax."—Markham, 145, 181.

the present apology for one. The Rector, Rev. H. R. Bailey, favours the Author with this extract:—"1712 (same year as at Stifford), June 15, W. Tilbury, church damage, 1117^{sh}. Collected, 00 . 03 . 04." Allowing for the present value of money, this sum, 1117*s.*, may be thought to represent the "damage" in question, and 1712 seems about the date of the campanile, for the love of church *architecture* was waxing cold.

The Author of "The Race for Wealth" in *Once a Week* speaks of "Tilbury" as "the place where the four proconsular roads made by the Romans crossed each other." The present Author does not know them.

A writer in the same journal says that West Tilbury is not the only place from which the chough, common enough here only thirty years ago (see *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 109), has deserted. "Ere long, it is to be feared, the chough will have been erased from the list of British birds. It is no longer to be seen on Flamborough Head, nor at Dover, nor in Cornwall."

In the former volume (*Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 106) an account was given of Mr. Dodd's attempt to connect the Fort with Gravesend by a tunnel in 1799, at a cost of £50,000. Surveys are now being made with the view of carrying out his design, as one, and no unimportant one, of our multiplying river defences.

For Bede's account of Bishop Chad's (Cedd's) settlement at Tilbury (Tilaburg) and mission to the East Saxons, see his *Eccl. Hist.* lib. iii. c. 22. When Essex, inhabited by and named from these East Saxons, was converted by Chad, he became known as second Bishop of London, then the metropolis of Essex, accounting for Essex being until lately in the London diocese, with no other cathedral than St. Paul's.

Besides the derivation suggested in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, the following may be hazarded:—*Tigle* being a Saxon word signifying "tile" or "brick" ("anything made of clay"—Bosworth), is it from a brick fort left here by the Romans, and so named by the Saxons *Tigleburg* or *burh* = *Tilaburg* or *burh* = *Tilbury* = *brick fort*? The Romans would be pretty sure to have such a fortification as a *tête de pont* to protect their ferry in that part of the ancient lordship of Tilbury now distinguished, since its subdivision, as *West Tilbury*, as described in former volume, *Stifford*, etc., p. 107.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1581	<i>William Cotton.</i>	Instituted June 24 ; resigned September, same year.	<i>King James I.</i>
1583	<i>Edward Hounde, D.D.</i>	21 November, returned as non-resident.	
1603	<i>Valentine Carey.</i>	S. T. P., Cambridge, January 30. Afterwards Vicar of Epping, 1607 ; Rector of Orsett, 1617 ; Dean of St. Paul's, 1614 ; Bishop of Exeter, 1621. Died 1626. Buried at St. Paul's. See Orsett Clergy.	

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1609	<i>William Laud.</i>	Resigned 1616, exchanging for North Kilworth, on being made Dean of Gloucester; November 18, 1621, Bishop of St. David's; 1626, Bath and Wells; 1626, London; 1633, Canterbury. Murdered "by law," 1644. It is a notable circumstance, of two succeeding rectors, one becomes a bishop, the other an archbishop. The only other incumbents of our neighbourhood promoted to bishoprics are Offspring Blackhall, Rector of South Ockendon, made Bishop of Exeter, 1707; Beadon, Rector of Orsett, made Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1802; and James Chapman, Rector of Dunton, Bishop of Colombo, 1845.	
1645	<i>Joannes Foveton.</i>	"An able, godly, preaching minister." Nevertheless, when the Restoration came he is said to have "conformed," dying rector, 1666. See <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459. Buried in Chancel, age 67.	
1708	<i>William Phipps.</i>	Instituted August 3, upon Thompson's death. Buried in Chancel.	<i>Queen Anne.</i>
1735	<i>Strickland Gough.</i>	Instituted August 26, upon Phipps's death.	<i>The King.</i>
1744	<i>John Myonnet.</i>	Instituted upon Gough's death. Died 1759; buried in Chancel.	<i>The King.</i>
1759	<i>D. Evans.</i>	Like Mr. Bearblock, of Hornchurch, Mr. Filewood, of Stifford, Mr. Leith, of South Ockendon, and some others of his day, great in tithe litigation. In one case he claimed to take tithes in kind. Resisted by Clarke and certain other parishioners, on the ground he had leased the tithes, and they must pay to lessee. Verdict for Plaintiff. See <i>Decrees in Tithe Causes</i> , p. 356.	<i>The King.</i>
1800	<i>Adam Gordon, Bart, M.A.</i>	Donor of the new rectory. Died 1817, November 2, aged 72, at the Castle Inn, Salt Hill, on his way from Bristol to West Tilbury. Prebendary of Bristol; formerly Rector of Hornchurch, Herts. Author of "A Sermon at the Thanksgiving for the late Victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain." "Mural tablet for Lady Gordon, wife of the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., Rector of the Parish, ob. 1811. Also, for Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., ob. 1817. His arms impaling those of his wife, but without crest and supporters, are sculptured upon the tablet. The blazonry upon his hatchment is as follows:—Az., three boars' heads erased Or langued Gu. ducally crowned Arg. (Ulster badge); impaling Sa., flanches dexter and sinister, three battle axes Arg. <i>Crest</i> , out of a heart Gu. a dexter hand grasping a dagger fessways, the point towards the sinister proper hilted Or. Pendant from the escocheon by a ribbon Gu., the badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. <i>Supporters</i> , dexter, a unicorn Arg., armed, maned, tufted, and unguled Or; sinister, a savage man proper wreathed about the loins with a garland of leaves Vert."— <i>East Anglian</i> , January, 1867.	<i>The King.</i>
1818	<i>Edward Linzee.</i>	.	<i>The King.</i>
1847	<i>James Hargreaves.</i>	M.A. Camb., D. Oct. 21, 1871.	<i>The Queen.</i>
1871	<i>J. Bonamy Dobree.</i>	.	<i>The Queen.</i>

East Tilbury.

Vicars.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1630	<i>James Huddleston.</i>	17 October. Returned, 1650, as "an able, godly, preaching minister."— <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459. Buried November 9, 1653.	
1653	<i>Samuel Castleton.</i>	June. He "conformed." Buried 1675.	
1675	<i>Henry Bowyer.</i>	. . . . .
1700	<i>John Johnstone.</i>	Instituted March 1, upon Smith's death. Held with Grays.	<i>King William III.</i>
1724	<i>William Clark, M.A.</i>	Upon Johnston's death.	<i>The King.</i>
	<i>— Blaké.</i>	Upon Clarke's death.	<i>The King.</i>
1737	<i>John Griffith, M.A.</i>	Instituted June 13, upon Blake's death.	<i>The King.</i>
1748	<i>Robert Harrold.</i>	Upon Griffith's resignation. Buried 1754.	<i>Id.</i>
1754	<i>Thomas Coombes, B.A.</i>	Upon Harrold's death. Curate of Stanford-le-Hope until his death. Buried there, February 16, 1770.	<i>Id.</i>
1770	<i>William Ley.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Id.</i>
1803	<i>A. P. Postan.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
1836	<i>W. T. Goodchild.</i>	Vicar here, and Curate of Horndon-on-the-Hill and Stanford-le-Hope, and appointed master of Mrs. Davison's school at latter, May 15, 1823.	<i>Id.</i>
1845	<i>W. G. Goodchild.</i>	M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Son of the above. Died at sea soon after leaving San Francisco.	<i>Id.</i>
1868	<i>George Pridham.</i>	B.C.L., Cambridge, August 25. East Indian chaplain, lately Chaplain of the Orsett Union and Curate of Stanford-le-Hope. Exchanged for West Harptree, Somerset.	<i>Id.</i>
1871	<i>Rob. Tyas, M.A., LL.D.</i>	October. By exchange as above.	<i>Id.</i>
1779	<i>E. Lloyd.</i>	Lay rector, and curate here and at Mucking to 1836.	

MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

A tomb in the chancel for Sir Henry Knight.

Another, with this inscription, "Hire lies the body of John Rawlinse who died Sep. 13. 1698 æt. 57."

An old stone inlaid with brass, in the aisle: "Hic jacet Willmus de Bordfield."

In *Stifford and its Neighbourhood* the contrast was noticed between the Presbyterianism of the seventeenth century practising gunnery on the odious steeple-house here, and that of the nineteenth century with its bifurcated steeple-house within view at Gravesend. The following is another noticeable instance of dissenters apologizing practically for their forefathers' persecution of churchmen by themselves adopting the "scandalous" errors

and marks of the beast then complained of. That excellent publication *Church Bells* had a notice sent to it of a fine specimen of change-ringing at Todmorden, and naturally inferred it was at the parish church, but had to explain in the next number, June 17, it was at the Unitarian meeting-house! Perhaps some day we may be able on our part, in the interests of charity and without harm to the interests of truth, to accommodate ourselves in some equally indifferent things to the scruples of Nonconformity, with a view to communion with the *religious* portion of dissenters—all we want, all we will have. Both have much to “forget and forgive.”

On further consideration it appears to the Author more and more certain that (as stated in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, pp. 96–8) the Roman army forded the Thames here in pursuit of the Britons waiting attack on the very spot afterwards occupied by Elizabeth’s army waiting the attack of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Some say the Romans *could* not ford such a river, forgetting it was not then embanked, and consequently spread into three times its present width, having but a narrow tideway of any depth at low water for man or horse to swim. Fording this was easy. It is equally clear they afterwards established a ferry here to keep their communications open with their Camulodunum (Colchester), making a causeway through the shallows on each side. Such a causeway exists, and is known to this day on the Kentish side under its old name of Higham Causeway described by Hasted; and the “Manor Way,” coming from the present river bed to Low Street, seems to be the corresponding causeway on this side, it being in the line of road from the river which the Romans are known to have made by Horndon-on-the-Hill and Laindon-Hill to Billericay and Colchester.

With regard to residences mentioned as “Halls” in this and the other parishes described in this work, and known to be of such very unequal pretensions, it may be well to give Mr. Wright’s explanation: “The collective house had various names in Anglo-Saxon. It was called *hūs*, a house, a general term for all residences, great or small; it was called *heal*, or hall, because that was the most important part of the building.” (*Domestic Manners*.) It was only the lord’s mansion that had a hall, for guests and retainers. Hence it came to mean manor-house, and in that sense the word is retained to this day. A small farmhouse may be called a hall, but it will be found to have been at one time the lord’s own feudal mansion.

Will of JOHN JAMES.

Made Mar. 13, 1648; proved Ap. 3, 1648.

March the thirteenth 1648

In the name of God Amen I John James of East Tilbury in the Countie of Essex husbandman sickle in bodie but of perfect memory God be praised doe make and ordayne this my last will & testament in manner & form followinge first I give and bequeath my soul to god that gave it and my bodie to be buried att the appointment of mine executrix. Item I give to my sonne in lawe Thomas Gates the summe of thirty poundes to be payd unto him when he shall attaine unto the age of one and twentie yeares. Item I give to my brother John James of Fobbing one shillinge, to be paid within one month after he shall demande itt Item I give unto my servant Henry Dore the sume of twentie shillings over and above what is exprest in his Indenture to be paid unto him at the expiration of his Indentures Item I give to the poore of the parish of East Tilbury ten shillings to be paid within one month after my decease. All the rest of my goods unbequeathed I give to

dorothie my wife, whome I make & ordeine sole executrix of this my last will & testament. In witness whereof I haue set hereunto my hand & seale the day & yeare above written John James Sealed & subscribed in the presence of James Huddleston Minister, The Mark of John Essex, The mark of Jane Norris.

Mucking.

Vicars.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1620 <i>circa</i>	<i>Giles Alleyn.</i>	Held with Waltham Parva. "Father of John Aleyn, the benefactor of the parish."— <i>Morant</i> , ii. 94. One of the beneficed Episcopalian clergy who signed the petition to Laud on behalf of Mr. Thomas Hookes, preacher, Chelmsford, one of the victims of attempted coercion by Laud,—coercion helping to account for the sequestrations and other violences attempted by the "Church's enemies, or misguided friends, the moment they had the power. See Fobbing Clergy.	
1643	<i>Robert Snell.</i>	Sequestered 13 July of this year, having, as Vicar also of Matching, been found guilty of refusing to go round to administer the Lord's Supper in each of the high, ungainly enclosures, bunks, or dormitories, called pews, just erected. This was one charge. Another, of course, was, "he hath expressed great malignancy against Parliament." So he had to make way for—	
—	<i>Thomas Ellen, or Allen.</i>	Returned in 1650 "an able, godly minister." Notwithstanding this, he had come to see so little harm in the small observances, which lead unhappily to so much strife, that he "conformed" at the Restoration, like a good many more.	
1680	<i>John Ellis.</i>	Also Vicar of Horndon-on-the-Hill.	
1706	<i>Edward Smart.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.</i>
1706	<i>John Husband, M.A.</i>	On Smart's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1714	<i>Thomas Baker, M.A.</i>	July 13, on Husband's cess.	<i>Id.</i>
1736	<i>Richard Lavington, M.A.</i>	April 19, on Baker's cess.	<i>Id.</i>
1737	<i>John Abbot, M.A.</i>	On Lavington's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1743-4	<i>William Pinckney.</i>	On Abbot's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1756	<i>Nicholas Holland, M.A.</i>	On Pinckney's death. Vacated for Stifford, 1764.	<i>Id.</i>
1824	<i>J. W. Vivian, D.D.</i>	Minor Canon of St. Paul's.	<i>Id.</i>
1843	<i>Charles Day.</i>	B.C.L., New College, Oxford. Restored the church, and was widely useful in his generation. His friends are about to place a memorial brass in the church.	<i>Id.</i>
1868	<i>J. H. Bridge, M.A.</i>	April, on Day's death. Late Curate of Barnes, Surrey.	<i>Id.</i>

4

A			1 2	3 4 B	6 7 8 9	10 11 12	
Richard Spicer of St. Mary's Aldermary, London, and of Bromley Hall, in the parish of Standon, Herts. M.D., 4th son. Bapt. 10 Jan. 1598, at St. Martin's, Exeter. Died 11 and was buried 15 May 1640, at St. Mary's Aldermary. Will dated 25 April, 1640, and proved 23 May following in C. P. C. Married, ante 1623, Thomazine, 1st dau. of Edmond Powell, of Sandford, Oxon, by his second wife, Cicely, dau. of Richard Fogg, of Dane Court, co. Kent. Living a widow 1640, 1658, and 1673.			Elizabeth, aged 13 in 1609. Married, ante 1620, to Gilbert Gregory, of Barnley, in the North Riding of co. York. Both living 1620.	Mary. Thomas. Both died young, vivâ matris ante 1609.	Robert Gill, of Jenkins, afsd., son and heir, aged 8 in 1609. Keeper of the Lions in the Tower 1620. Buried 29 March, 1673, at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Will dated 24 Feb. 1673, and proved 19 July, 1673 in C. P. C., by which he settled the Jenkins estate on himself and wife for life, rem. to his son for life and his issue in tail male, rem. to his (the testator's) three unmarried daughters (Mary, Catherine, and Grace), who inherited it.	Ann, dau. of William Dornier, by Ann, dau. of Sir Bernard Dewhurst, and sister and coheir of Robert Dewhurst, of Ches- hunt Nunmery, Herts, and of Firshy, co. Lincoln. Died 7 April, 1674, within a year of her husband.	William Gill, of London, gent., aged 3 in 1609. Living 1621, 1634, and 1637, when he sells messages at Crutched Friars, London. Thomas Gill, aged 2 in 1609, and 25 in 1633, being then of Gray's Inn. Had licence from the Bishop of London's Office, dated 17 July, 1633, to marry, at St. Faith's by St. Paul's, Grisel Cowell, of Hunsdon, Herts, she being then 26. Probably the Thomas Gill, of Hodham, co. York, who in 1646 sells premises in the Poultry, London to Robert Gill. Two other children, not named, who died before their mother, viz. ante 1609.
Christopher Spicer, 1st son, died ante 1627.					Thomazine, bapt. 21 Oct. 1633. Buried 17 June, 1635. (a)	George Tuthill, Alderman of Exeter. Living 1689.	
Samuel Spicer, bapt. 4 and buried 12 Oct. 1624. (a)				Anne, bapt. 25 May, 1632. (a) Living 1640.	Cicely, bapt. 21 Oct. 1633, with her sister. Buried 25 Aug. 1635. (a)	Elizabeth, bapt. 31 Jan. 1635. (a) Will, "as of Standon, Herts, spinster," dated 30 April, 1658, and proved 5 July following in C. P. C. "four daughters, Anne, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Mary." Married ante 1663. Living 1689.	
Richard Spicer, bapt. (as Robert) 2 March, 1625, at. 1½ years in 1627. Buried 3 March, 1625. (a).							
Nicholas Spicer, bapt. 27 May, 1627 (aged 4 months at the time of the Visitation of Devon, 1627). Buried 1 March, 1625. (a)							
Elizabeth, bapt. 9 Feb. 1625. Buried 2 March following. (a)							

Robert Gill, admitted to Gray's Inn, 6 Feb. 1644. In 1645 he inherited the estate of Cheshunt Nunnery. Herts, from his great-uncle Robert Dewhurst. Died unmarried. Administration, as "of Mucking," granted 20 Jan. 1676, by the C. P. C. to William Gill, his brother.

John, son of Robert Gill, buried 16 Nov. 1635, at St. Peter's ad vincula.

George Gill. Francis Gill. Elizabeth. Of which three, described as of the Tower of London, Administration was granted 3 July, 1653, by the C. P. C., to their father, Robert Gill.

John Wythers, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., aged about 65 at the Visitation of London in March, 1638; proved 12 Dec. 1692 in the C. P. C. Married, as first wife, Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Morton, Knt. Buried at Morten, co. Essex, ante 1672.

Anne, only surviving child. Living unmarried 1687.

William Robinson, of Cheshunt, Herts, Esq. Ob. 21 April, 1686, co. Lincoln. She had set 70. M. I. at Cheshunt. Will proved May following in C. P. C. Married, as first wife, Winifred, dau. of Walter Bourchier. Buried at Cheshunt, Herts, 14 Aug. 1676, et. 49. M. I.

Samuel Robinson, who in 1697 was admitted to his step-mother's moiety of the Jenkins property, subsequently called "Old Jenkins."

Other issue. Will dated 19 June, 1694, and proved 8 Nov. following in C. P. C.

Ann, bapt. 2 March, 1626, at St. Peter's ad vincula. Leaving a widow at Newtown, in co. Northfolk, in 1657, and in Feb. 1673, and mentioned in her father's will. Married Jeremiah Beake, of Castle Acre, co. Norfolk. He died in March, 1651.

Susan, dau. of Francis Steward, of Braughing, Herts, by Rebata, dau. of Richard Hoo, of Scarning, Norfolk, and sister of Hoo Steward, an Ancient of Gray's Inn. Married 17 Nov. 1654, at St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London; publication at Braughing. Living May, 1660. 1st wife.

John Spicer, of Standon, Herts, married 13 Jan. 1629, at St. Sepulchre's, London, being then of Lincoln's Inn Fields, about 30, spinster. Marriage-licence at Vicar-General's Office. Died s. p. and was buried 7 July, 1636, at Mucking. 2nd wife.

Henrietta. Maria. Beata. * All three living 30 May, 1706. * Or, if buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 18 Nov. 1716, as "Beata Spicer, Cross Street."

Thomas Gray, of Duntun Hall, co. Essex. Buried 6 June, 1718, at Mucking. Will proved 26 Sept. 1718, and proved 2 Nov. 1719 in C. P. C. 2nd husband.

Richard Turner, of White-chapel, and aged 26 on 27 May, 1681: see marriage-licence of that date at Bishop of London's Office. Living July, 1682.

William Gill, of Jenkins asfd. (1674). Keeper of the Lions in the Tower of London 1673. Only surviving son. Conveyed his property to Mark Mortimer in 1675. Buried 10 Sept. 1686, as "Capt. Gill," in St. Peter's ad vincula. Will as "of Bethnal Green, in parish of Stepney, gent.," dated 12 July, 1682, and proved 15 Sept. 1686 in C. P. C.

Grace, dau. and coheir. Married ante July, 1682, to F. Beauchamp. Remarried . . . Ball, and was living June, 1694. Married Francis Beauchamp; living July, 1682. 1st husband.

John Spicer, son and heir apparent of John Spicer, of Standon, Herts. Admitted to Gray's Inn 23 May, 1682. Ob. s. p. vitâ patris.	Steward Spicer, son and heir; admitted as such on 21 Nov. 1706 to his father's copyholds at Mucking. Was of St. Helen's, London, aged 23 and a bachelor, in Nov. 1682. Commander in the Earl of Danby's Regiment of Marines in June, 1693. Living at St. Ann's, Westminster, 24 May, 1707. Buried, as Captain Steward Spicer, 31 Jan. 1708, at St. Bride's, London, having had (besides issue that died young) two sons, of whom the survivor (Steward) was living June, 1720, but both were dead s. p. before 1724. Will dated 24 June, 1693; proved 19 Nov. 1731 in C. P. C.	Lake Spicer, sometime of Chichester and Portsmouth, and subsequently of Kingston, by Portsea, co. Southampton, a Captain (1704). Died 4 Oct. 1721, at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Will dated July and proved Oct. 1721 in C. P. C.	Married ante 1697. Dead ante 1721. (f) Sherar, of St. Dunstan's in the West, about 25, bachelor, in Nov. 1681: see marriage-licence at Faculty Office. He was dead ante 1706.	Jane, about 17 and a spinster in Nov. 1681. Died in Aug. 1717. Married Richard Sherar, of St. Dunstan's in the West, about 25, bachelor, in Nov. 1681: see marriage-licence at Faculty Office. He was dead ante 1706.
Elizabeth, bapt. 17 Jan. 1693, at Portsmouth. Eldest surviving dau. in Oct. 1721, when she was executrix to her father. Married 22 Sept. 1724 at Chelsea, co. Middlesex, to Peter Lefevre, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, aged 30 and upwards and widower in Aug. 1724. Marriage-licence at Faculty Office.	James Adams, of <i>St. James's</i> afsd., which he purchased from his wife's brother Ralph de lalo Spicer in 1730, when he rebuilt the house on the same site. (g) Was Clerk of the Royal Stables to King George II. during the whole of his reign, 1727 to 1760. Died at New Jenkins 9 Oct. 1765, in his 78th year, and was buried the 15th at Stanford le Hope. M. L. (g) Will (in which he describes himself as "of the parish of Mucking, co. Essex, Esqre.") dated 30 Nov. 1761, and proved 19 Oct. 1765 in C. P. C.	Sarah, born 3 Aug. 1704, at St. Peter's, Chichester. Under his grandfather's will. Born 30 Aug. and bapt. 10 Sept. 1705 at St. Peter's, Chichester. Was of Wickham, co. Southampton, 1730. Living Nov. 1761. Married Rebecca, dau. of John Bottom. She was bapt. 29 Sept. 1695, married 30 Oct. 1730, and buried 8 March, 1733; all at Wickham afsd.	Ralph de lalo Spicer, son and heir, who inherited <i>St. James's</i> under his grandfather's will. Born 30 Aug. and bapt. 10 Sept. 1705 at St. Peter's, Chichester. Was of Wickham, co. Southampton, 1730. Living Nov. 1761. Married Rebecca, dau. of John Bottom. She was bapt. 29 Sept. 1695, married 30 Oct. 1730, and buried 8 March, 1733; all at Wickham afsd.	Robert, born 30 Sept. and bapt. 10 Oct. 1706, at Portsmouth. — Priscilla, bapt. 28 May, 1708, at Portsmouth. Buried 26 Oct. following at Portsea. — Luke, bapt. 4 March, 1743, at Portsea. — Richard, bapt. 18 Jan. 1713, at Portsea. Living 1721. — Abigail. Living 1721. — Philip. Living 1721.
Patience Thomas Adams, of Bushay Grove, co. Hertford, Chastleton, co. Oxford, etc., Filazer Exigenter and Clerk of the Outlawries to the King's Bench 1760 to 1793, second surviving and youngest son. Born in Long Acre 17 Aug. 1736, and bapt. 19 Sept. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Admitted to the Inner Temple, London, 26 Nov. 1757. Died 2 and was buried 9 May, 1793, in the centre vault of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Will, in which he describes himself as "of Hatton Street, co. Middx., Esq.," dated 30 April, 1793, and proved 15 May following in C. P. C.	Catharine, born 12 and bapt. 28 July, 1725, at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Buried there 3 April, 1726.	Sarah, born 17 Aug. and bapt. 13 Sept. 1726, at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Died unmarried at South Weald afsd., and was buried there 22 Sept. 1774, aged 48. Administration 8 Oct. 1774 in C. P. C.	Jane, bapt. 14 July, 1727, at St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. Died unmarried at the house of her brother in Hatton Garden, 26 Nov. 1783, aged 56, and was buried the 3 Dec. in the north aisle of the church at South Ockendon afsd. M. L. (h) Administration, as "late of Enfield, co. Middx.," dated 12 Dec. 1783, in C. P. C.	Several other children, all died young.

Rev. James Adams, A.M., Rector of South Ockendon, co. Essex (1771), and Vicar of \equiv Anne, dau. of John Young, of St. Peter-le-Poor, and formerly of Cornhill, Grays Thurrock, in that county (1763), succeeded to the estate of \equiv New Jenkins asd. in 1765, eldest surviving son. Matriculated at Hertford College, Oxford, 7 May, 1749, as "Arm filius." B.A. 1752. A.M. of King's College, Cambridge, 1764. Died 19 and was buried 26 March, 1786, at South Ockendon, aged 53. M. I. Will dated 3 March, 1784, and codicil on 16 Aug. following; proved 16 April, 1785, in C. P. C.

James Adams, Lieutenant 65th Regt. of Foot, only son and heir. Born and bapt. 18 April, 1763, at the Vicarage House of Grays Thurrock. Died unmarried at Navestock, co. Essex, 8 Dec. 1788, and was buried the 15th at South Ockendon. Lieutenant 1793. Died unmarried in Aug. 1794, of the yellow fever, at Martinique, and was there buried. Administration 6 May, 1796, in C. P. C.

Beauchamp Newton Cooper, Captain \equiv Frances, second and youngest dau. in the East Norfolk Militia, youngest brother of Sir Ashley Paston Cooper, Bart., the celebrated Surgeon. Born 16 July, 1774, at Brooke Hall, near Shotisham, co. Norfolk. Married 31 July, 1798, at St. Peter's, in the town of St. Albani, Herts. Died at Trimley St. Martin's, co. Suffolk, 9 Nov. 1802, aged 28. Buried at Shotisham asd. 1st husband.

Beauchamp Newton Cooper, Captain \equiv Frances, second and youngest dau. in the East Norfolk Militia, youngest brother of Sir Ashley Paston Cooper, Bart., the celebrated Surgeon. Born 16 July, 1774, at Brooke Hall, near Shotisham, co. Norfolk. Married 31 July, 1798, at St. Peter's, in the town of St. Albani, Herts. Died at Trimley St. Martin's, co. Suffolk, 9 Nov. 1802, aged 28. Buried at Shotisham asd. 1st husband.

Rev. Charles Beauchamp Cooper, \equiv Harriett, 2nd dau. of George Daniel M.A., Rector of Morley, co. Norfolk (1832). In the Commission of the Peace for that county and a Rural Dean. Only and posthumous son. Born 31 Jan. 1803 and bapt. 3 March at Ongar, co. Essex. Sometime of University College, Oxford. Succeeded to the estate of \equiv New Jenkins asd. in 1824. Living 1870.

Frances Matilda, only dau. of her father, born 5 and bapt. 7 Aug. 1801 at Rochdale, co. Lancaster. Received into the congregation 3 March, 1803, at Ongar, co. Essex. Living unmarried 1870.

The Venerable Richard William Payne Davies, of Court-y-Gollen, in the parish of Llangeny, co. Brecon, Archdeacon of Brecon. Sometime of Worcester College, Oxford. B.A. 1829. M.A. 1853. Rector of Llangasty Tallyn, co. Brecon, 1833. Archdeacon 1859. Remarried and living 1870.

The Venerable Richard William Payne Davies, of Court-y-Gollen, and sole heir of her father. Born 29 and bapt. 30 June, 1811. Received into the congregation 6 Sept. following, at St. John's, Brecon. Married at Llangattock, in that county, 19 June, 1834. Died without issue 8 Aug. 1857. Buried at Llangeny. 1st wife.

Rev. Frederick Blackett De Chair, A.B., sometime \equiv Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest but only surviving child, born 17 March, 1842, of Jesus College, Cambridge. and bapt. 11 April, at Morley St. Botolph. Married there 23 April, 1863.

Frederick Beauchamp Cooper De Chair, eldest son, born 1 March, 1865, and bapt. at Morley St. Botolph.

Richard Blackett De Chair, born 24 May, 1866, bapt. as aforesaid.

Extracted from the title-deeds of \equiv New Jenkins, the Records in the College of Arms, and other authentic documents.

G. E. ADAMS, Lancaster Herald.

NOTES TO PEDIGREE OF GILL, SPICER, AND ADAMS.

(a) Parish registers of St. Mary's Aldermary, London.

(b) Among the composition papers he appears as a trustee for the estate of Sandford, co. Oxon, to enable his nephew John Powell to pay off the incumbrances thereon caused by his late father and his mother, Winifred Powell, widow.

(c) The authority for this statement is the pedigree in Nichols's *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, vol. viii. p. 280 (1843), as corrected in 1870 by its compiler and kindly communicated by him. According to Morant's *Essex*, she is called in her monumental inscription "Elizabeth Clovile, who lyved in happy matrimonye with 4 several husbantes," etc.

(d) This Ralph Gill mentions in his will "his sister Reade" and "his sister Vernam." The latter was probably, and the former was certainly a sister of his wife, viz. Lucy, wife of Mr. Reade, of Canterbury, who was living with issue, John and Anne, in 1620. See *Coll. Top.* above quoted, vol. i. pp. 409 and 575.

(e) This Michael was brother of Sir Thomas Heneage, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, created Viscountess Maidstone, carried the estates of the family to that of Finch, afterwards Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham. Grace, wife of this Michael, was daughter and one of 367 descendants, born before death, of Grace Honeywood, widow, who died 11 May, 1620, in her 93rd year. See an interesting account of these in Nichols's *Topographer and Genealogist* (1846), vol. i. p. 397, etc., and vol. ii. p. 172.

(f) This lady is supposed to have been related to the old Provence family of De Lalo, of whom was Colonel Sampson De Lalo, killed at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. There is a marriage at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, on 16 April, 1726, of a Philip Laloe, of St. Clement's Danes, bachelor, whose name of Philip suggests some possible relationship.

(g) See a print of the front and back view of the house of Jenkins, and one of the tomb of this James Adams; a copy of his monumental inscription is printed.

(h) In a codicil to his will, dated 16 August, 1784, he gives directions that he should be buried under a tree in the churchyard of South Ockendon, by the south window that is nearest the belfry, and for the kind of monument to be put over him. His directions were followed, and though the tree has long since gone, his grave is shown and is marked a in the print annexed of that church made from a sketch in 1820. When, however, the south aisle was added in 1865, the grave came inside it and the black marble slab was laid level with the floor of that aisle. It is remarkable that Jane Adams, his sister, who died in his lifetime, is buried under a slab in the *north* aisle. A copy of both their monumental inscriptions is printed.

(i) Since the above was in type, Mr. Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, of Remenham House, in Wraysbury, Bucks (author of an elaborate history of that and some adjoining parishes, published by Bohn, 1862, quarto), has suggested a very probable ancestry for this Thomas, viz. that he was the son of William Gill, of South Ockendon, Essex (son of Thomas Gill, of Lincoln), who in his will, proved at Chelmsford, 30 January, 1542, mentions his sons James, *Thomas*, and William. This Thomas Gill was probably connected by blood or marriage with Ralph Worseley, his predecessor in the office of Lion Keeper (1531 to 1573), through whose influence he obtained it, and who in his will, dated 13 November, 1573, and proved 28 January following, mentions Thomas Gill and his wife. Ralph Worseley was great-nephew of Sir James W. (the ancestor of the Worseley, Barts.), who was Lion Keeper in 1512. From the similarity of the arms, it is probable that the Gills of Jenkins were of the same race as the Gills of Wydial, in the adjoining county of Herts, who claim descent from the Gylls of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire (where they were householders in 1278), having been originally settled in Cumberland.—Ex inform. Gordon. W. J. Gyll, prædict.

Stanford-le-Hope.

ANNOTATED REGISTERS.

[Baptisms and Burials from 1680. Marriages from 1707, mutilated. Frequent reference to "the old Register," now (1871) lost.]

MARRIAGES.

1714. Christopher Kemp and y^e widdowe Horsenail, marry'd by M^r Parrot, Curate de Corringham.

1725. Thomas Tretton and Elizabeth Fillpot.

1752. Juan Will. Mays and Anne Hummerston, by licence, 24th.

ANNOTATED BAPTISMS.

1682. Jeremiah, s. of Jeremiah and Judith his wife, Oct. 13.
 1722. May Ann,* y^e wife of M^r Blake, cleric, y^e 3rd.
 * "N.B. She was a Quaker when M^r Blake marry'd her, and M^r R(oussignac) refused to christen y^e child till y^e mother herself was baptized." Signed "Peter Roussignac, R^r."
 M^r Roussignac, and Bishops were asleep.
 1725. John, y^e son of Thomas Anderson, Nov. 6. Dec. 11.
 1749. Sarah, y^e daughter of William Smith and Fortunatus his wife, Sept. 7.
 1752. Sarah, y^e daughter of Thos. Coombs, curate of this parish, and Sarah his wife, April y^e 23rd.
 M^r Coombs was also V. of E. Tilbury.
 1755. John, s. of Sam. Westwood, of Horndon-on-hill [carpenter], and Alice his wife, Nov. 5.
 1760. Elizabeth, y^e d. of Thomas Madel, Esq., and Mary his wife.
 1763. Golding, y^e son of John Curtiss and his wife, April 12.
 1781. Thomas, son of George Savvage, Feb. 28.
 1791. William, son of Thos. Lawell and Frances his wife, August 3.
 1797. Epseba, d. of John Paine and Martha his wife, Jan. 2.
 1799. William Thomas, son of Jonathan Burton and Eleanor his wife, July 18.
 1800. William Browne, s. of Rev. David James [curate] and Susanna his wif^e, Sept. 16.
 1808. Henry, s. of Joseph and Mary Civil (Savil?), Mar. 6.

All the author can do more in the way of extract for the curious inquirer is to indicate some of the groups to be found here,—“Kings,” “Knights,” “Earls,” “Parsons,” “Priors,” “Pages;” along with many of growing political importance in these days of household suffrage, such as “Bakers,” “Smiths,” “Potters,” “Drapers,” “Tylers,” “Carters,” “Slaters,” “Cooks;” and groups of less easily classed “Pochers,” “Archers,” “Walkers;” to say nothing of a whole battalion of “Grubs.”

The author regrets being compelled to say, as a true chronicler, that the good name of Stanford-le-Hope is seriously compromised by the startling number of bastards entered in this register,—a number far exceeding that of any other of the twenty parishes, or than we could have conceived possible in so small a population as it was up to the beginning of the present century. Stanford “past” and Stanford “present” are no doubt very different things. The author can vouch for the leading inhabitants of his own time. As a Justice of the Peace he remembers no complaint against others. “It is a long lane,” etc.

ANNOTATED BURIALS.

1680. Henry Reynolds, servant to M^r flantin, Aug. 25.
 1681. Will. Chase, servant to John Bishop, of Stanford, May 17.
 1689. Anna Maria, w. of Henry Fetherstone, Esq., Mar. 21.
 Affidavit made by Madm. Katharine Fetherstone before Mr. Jones.
 1694. Anthony Faulkener, servant to M^r Fetherstone, July 28.
 1698. Christopher Barrett, of St. Martin's-in-y^e-Fields, London, April 26.
 1701. John Williams, servant to M^r Phipp, Aug. 15.
 1702. Daniel, formerly servant to Ralf Grub, Nov. 26.
 Elizabeth, d. of M^r Thos. Phipp, Jan. 13.
 1703. Thomas Palmer, servant to M^r Cox, Feb. 1.
 1704. Elizabeth Hall, servant to Rob^t Hills, Dec. 1.
 Martha, w. of Christopher Earl, Jan. 28.
 1707. Rachell Bayly, d. of Jehaboth Bayly, Feb. 16.
 William Blewett, May 7.
 1710. The Lady Mary, y^e wife of S Heneye Fetherstone, Jan. 24.
 1711. Heneage, second s. of S^r Heneage Fetherstone, Bar^t, Mar. 19.
 S^r Heneage Fetherstone, Baronett, Nov. 2.
 1714. Mary, servant to John Stephens, June 23.
 1718. William Hills, farmer, May 27.
 John Barnett, farmer, Oct. 16.
 Magd., w. of Jacob Roussignac, cler., y^e mother of y^e present incumbent, P. R., Dec. 31.
 1721. Jacob Roussignac, of London, cleric, Dec. 11.
 “Father of the present incumbent. He was pastor of a church in Languedoc, and came hither with his family in the reign of K. James II. He bore his exile with great resignation, was esteemed and beloved.”

1723. Mr Thomas Fetherstone, third son of y^e late Sir Heneage Fetherstone, Sep. 16.
 1724. John Stevens, wheel-write, Jan. 24.
 1725. John Sweetlove, April 15.
 1726. M^{rs} Tipping, relict of R^d Mr Tipping [first appearance of "Reverend"], Oct. 14.
 1729. The R^d Mr Charles Badham, late V. of Horndon-on-the-Hill, Nov. 15.
 1731. The R^d Mr Will. Baird, North Britton, curate of this parish, Ap. 13.
 1732. Mr Samuel Smith, of Hossenbrook, after he had lived there 50 years, Feb. 19.
 1732. William Clay, widower (who died of a fall out of his waggon after he had lived here 36 years), Dec. 1.
 1736. The Honorable Mistress Bertie, widow of y^e Honorable Captain Bertie (and eldest sister to S^r Henry Fetherstone, Baronett), Feb. 8.
 1737. Dame Grace Fetherstone, 4th sister to S^r Henry Fetherstone, Bar., Nov. 8.
 1740. M^{rs} Badham, relict of R^d Mr Badham, late V. of Hornd. supra mont., July 5.
 1743. Mistress Dorothy Fetherstone, Nov. 30.
 Mistress Elizabeth Fetherstone, Dec. 30.
 "1743-4, Jan. 22. Distributed among y^e poor y^e sums following for burying in liinnen and a velvet coffin M^{rs} Elizabeth Fetherstone [am^t £2. 10]."—*Churchwardens' Book*.
 1745. Mistress Mary Fetherstone, Jan. 10.
 1746. Mistress Rebecca Fetherston, y^e sixth and last sister of S^r Henry Fetherston, Bar^t, Mar. 28.
 S^r Frances, relict of Mr Heneage Fetherston, Jan. 24.
 S^r Henry Fetherstone, Bar^t, Oct. 24.
 December, the Rev^d Mr Roussignac, rector of this parish, d. at London, y^e 30th, 1746, and was buried there y^e Sunday following.
 1747. The Rev^d Mr Fetherstonhough was inducted into y^e rectory of this parish May 9th, by Thomas Coombs, curator.

Under date 1748 we come to this:—"Memorandum. During y^e incumbent's absence, occasioned by serious illness, y^e parish clerk, Moses, took an account of what happened in y^e parish, and when he came to give in his account of y^e burials, he very heedlessly began his account at y^e wrong end, which was the y^e reason, etc. Peter Roussignac." Here is the key to half the blunders and omissions of registers. In the incumbent's absence—a common occurrence—the officiating clergyman could not make entries in books under lock and key. The parish "Moses" scrawled them illegibly on scraps, or forgot them, as the case might be. A "Moses" was common enough, but not a Roussignac to look after him.

1756. M^{rs} Elizabeth Fetherston, widow of Mr Thomas Fetherston, Sep. 14.

1762. Mr John Earle, of Horndon-on-hill, apothecary, Dec. 6.

The first mention of an apothecary in any register. Doctors, so called, were rare birds indeed in country places, each housewife being the family doctor, and no bad one, with her herbs and simples and home-distilled waters. The parson too took often upon himself the cure of bodies as well as souls.

"Three wayes he fedde Christ's flock,
 By life and preaching pure,
 Theyr bodies weake he did refresh,
 And lymmes full sore did cure," etc.

Epitaph on a brass plate of Robert King, Rector of Orsett, d. 1584. The rest is given in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, by the present Author, p. 162, where an instance is given of a feud being allayed between the parson and a farmer, his parishioner, by the former curing him of a dangerous sickness.

1763. William Long, Dec. 30.

1770. The Rev^d Mr Thomas Coombs, vicar of East Tilbury, Feb. 16.

1774. M^{rs} Sarah Coombes, widow, Mar. 1774.

Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, Baronet, March 26.

1782. William Mayes, Jan. 1.

1783. Susanna Surridge, July 12.

1804. Ellen Benton, Ap. 10.

1808. William, s. of Jonathan and Elinor Benton, Nov. 10.

N.B. *The Churchwardens' Book* begins 1735, is less imperfect, but contains nothing material beyond that quoted elsewhere. It reaches to 1829, and is well kept; the entries are well written throughout, and the attendance at vestries shows a large and respectable class of farmers. The

large number of farmers in all the twenty parishes is a striking contrast to those of the present day. The numerous and well-to-do yeomen, though holding comparatively small but their own farms, were the backbone of the nation,—sturdy, strong, peaceable, and loyal men, not given to change. Yeomen are fast dying out. May our country never want them! Which pays best, a hundred or a thousand acres, is only part of the question. National wealth invites aggression; a hardy race of well-to-do and responsible sons of the soil, able to endure any fatigue, passing their lives out-of-doors, is the sort of national wealth wanted to repel it. Squire Champion's motto in this church has much truth in it,—“*Le camp vault miex que l'or.*”

MONUMENTS, ARMS, AND INSCRIPTIONS.

“Monument east wall of chancel for Richard Champion, Esq., ob. 1599. Quarterly of eight. 1, Arg. three trefoils slipped Sa. 2, Barry Or and Az. 3, Arg. three human legs couped at the thigh, and flexed at the knee Gu. 4, Or, on a fess embattled between three towers, triple towered, Sa. as many plates. 5, Gu. five crescents 3, 2, 1, Or, a canton Erm. in chief a label of the second for difference. 6, Erm. a lion passant Gu., in chief a crescent of the last for difference. 7, Or, a cross engrailed Sa. 8, Or, a tower, triple towered, Az., in chief a crescent of the last for difference. Crest, a cubit arm in armour proper, holding in the gauntlet an olive wreath Vert. Motto, *Le camp vault miex que l'or.*

“Another, for one of the Champion family, without name or date. Arms, Arg. three trefoils slipped Sa.

“Slab in the chancel. Thomas Alleyn, S.T.P., Rector, ob. 1677. A cross potent (in dexter chief a crescent for difference) impaling, a fess between three swans' necks erased.

“In the south chapel belonging to the manor of Hassenbrook.

“Mural monument for Sir Heneage Fetherston, of Hassenbrook, Bart., ob. 1711, æt. 84. Crest, a demi-boar, collared, holding between the fore feet a sword, the blade fractured near the point.

“Another for Sir Henry Fetherston, Bart., ob. 1746, æt. 92. On a chevron, between three ostrich feathers, a gunstone (and a label for difference), *Fetherston*, impaling, On a chevron engrailed, between three trefoils slipped, as many crescents for *Williamson*. This Sir Henry Fetherston ‘dying without issue, bequeathed his large possessions to Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherston Haugh, in the county of Northumberland, Bart., a descendant from the same family.’ (*Monumental inscription.*)

“Another for Anna Maria, wife of Sir Henry Fetherston, Bart., ob. 1690, æt. 20. Arms of *Fetherston* impaling *Williamson ut supra.*

“Another Heneage Fetherston, Esq., second son of Sir Heneage Fetherston, Bart., ob. 1711, æt. 54. Ann his wife, ob. 1766, æt. 77. Gu. on a chevron between three ostrich feathers, Arg. a gunstone, impaling, Sa. a chevron between two crescents in chief, and a trefoil slipped in base Or, for *Western*, of Rivenhall. Crest, a demi-boar Arg., bristled, armed, hoofed, and collared Or, holding between the fore feet a sword erect, fractured near the point of the last.

“Another for Thomas Fetherston, Esq., third son of Sir Heneage Fetherston, Bart., ob. æt. 67; and Elizabeth his wife, ob. 1756, æt. 77. *Fetherston ut supra*, impaling, Az. on a chief Or three crosses pattée of the field. Crest, an heraldic tiger, statant, Or.

“There appears to be no authority for the use either of this last crest, or that of the demi-boar, by the Fetherston family.

“Another for Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, co. Northumberland, Bart., ob. 1774. Gu. on a chevron between three ostrich feathers Arg. as many gunstones, *Fetherstonhaugh*, impaling Arg. a chevron Gu. between three parrots' heads Vert, beaked of the second, *Lethieullier*. (No crest.)

“At the entrance to the south chapel, a marble tablet for James Scratton, of Snaresbrook House, co. Essex, Esq., ob. 1837, æt. 86. Judith, his wife, ob. 1838, æt. 87. John Scratton, of Prittlewell Priory co. Essex, Esq., ob. 1841, æt. 53. Two chevrons between three swans for *Scratton*, impaling on a chevron between three demi-unicorns passant, as many *quatrefoils* (*sic*) *Pigott*. Crest, a wolf's head erased, holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped. Hatchment. Gu., two chevrons Or between three swans Arg. *Scratton*, impaling Arg. on a chevron Az., between three demi-unicorns passant Gu., as many *oak sprigs slipped, leaved, and fructed*, Or. *Pigott*. Crest, a wolf's head erased, holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped proper.

“In the Chancel was buried, December 11th, 1721, Jacob Roussignac, M.A., and Magdalen, his wife, Dec. 31, 1718.

"The Scratton family were originally of Belstead, in Suffolk, and obtained a grant of the above arms in 1827. The impaled coat for Pigott on the hatchment, as will be observed, differs essentially from that upon the monument. That either coat is genuine may be doubted.

"Hatchment. *Scratton* as before, impaling *Az. three fish naiant Arg., Kersteman*. In the arms of the same family in Canewdon Church the fish are tintured *Or*, and in the church of the Austin Friars, London, they were *Argent*, with fins and tails *Gu.*"—*East Anglian*.

Surrounded by an iron railing, and conspicuous from some distance, is a slab against the outside of the west wall of the church, on the south of the west door, with the following inscription. It surmounts an arched stone tomb, embossed with scythes, hour-glasses, and other emblems of mortality. See engraving, *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 123.

"Here rest the remains
of
James Adams,
New Jenkins, in this county, *Esq^{re}* ;
who,
Having long expected the Hour of Dissolution with
Manly Fortitude,
Obeyed the awful summons with
True Christian Temper,
On the 9th of October, 1765, in the 78th year of his age.
From his earliest youth,
And through various transactions of Publick life,
His
Integrity, Generosity, and Honour
were in every department
Irreproachable,
Eminent and Exemplary.
In private life
He uniformly supported the character of
The Just Man, the Good Neighbour, and the Christian.
As a Friend
He was beloved and respected by those who were
Friends to Virtue.
As a Husband and Father .
Let this stone tell to latest Posterity
That the objects of his affection erected it
In Gratitude
To his memory.
Keep Innocency and take Heed to the thing that is Right,
For that shall bring a man Peace at the Last. Psalm 37, v. 38."
Winchester fecit.

Note.—The entry in the parish register is as under :—

1765. "James Adams, Esq., late of the parish of Mucking, was buried October 15th."

See also notice of the fine paid for his burial in linen, in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 123.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1531	<i>John Undring.</i>	May 20. Rector of South Bemflete, 1529. Prebendary of St. Paul's.	
1556	<i>Thomas Bannister.</i>	Instituted May ; died November, 1556.	
1628	<i>John Richardson.</i>	11 February.	
1650	<i>Caleb Wood.</i>	Returned, "an able, preaching minister, but is reputed a constant frequenter of ale-houses."— <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459.	
1660	<i>Thomas Aley, D.D.</i>	Held with Chadwell. He "conformed," A.D. 1667. A slab in the chancel.	<i>Heneage Featherston, Esq.</i>
1711	<i>Peter Roussignac, M.A.</i>	18 February, on Allen's decease. Died 1746.	<i>Sir Henry Featherston, Bart.</i>
1747	<i>Utrie Fetherstonhaugh, M.A.</i>	May 9, on Roussignac's decease.	<i>Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart.</i>
1774	<i>Waring Willett.</i>	Edward Cuthbert, Curate.	<i>Sir Harry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart.</i>
1801	<i>William Armstrong.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, Bart.</i>
1848	<i>John Clark Knott.</i>	B.A. Cambridge, 1843 ; ordained 1843.	<i>Rev. J. O. Knott.</i>
1870	<i>Charles Ed. Bowlby.</i>	B.A. 1855, M.A. 1858, St. John's College, Cambridge. Deacon, 1856 ; Presbyter, 1857. Rector of Stanwick, 1858-36. Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts, 1862-70.	<i>Rev. J. C. Knott.</i>

Corringham.

Bosworth (*Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*) may be thought to throw some light on the origin of this name. "*Ing*, son of, descendant of. Names of places now ending in *ingham* have always *ing* in the g. pl., as *inga-hám*, the home or residence of the sons or descendants of." According to this, the terminal *ing* answers the same purpose as the Scotch prefix *Mac*, and Corringham means the home of the descendants of Corr. The reader will choose between this and the derivation given in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 124. The *ing* also = our terminal 's, as in Greave's end = Gravesend, Belin's gate = Billingsgate.

"In Ford, in Ham, in Ley, in Tun,
The most of English surnames run."—*Verstegan*, p. 295.

Besides Corringham, Mr. Wingfield-Baker has manorial rights in the following parishes within the district embraced by this work, viz. Stanford-le-Hope, Horndon, Chadwell S. Mary, Mucking, Orsett, East (or Little) Thurrock.

SIR THOMAS BAWDE, KNT.

Will dated 10 — ? 1508; proved 19 July, 1508.

To be buried in the chancel of the church of the Crouched Friars* of London before the high altar. Mentions St. Catherine "Crist"† Church, where I am a parishioner. Appoint Dame Anne my wife sole executrix. Give manor of Corringham, in Essex, to wife Ann for life; then to heirs of the said Thomas Bawde and Anne my wife. Remainder to right heirs. Appoint Edmond Dudley supervisor. Proved by Dame Anne, relict.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1326	<i>John le Baud.</i>	A. d. 16 Kal. Oct.	
1461	<i>Greyoc.</i>		
1553	<i>William Whitmore.</i>	Buried April 30.	
1563	<i>Geoffrie Foster.</i>	Buried here 23rd April.	
1578	<i>Robert Draper.</i>	12th December. Returned among the "double-beneficed men." Died 18th November, 1595. Buried here, 1595.	
1621	<i>William Walker.</i>		
1642	<i>Richard Robinson.</i>		
1645	<i>William Blunt.‡</i>	"September 18. Ordered that the rectory of Corringham stand sequestered from William Blunt for his malignancy against the Parliament."— <i>Add. MSS.</i> 15669, 399 (Davids). The prosecutor was Sir Edward Spenser, lord of the manor, who produced five witnesses against him. He seems to have been succeeded by Returned in 1650 as "a godly minister."— <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459. Signed <i>Essex Testimony</i> as Minister of Corringham, and <i>Essex Watchman's Watchword</i> in 1669.	
1648	<i>Jonathan Hoyle.</i>	"Conformed" as Rector, 25 March. Buried February 14, 1659.	
1658	<i>Samuel Jones.</i>		

* Crouched [Crossed] Friars, now written Crutched Friars (crutch = crux = cross), formerly a monastery, is close to the Fenchurch Street Station. The church, known as St. Olave's, the only memento of the monastery, is at the south-east corner of Hart Street, Mark Lane. Pepys, a parishioner, buried here, tells us, with all complacency, how he entered in the middle of the sermon on the Great Fast, 6 June, 1666, and disturbed the devotions of the fashionable congregation by whispering in all directions the news of the victory over the Dutch.

† Christ, now Cree. The high ritualism minutely described by Rushworth as displayed by Laud in 1631, in the consecration of this church (built on the site of that in which Sir Thomas Bawd worshipped when he came up to Court from Corringham), was pleaded against him at his trial, and, under merciless judges, went far towards losing him his head. It stands on the north side towards the Aldgate end of Leadenhall Street. Brady, worthy of notice as a pioneer of our psalmody, associated with Tate in the New Version of Psalms, was minister here. Is such excessive ritualism better or safer now? *Non tali auxilio*, etc.

‡ It seems that, previous to this, on Robinson's death, the living was sequestered by the Parliamentary Committee to Richard Edwards, M.A., "a godly, orthodox divine," December 26, 1649, Sir Henry Anderson (qr. the Stifford Anderson?), the patron, being a *delinquent*, and so unable to present. But, meanwhile, Edward Spenser, who seems somehow to have got the forfeited patronage, had presented, so Edwards was withdrawn. Presented *whom*? A learned correspondent asks, "Was it Blunt?" The dates point that way. But it is odd he should have appointed Blunt, if he was the Blunt, Curate of South Ockendon under Gouldman. This last, however, is doubtful.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1659	<i>John Cacott.</i>	18 February. Buried here, November 3, 1669. Conformed.	
1670	<i>Samuel Johnson.</i>	A learned and uncompromising writer against popery in the reign of James II. Born in Warwickshire, 1649. Educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Presented to Corringham, 1670, but generally lived in London. For writing <i>Julian the Apostate</i> he was, of course, as a subject at the mercy of the Apostate James, imprisoned. For another book he was put in the pillory, whipped, and fined, which proved, of course, the book to be wrong. Died 1703. From the title of his book he is usually known as <i>Julian Johnson</i> . "1682, May 29. In this month came to Oxford a book newly published, entitled <i>The Life of Julian the Apostate</i> , etc., said to be written by one Samuel Johnson, minister in Essex, afterwards chaplain to William, Lord Russell. This book was much received into the hands of scholars, talked of, and preached also against from our pulpits."— <i>Life of Anthony à Wood</i> , p. 242 (Eccles. Hist. Soc.). We find him characterized by a succeeding rector (Rev. W. Biddulph) as "the friend of liberty and defender of true religion." Newcourt says that, for his book against James the Apostate,—certain bishops appointed commissioners to administer the affairs of the London diocese during the suspension of the diocesan,—he was deprived of Orders; "but all this at last signified nothing, for after the Revolution he restored himself both to his Orders and this living, which he enjoyed till his death, without the help of any public and high authority, his successor, Thomas Barrow, leaving it out of fear soon after he was admitted to it, and the said Johnson enjoys it to the present year, 1700."— <i>Reperitorium</i> .	
1703	<i>Thomas Hazlewood.</i>	30th June, upon Johnson's death.	<i>Antony Biddulph, Esq. Id.</i>
1713	<i>Samuel Lord.</i>	24th March, on Hazlewood's death.	
1725	<i>Benjamin Prichard.</i>	22nd May, on Lord's death.	<i>Robert Biddulph, Esq. Id.</i>
1726	<i>John Birch, LL.B.</i>	9th February, on Prichard's death.	
1735	<i>William Pritchard.</i>	2nd January, on Birch's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1743	<i>Charles Mayo.</i>	1st September, on Pritchard's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1753	<i>Benjamin Biddulph, M.A.</i>	24 July, on Mayo's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1776	<i>Charles Coote Spread.</i>	August 4.	
1779	<i>James Birch.</i>	December 4.	<i>Ab. Chambers, Esq.</i>
1818	<i>William Rose Stephenson.</i>	February 22.	<i>Rev. W. R. Stephenson.</i>

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1841	<i>John Hollier Stephenson, M.A.</i>	December 8. Son of preceding, and Rural Dean.	
1862	<i>Samuel Stephenson Greathed.</i>	M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; 4th Wrangler and B.A., 1835; M.A., 1838; Deacon, 1838; Priest, 1840; Fellow of Trinity College, 1837. One of the original editors of <i>Cambridge Mathematical Journal</i> . Afterwards Mathematical Master of Harlow School. Married, 1838, Margaret, daughter of Rev. W. Rose Stephenson, Rector and Patron of Corringham. Composer of several pieces of sacred music.	

Fobbing.

In respect of the name, the same remarks may be thought to apply as in the adjoining parish of Corringham, making it, as we should write it, Fobbing's = Fobb's place or property, instead of Fobb's pasture, as given in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 130.

In that work Fobbing was described as the head-quarters of the Essex contingent in Wat Tyler's Insurrection, the wretched results of which to this neighbourhood are thus touchingly pictured in the following poem, kindly contributed by the author, the Rev. W. E. Heygate, M.A.:—

Y^E MOANE OF MARY OF BILLERICA.

My hert yt lyeth in y^e grave;
Mine hed can finde ne rest;
Christe and our Ladye see and save,
For I am sore distrest.

May Goddis curse lyghte on y^e lords,
Their cruel lawes withal;
And all men who live by ther swords,
By y^e same may thei falle.

Goddis curse on y^e lawyers light,
And on eche castel stronge,
Y^t upholde myghte agenst righte,
And doe y^e poor much wrong.

And Goddis curse be on John Ball,
Wat Tyler, & ther crew,
Y^t wer false & bloodie menne all,
Misguiden good & trew.

Thei led poor menne to pyle and kill,
And whan in fere they fled,
God did requite them for their yll,
And the Archbishops hed.

And hee shall rue & have his mede,
King Richard who forsware.
May his false oathes bee on his hed,
A crowne for him to wear.

My father and my brethren three
Doe alle unburied lye;
The leaves drop on them from y^e tree,
And water from y^e skye.

I wolde I knew their dere, dere bones;
So manie ther I fonde,
Like any hepe of chalkis stones,
For roods along the groounde.

My lovere trew I wolde not plaine,
If hee in fyghte had died:
O Christe, that he with them were slaine,
And lyinge side by side.

They setten hym in chaynes so high
Upon a dolefulle hill,
For eche to mocke y^t passeth bye,
And ther he hangeth still.

And whan y^e angry winds doe blow,
Y^e great chaines creke & grone;
And whan he swingeth to & fro,
The ded man fares to moane.

His bright blue ees & comelie face
Wer such delyght to me.
Now through each dark & hollow place
The cold winde maketh drie.

Oftymes I go and wepe by night,
And whan a bone doth falle,
I cull it lyke a lily white,
Until I get yem alle.

And much I drede least I should dye,
And leve my werke undone.
Natheless I pyne in earth to lye,
Ne longer so to groan.

Mad Marie of Billericai
They call me as I goe.
My grief yt takes my sense away,
And I am mad of woe.

My hert, my hert will brast i' twain!
And oh, my hed! my hed!
Sweet Christ, take pitie on mi pain,
And wolde that I wer ded.

Rev. W. E. Heygate, M.A.

Will of RALPH GRUBB.

Made 20 Oct. 1644; proved 3 Nov. 1647.

I Ralph Grub of flobbin in the countie of Essex yeoman being sicke in bodie but perfect in memory and understandinge doe make my last will & testament as followeth first I bequeath my sowle to my Saviour Jesus Christ who hath redeemed with his most precious blood & my body to be buried decently by my executors herinafter named first I give to my beloved wife Mary Grubb the Summe of forty poundes to be paid her in manner and form following viz forty shillings to be paid her wth one weeke next after my decease and eight poundes more abt Christide next followinge & the thirty poundes wh remayn to be paid her at the feast of St Michael the Archangel commonly called Michaelmas day next following, Secondly I give to my daughter Elizabeth Grubb the summe of fifty poundes to bee payd her att the age of eighteen years and I will and require my two sonnes whom I doe make my executors to mayntaine my sayde daughter well till shee come to that age above named I give to my Cosen Robert Grubb sonne to my brother Robert Grubb one yearling black Calf I give to my Cosen John Grubb sonne to my brother John Grubb one yerling red calf I give to the poore of the parish of flobbin thirteene shillings and four pence to be payde wth one month next after my decease. I give to my wife more one bedstedd that is not used, one feather bed & one bolster & one blankett & I will & require my two sonnes that their two Uncles Robert Grubb & John Grubb doe knowe that they doe not vse their Sister well according to my will that then they pay to their two Uncles Robert & John Grubb the above named fifty poundes and to keep her till shee come to age and bring her upp in Learning and in the feare of God and her sayde uncles to pay her at the age of eighteen yeares the full summe of fifty poundes againe allowd founde & ordered according to my last will & testament more. I give to Jane Bird daughter to Mary Sare the Somme of tenne shillings And I doe make my two sonnes executors of this my last will & testament and the rest of my estate my debts & legacies being payd I give to them to be equally divided. In witness here of I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the Twentyth day of October And in the Yeare of our Lord One thousand Sixe hundred forty ffoure the marke of Ralph Grubb. Sealed and delivered in the presence of vs Thomas Webb the mark of Robert Grubb.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1536	<i>Thomas Thornham.</i>	August 31. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1536.	<i>Queen Mary I.</i>
1548	<i>John Hopton.</i>	"He was chaplain to the Lady Mary [afterwards Queen Mary], who presented him to the said church of Fobbing." <i>Newcourt.</i> (See Cooper's <i>Athen.</i> vii. 186.)	
1560	<i>Robert Brown.</i>	Dispensed to hold two livings. Chaplain to Duchess of Suffolk.	
1577	<i>Philip White.</i>	7 August. Returned "an ignorant, unpreaching minister."	
1629	<i>Peter Alen.</i>	Signs counter-memorial to Laud, as one of "the conformable part of the cleargy of his lordship's diocese,"	

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1645	<i>Sampson Johnson.</i>	praying strong measures for securing uniformity,—advice which his lordship, of course, needed. His near neighbour, Giles Allen, Vicar of Mucking, memorialized the other way, and more wisely, in favour of forbearance. See Mucking Clergy. His other near neighbour, Tob. (sometimes written Toby) Hewett, Rector of Bulphan, to be quite sure of being right in one or other of the two ways at all events, signed both! See Bulphan Clergy. “Dr. Johnson hath deserted the church at Fobbing, and is gone beyond sea, where he employeth himself against the Parliament; his living therefore is sequestered.”— <i>Add. MSS.</i> 15699. Johnson died before June 19, 1661.—Extracts from <i>Juxon's Register</i> , <i>MSS. B. M. Harl.</i> 6100, 186. Happy times for Stifford and its Neighbourhood! M.A. Camb., 1634. May 13, Johnson's successor. Died in a few months.	
—	<i>Richard Searle.</i>		
1646	<i>Joseph Pease.</i>	March. Died immediately.	
—	<i>Francis Scott.</i>		
1661	<i>John Pall.</i>	April 25. Returned 1650, “an able preacher.” Signed Episcopalian Test, as minister of Fobbing, 1648. Buried at Fobbing, November 23, 1653. M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. June 19. An eminent mathematician; a Sussex man. In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, where he was made Professor of Mathematics. In 1652 he returned to England. In 1654 he was sent by Cromwell as envoy to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. In 1658 he returned to England a second time. After the Restoration he was ordained by Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln. We learn from Cardwell (<i>Conferences</i>) he reconstructed the Calendar, assisted by Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Archbishop Sheldon made him one of his chaplains. Notwithstanding his promotions, he became poor, and, in prison for debt more than once, was buried at Westminster by the charity of Dr. Busby.	<i>King Charles II.</i> (of unblest memory.)
1710	<i>Andrew Agnew, M.A.</i>	17 February, on Thomson's cess.	<i>Queen Anne.</i>
1729	<i>Richard Rudge, M.A.</i>	13 February, on Agnew's death.	<i>King George II.</i>
1749, 50	<i>Lucius Henry Hibbins.</i>	5 March. LL.D. On Rudge's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1761	<i>John Riley, M.A.</i>	9 March, on Hibbins's death.	<i>King George III.</i>
1822	<i>J. H. Randolph.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Id.</i>
1839	<i>H. Thompson.</i>	. . . . .	<i>The Crown.</i>
1854	<i>W. S. Thomson, M.A., J. P.</i>	April, 1850, on H. Thompson's death. Queen's College, Cambridge. Curate of Chenies, Bucks.	<i>Queen Victoria.</i>

Horndon-on-the-Hill.

Thomas Higbed, the Horndon-on-the-Hill Martyr.—In the State Paper Office we have found a document of singular interest connected with the private life of this faithful soldier and servant of Christ. It is a complete inventory of all his goods and chattels in Horndon House, and of his cattle and farming implements. As usual in such cases, a writ of inquiry was issued by the Queen Mary, of unblessed memory, to certain persons to inquire into the nature and value of the convicted *felon's* property upon oath. The commissioners in this case were Sir Henry Tyrrel, Anthony Brown, Edward Tyrrell, William Harrys, John Wiseman, of Caufield, and Thomas Mildmay, Esquires. They met at Maldon soon after Higbed's execution, and called up Henry Baker, and other inhabitants of Horndon-on-the-Hill, who had known Higbed and were prepared to describe *all* his property. The result will be found in the English part of this deed, for which only we have space. It must not be inferred from such items as "the hangings of the haule of old paynted canvas," that the furniture was mean, nor, from the gross value, that he was not a man of substance. Taking everything into account, the greater simplicity of living and the altered value of money, it shows him to have been a man of position and substance as a farmer, or (as he is commonly described) "gentleman," with as much to attract him to life as anybody else, living in a large and respectable house on a well-stocked farm. It has an interest and value in showing the general life and business stock and implements of the yeomen of the period, but a yet deeper in connecting us personally with the martyr. We enter his house, and find it as he lived in it, as he left it. We go from room to room, upstairs and downstairs, and see where he sat, where he slept, where (shut out from his popish parish-church,—the same we still see,—and by his absence daring his persecuting neighbours to inform against him) he pondered from day to day the Divine Word, which was training and strengthening him for heroism in the good fight of faith on earth for saintship in heaven.

"In the haule a cuberde an olde carpet, too olde chayers too tables & too Tressels preyed at iiij^s ijd^s. Item too olde carpetts fyve olde cushyns one forme & too olde bankers preyed at iiij^s iiij^d. Item the hangyns of the haule of olde paynted canvas & one loking glasse preyed at xxij^d. In the parlour inprimis an olde joyned bedstedell thre olde curtens of redd & gryne saye an olde cheste & a lecture preyed at viij^s ijd^s. An olde fetherbed a bolster a blanket a table a payer of tressels an olde redd carpett an olde cuberde and ij chayers preyed at x^s fyve joyned stoles a payer of andyerns a payer of tongs a fyver shovell an olde cubarde and a payneted forcer preyed at ij^s x^d foure drynkyng glasses a breade grate a flaskett and an olde rustye harnais preyed at xx^d. The chamber over the parler—a burded bedstydell a fetherbedd a bolster a coverlett an olde payer of canvas shyts preyed at vij^s a warbyll a cuberd a table a chayre & the hangyns of the chamber preyed at iiij^s viij^d. The next chamber a coverlett a mattress a bedstedyl of bords & the hangyns preyed at vj^s viij^d. The lytle chamber a tester of payneted canvas & certeyne payneted hangyns preyed at xvjd^s an olde mattress a bolster a coverlet & a payer of olde canvas shyts preyed at iiij^s iij^d. Other chambers Too bedsteds of bords ij olde coverletts & an olde tester

certeyne olde payneted hangyngs of canvas preysed at iiij^s iiij^d an olde cheste a bedstedell of bourds a cornerlett an olde mattres and an olde payer of canvas shets preysed at ij^s viij^d Too bedstedels of bourds an olde couerlett an olde matters a bolster and a payer of olde canvas shets preysed at vj^s viij^d an olde press of weynescott preysed at iiij^s—the stoore house a payer of slyngs a rope an olde pannel a warbill a lanterne a perser iiij. payer of trases a ij. handed sawe a bottell a feywe hoppes in a bagge a mattocke & ij. drawing hookes preysed at x^s—the Kychyn. A bason a por-rynger an olde sawcer iiij. platters iiij pewter dishes & ij. lytle brasse potts a buckyng tobbe preysed at v^s ij^d nyne lytle peces of olde brasse preysed at vj^s a colender ij dryppynge pannes & iiij. lytle spyttys preysed at ij^s iiij^d a trevett a gryderne a payer of tongs a fyre fourke ij. payer of pothoks ij. racks & an Iron beme preysed at ij^s x^d a cupberde of here an olde cawderne & ij. fryeng pannes preysed at ij^s iiij^d an olde Laver of coper preysed at viij^d a wellyng leade a chise lathe and a table preysed at ij^s—the brwe howse. An olde copper and a brewynge tonne preysed at xx^s Thre tonnes fyre coole fatts & ij. gutters preysed at xxvj^s viij^d a tonnell xliij. kylderkyne & fyrkyne preysed at x^s ij^d Aleven tobbes a fillyng kettle of copper preysed at iiij^s viij^d Threscore kylderkyne & fyrkyne & one olde elensyng tonne preysed at xxj^s a malte mill & an olde payer of stones for a malte myll preysed at xiiij^s a fanne a bushel & a skeppe preysed at viij^d.—The husbandrye—fyre olde Ladders preysed at xvj^d a bore & thre sowes preysed at xj^s one hundryth lods of byllet & Talwood preysed at vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d thre hundryth of elme plankys & an hundryth of elme bords preysed at ix^s an olde carte & ij donge carts preysed at ix^s Two hoggtroves olde harneis for vj. horse & thre payer of fetters preysed at viij^s an olde carte rope a while barowe & to olde carte harneis for horse preysed at xvij^d ten olde kyne preysed vij^{li} x^s a yerling bull and a yerling cowe calfe preysed at viij^s thre olde carte horses preysed at xli^s.

(Signed) henry tyrell.

Lord Rich.—In connection with this execution, mention was made in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 138, of Lord Rich of Rochford and Leigh as one of the fierce persecutors of these parts. Mr. Jeaffreson describes him as one who, “beyond Scroggs or Jeffreys, deserves to be remembered as the arch-scoundrel of the legal profession.”—*Book about Lawyers*, i. 184. He supports his opinion by reference to his perjury against Sir T. More, his early friend, until discarded for his vices, quoting More’s solemn rebuke, “words remembered when their speaker was in the grave, his memory remaining dear to all good men. Strangely different were the deaths as well as the lives of these two contemporaries, who, after playing together as boys, rose to the height of social eminence, each of them becoming Lord Chancellor of England. The pious and wise More died on a scaffold. The dissolute and shameless Rich lived to extreme old age, and dying [at Rochford], left behind him enormous wealth and an infamous repute. . . . His open violation of truth suggested a happy thought to the wits, who, on his elevation to the peerage, maintained that he ought to take his title from *Lighes*” [*Leigh*, formerly so spelt].

MONUMENTS, ARMS, AND INSCRIPTIONS.

* “In the chancel a handsome monument of marble, with long Latin inscription for David Caldwell, Esq., who died in 1634. The monument is much injured; and the three escocheons of arms have suffered still more at the hands of some amateur, who, with more zeal than knowledge, has attempted to restore them. Arms. I. Az. a cross patée fitchee between eight estoiles Or, *Caldwall*, impaling, on a bend, three hands coupéd at the wrist. *Toldervey* (restored to Az. on a bend *Arg.*, three hands Or). II. *Caldwall*, impaling, per chevron engrailed *Arg.* and *Gu.*, three talbots’ heads erased counter-changed, *Duncombe* (intact and greatly effaced). A third escocheon of two coats per pale, utterly obliterated.

"The following epitaph upon the monument may be worth reproduction:—

'Take gentle marble to thy trust,
And keep unmixt this sacred dust;
Grow moist sometimes, that I may see
Thou weepst in sympathy with me,
And when by him I here shall sleepe,
My ashes allso safely keep,
And from rude hands preserve us both, untill
We rise to SION MOUNT from HORNDON HILL.'

"A purbeck slab with an escocheon in brass only remaining. Parti per pale, the dexter blank, sinister on a bend three dexter hands apaumée, coupé at the wrist, probably for *Toldervey*.

"Slab. Frances, only daughter of William Grant. A sword fessways, hilt to the *dexter*, between three eastern crowns, *Grant*, impaling on a fess between three goats' heads erased, as many crescents, *Ashen*.

"Another. William Grant, gent., ob., 1720, æt. 49. Frances his relict, ob. 1749, æt. 75. A sword fessways, hilt to the *sinister*, between three eastern crowns. Crest, a burning mountain.

"Another for the Rev. Samuel Jennifer, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Vicar of this parish, ob. 1715, æt. 53. Per bend embattled, six martlets 2 and 1, and 1 and 2. Perhaps this ought to be a bend embattled between six martlets.

"Another for Susan Sandford, daughter of Thomas Sandford, late of Coggeshall, ob. 1633. A shield charged with a chevron. Crest, a boar's head, holding in the mouth the head of a halbert.

"Another for Jasper Kingsman, jun., of the Middle Temple, ob. 1686. Per pale three saltires formée. Crest, a buck lodged among fern leaves.

"Another for Jasper Kingsman of the Middle Temple, Esq., ob. 1704, æt. 86. Arms as above (the pale line omitted).

"Another for Josiah Kingsman, tale of Burnham, Esq., ob. 1719, æt. 63. Arms as at first. The saltires in all the escochens are erroneously engraven with the ends formée. The coat borne by this family was per pale Az. and Gu., three saltires Arg. (or *Or*). Crest, a buck proper, lodged among fern leaves Vert.

"The Kingsmans had been parishioners of Burnham, in Essex, for three hundred years prior to the middle of the last century, as appears by the registers of that parish; but they were wholly unknown as an heraldic family, and were never entered in the Visitations. They obviously assumed the arms of another family, that of *Kinsman*, of Northamptonshire. Josiah Kingsman, of Horndon, served Sheriff of Essex in the 10th George I., as did also Jasper Kingsman, of Stifford, in 32nd George II. The family is now extinct. [Still survives at Rochford.]

"Mural tablet in the north aisle for Thomas Ashen, M.A. Cantab., ob. 1681, æt. 42. Arms of *Ashen* as impaled with *Grant supra*.—*East Anglian*.

VICARS.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1327	<i>Walt. de Plumpton.</i>	Pr. 7 Id. Dec.	
1328	<i>Rad. Anst.</i>	Pr. 6 Kal. Feb. per mort. Walteri.	
1536	<i>Thomas Thornham, A.M.</i>	August 31. Prebendary of St. Paul's. Died before March 8, 1547,	
1544	<i>Thomas Chipping.</i>	Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street. 4 July, per mort. Fuller.	
1544	<i>Thomas Chamber.</i>	Vicar of St. Mary, Bothaw. 13 November, per priv. Chipping.	
1565	<i>Robert Browne.</i>	15 November,	

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1578	<i>Edmund Bricknell.</i>	11 June, per mort. Brown.	
1588	<i>Robert Wilmott, A.M.</i>	2 December. Rector of North Ockendon, per mort. Bricknell. Returned "a double-beneficed man;" also "ignorant and npreaching." Set on a hill; not to be hid in the mist of three centuries. <i>Teste</i> Davids.	
1629	<i>Joh. Hart.</i>	Signs the petition to Laud as one of the Essex "conformables." "Sequestered, for that he hath been convicted before the justice of peace for six oaths at a time, and then swore by God he did not swear * * and hath spoken basely of the Parliament, and expressed malignancy against the same," etc. Newcourt says, "he was Vicar of this church when the Rebellion broke ont, and was sequestered for his loyalty."— <i>Repertorium</i> , II. 543, <i>Add. MSS.</i> 15670, 95. It was with the view of showing his loyalty, we suppose, he purchased Mrs. Latham's goods at Stifford, seized on her refusing to pay the King's forced loan; it being, no doubt, part of the Parliament party's strategy to defeat the authorities by scaring away buyers, as lately and successfully under distrains for church-rates. Stifford, so far as the Lathums and Silverlock, and Horndon-on-Hill under the Caldwells, seem to have been parliamentary head-quarters. With the view of illustrating the general process of sequestration we take the following, kindly communicated to the author by Mr. Davids. <i>Ex uno omnia</i> :— "PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE IN THE MATTER OF HART'S SEQUESTRATION.—March 21, 1645, 6. Parishioners who had power in November to see to the cure to have it for three months more.— <i>Add. MSS.</i> 15670, 95." "November 13, 1646. Petition of inhabitants to the sequestrators to see to the filling of the pulpit.— <i>Bodleian MSS.</i> 323." "February 26, 1646, 7. Petition of the parishioners referred to Parliamentary Committee for the county.— <i>Ibid.</i> " "April 21, 1647. Petition of parishioners against Thos. Caldwell, J. Asken (Ashen), Robert Smith, and Samuel Ball, proctors, to provide for the cure.— <i>Ibid.</i> " There is a monument in the church to Thomas Ashen, probably son of this sequestrator. "Thomas Caldecot (Caldwell) was one of the persons on whose oaths the particulars were taken."— <i>Lambeth Church Surveys</i> . This seems equivalent to what is now called laying an information. Returned "an able, preaching minister." Mr. Davids adds, "John Davis probably succeeded, and Simon Gale; Gale conformed."	
1650	<i>William Adams.</i>		
—	<i>John Davis.</i>		
1662	<i>Sim. Gale, A.M.</i>	27 March, per mort. Davis.	
1668	<i>George Lambach, A.M.</i>	31 July, per mort. alt. Vic.	
1669	<i>John Ellis.</i>	26 July.	
1681	<i>John Ellis.</i>	Vicar of Mucking.	
1690	<i>Samuel Stones.</i>	6 June, per mort. Ellis.	
1694	<i>Gilbert Crookat, A.M.</i>	28 February, per mort. Stanes. Also Vicar of Lamdin Hills.	

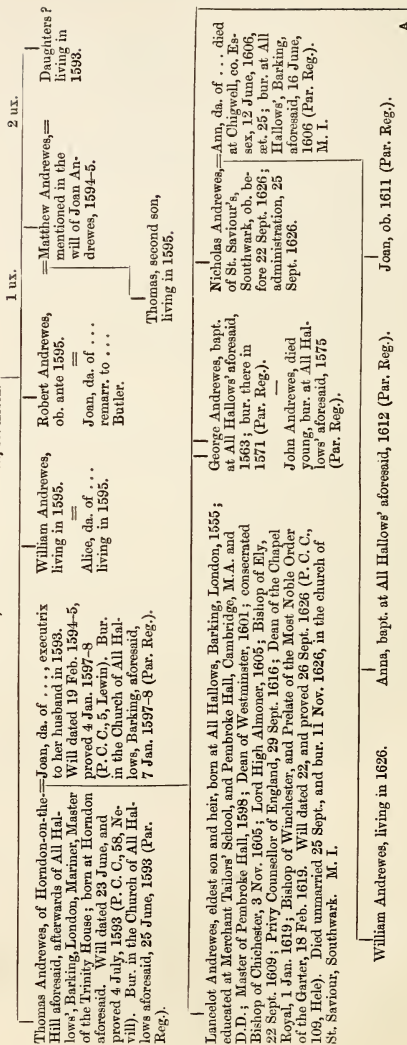
DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1703	<i>Samuel Jenifer, M.A.</i>	Fellow Magdalen College, Oxford. (Late Curate.) 10 April, on Crockett's death.	<i>Church of St. Paul's.</i>
1716	<i>Charles Badham.</i>	14 June, on Jenifer's death.	<i>Chapter of St. Paul's. Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Id.</i>
1729	<i>William Warnford, B.L.L.</i>	28 January, on Badham's death.	
1730	<i>Ralph Blower, D.D.</i>	30 October, on Warnford's cess.	
1732	<i>Christopher Morrison, M.A.</i>	3 July, on Blower's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1738	<i>Edward Lloyd.</i>	13 April, on Morrison's cess.	<i>Id.</i>
1753	<i>Anselm Bailey, B.C.L.</i>		
1756	<i>William Fitz-Herbert, M.A.</i>	7 July, on Lloyd's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1822	<i>James Salt.</i>	Held with Borling.	<i>Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.</i>
1827	<i>Theophilus Lane.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Id.</i>
1844	<i>James Trevitt.</i>	Now Incumbent of St. Philip's, Bethnal Green.	<i>Id.</i>
1851	<i>George Ashton.</i>		
1853	<i>Charles M. Turner, M.A.</i>	Now Rector of Aldford, Cheshire. Hon. Can. Chester.	<i>Id.</i>
1856	<i>John Windle.</i>	M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; J.P.; 22nd Wrangler, 1837; M.A., 1840; Deacon, 1849; Priest, 1850; Math. Master, Islington Prop. Gr. Sch.; Curate, and afterwards Lect., of St. Mary's, Whitechapel. Chairman, Orsett Board of Guardians.	—

"Horndon-super-Montem.—This parish, vulg. Horndon-on-the-Hill, hund. of Barstable. The church was of old appropriated to the Abbess and Convent of Barking. Henry VIII., reg. 36, granted the rectory and advowson of the vicarage to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, which have continued in them ever since. Here was a portion of tithes belonging to the Abbey of S. John in Colchester; and in 1122 Thomas Arden and Thomas his son gave to the monks of Bermundsey the tithe corn of his demesnes now called Arden Hall or Arden Hall, in this parish; for both which there are procurations payable to the B.—Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

PEDIGREE OF ANDREWES, OF HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, CO. ESSEX, AND ALL HALLOWS, BARKING, LONDON.

By H. W. KING.

Andrewes, of Horndon-on-the-Hill, co. Essex. =



A

Thomas Andrewes, citizen and draper, of London; bapt. at All Hallows', Barking, 1572-3 (Par. Reg.); an apprentice in 1595. Will dated 18 Sept., and proved 16 Nov. 1625 (P. C. C., 123, Clarke).	Alice, da. of ... executrix to her husband in 1625.	Roger Andrewes, D.D., Clerk in Holy Orders, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Vicar of Chigwell, co. Essex; Prebendary, Chancellor, and Archdeacon of Chichester; Prebendary of Ely and Winchester; Master of Jesus College, Cambridge; bapt. at All Hallows' aforesaid in 1576; ob. 1632.	Judith, ob. young, bur. at All Hallows' aforesaid, 1589 (Par. Reg.).	Agnes, bapt. at All Hallows' aforesaid, 1561; bur. there 1571 (Par. Reg.).
Thomas Andrewes, eldest son= and heir, citizen of London, living in 1626.	Nicholas Andrewes, living in 1626.	Roger Andrewes, living in 1626.	Ann, ux. of Arthur Wollaston, citizen and draper of London; she living in 1626.	Mary, living in 1626 and a spinster.
<p style="text-align: center;">Ann, wife of Thomas Cotton, of Conington, co. Cambridge, Esq.</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">Frances, only da. and heir, wife of Dingley Ashkam, of Conington aforesaid, Esq.; living in 1768.</p>				
1st husb.		2nd husb.		
Sarah, bapt. at All Hallows' aforesaid, 1564 (Par. Reg.).	Robert = Martha, born 1576-7, a spinster= in 1595. Will, in which she desires to be buried in All Hallows', Barking, dated 17 May, 1650, and proved 7 July, 1653 (P. C. C., 225, Brent).	Robert = Martha, born 1576-7, a spinster= in 1595. Will, in which she desires to be buried in All Hallows', Barking, dated 17 May, 1650, and proved 7 July, 1653 (P. C. C., 225, Brent).	Esq.; born there in 1666; Master of the Trinity House, 1617; chosen Sheriff of London in 1640; ob. at Stepney, co. Middlesex; bur. in Leigh Church, 18 June, 1641, æt. 75. M. I.	Sarah, ob. young.
Mary, wife of William Burrell, of Ratcliffe, co. Middlesex, shipwright, marr. before 1595.				

Laindon Hill.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1585	<i>Thomas Edmund, Cl.</i>	September 15, per res. Powell.	—
1648	<i>Ben. Wennington.</i>	(A North Ockendon name.) Appears as one of the <i>classes</i> , with Mr. Reeve as "Elder." Wennington was from Great Burstead, but remained a short time only; Pindar, whom he succeeded, having returned. Mr. Davids says, "I have not been able to discover either the date or the reasons of this sequestration, but, as Pindar's personal property was also sequestered, political delinquency may be safely inferred to have been its chief occasion."— <i>Evang. Noncon. in Essex</i> , p. 485. As Mr. Pindar was not, at all events, a pickpocket or garrotter, one regrets to find this felonious charge of "delinquency" persevered in <i>now</i> . Mr. Davids adds, "At the Restoration Pindar resigned the rectory, and was succeeded by William Rogers."	—
1681	<i>Samuel Stains.</i>	. . . . .	—
1711	<i>Thomas Savory.</i>	2 July, on Crockett's cess.	<i>Queen Anne.</i>
1711	<i>John Benson, M.A.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.</i>
1753	<i>Anselm Bailey, B.LL.</i>	5 June, on Benson's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1798	<i>John Moore, LL.B.</i>	Fellow, St. John's College, Oxford. Born 1742; died 1821. "In this parish, after having, at his own charge, rebuilt the parsonage house, he resided with his family, for several months in every year, till his death in 1821. To high attainments in biblical literature—possessing a sound and critical knowledge of the Hebrew, and other cognate languages, and daily reading and commenting upon some portion of the Scriptures in the original languages—he added that intimate acquaintance with ecclesiastical subjects which procured him the respect and regard of the friends of the church; many of whose ministers, especially the clergy of London, will bear testimony to the application of his talents, researches, and perseverance for the vindication and establishment of their rights and privileges. But he was not merely contented, he was happy to devote these powers and attainments to the quiet, humble, unobtrusive duties of this retired and lonely parish. It might, indeed, be supposed that his previous studies, and his daily intercourse with literary and cultivated society in the metropolis for so large a portion of his life, would have given him little taste for such perfect stillness and quiet as here held undisturbed sway, and would have disqualified him in a great degree for the useful discharge of his pastoral duties under such peculiar circumstances. But it was far otherwise, for he	<i>Id.</i>

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1825	Robert Collier Packman, B.A.	<p>at once accommodated his views and modes of thought and expression to the intellect and pursuits of his flock; and the kind and even feeling manner in which his name is always mentioned by all of the parishioners who knew him, sufficiently attests the estimation in which he was held by them. The almost unbroken stillness of this retirement not only afforded rest and refreshment to his mind, but gave him likewise an opportunity, which he thankfully embraced, of more closely pursuing studies beneficial to himself and to others. Here he passed a good portion of every day in calm and peaceful meditation, in the study of Holy Writ, and in the careful consideration of the various and important matters entrusted to his superintendence and management; but more especially in preparing himself for his approaching mortality and great account.</p> <p>"During the last two or three years of his life, he had been gradually withdrawing himself from the management of public matters, committing them to younger hands. In the spring of 1821, feeling his strength decaying, and aware that his end was not far distant, he withdrew at an earlier period than usual from London to his quiet parsonage at Langdon Hills, where he lived only to the month of June following.</p> <p>"The closing scene of his long life was marked by testimonies of patience, peace, and hope, as his career had been characterized by purity of intention, usefulness of exertion, and integrity of conduct."—<i>Brit. Mag.</i> September, 1835.</p> <p>Minor Canon of St. Paul's. Genial Associate of Sidney Smith.</p>	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Bulphan.

The Rev. T. Hand, formerly Rector here, now Rector of Clones, Ireland (which he is about to leave with more schools, more communicants, and a much larger congregation than he found), writes, "I see nothing incorrect respecting me or the church, excepting only that *the screen did not escape the universal whitewash; it was full of its defilement when I went there, and lath and plaster partition about it*, all of which I removed. And it was in my time the floor of the church was repaired, and the new seats erected." He joined Mr. Stewart and the Author in establishing the Orsett Bench, a great public convenience, but left for Ireland before the Union was formed into a Sessional Division—a further public convenience and economy, saving, as it does, long and expensive journeys to Brentwood and Billericay, to a great extent defeating the ends of justice.

ANNOTATED REGISTERS.

Baptisms and Deaths, from 1723; Banns, 1754; Marriages, 1755.

BAPTISMS.

1723. Richard, s. of Richard and Elizabeth Stevens, May 24.
 1726. John, s. of Mr. Mosely and Mary his wife, July 23.
 Anne, d. of Mr. John Hills and Anne his wife, Aug. 9.
 1734. Thomas, s. of Thomas Dollow and Anne his wife, was baptized May y^e 10th, signed with y^e sign of y^e Cross June 2nd.
 1738. Joseph Bury, s. of William Bury and An (*sic*) his wife, Oct. 8.
 1739. Franis (*sic*) Jeffres, sun (*sic*) of John Jeffres and Elizabeth his wife, Jan. 12.
 (Francis ought to be a *bright* youth, as the very "sun" of John and Elizabeth.)
 1745. Elizabeth, d. of Joseph and Elizabeth Cuthbert [Rector], July 23.
 1746. Elizabeth, d. of John and Sarah Woolings, May 4.
 Edward, s. of Joseph and Elizabeth Cuthbert, Aug. 15.
 1748. Joseph, s. of Joseph and Elizabeth Cuthbert, March 5.
 1755. William, s. of William and Elizabeth Stevens, Sept. 29.
 1779. Mary Elizabeth, d. of William and Mary Anne Stevens, June 13.
 1782. William Farren, s. of William and Mary Anne Stephens (*sic*), Oct. 8.
 1786. Richard Fraeme, s. of William and Mary Ann Stephens (*sic*), Feb. 2.
 (The only instance of double names given in baptism in the whole century.)
 1793. Jane, d. of Richard and Elizabeth Eve, Jan. 6.
 Sarah, d. of John and Mary Offen, Aug. 25.
 1796. Adam, s. of Richard Eve and Elizabeth his wife, May 8.
 1797. John, s. of Richard Eve and Elizabeth his wife, June 18.
 1799. Jemima, d. of Thos. Baxter, Clk., Curate of Bulphan, and Ann his wife, Aug. 18.
 1800. John, s. of John and Mary Offen, April 28.
 Elizabeth, d. of Francis and Elizabeth Knave, Nov. 23.

(It is but fair to the family to suggest that when the name was first given, "knave" had the more amiable meaning of "servant":—

"He eats and drinks with his domestic slaves,
 A verier hind than any of his *knaves*."—*Dryden*.

The Knave of Hearts, etc., is entitled to the same explanation, as their Majesties' Servant. The Ace, a superior placed over royalty itself, may be less obvious. Dr. Arbuthnot (*Tables of Ancient Coins*) makes it simply the *unit* card, from the Roman *as*, the unit pound weight. "*As* not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit.")

1805. James Barret, natural son of Polly Mann, Dec. 29.
 1810. Ann, d. of Rev. Thos. Wilkinson and Mary his wife, Sep. 28.
 1811. Thomas, s. of James Barnard and Martha his wife, May 31.

BANS.

1819. John Kemp and Mary Boydon were published, etc. "N.B. This marriage was not solemnized, Mary Boydon being the sister of John Kemp's former wife.—T. Wilkinson, Rector."
 (Bulphan right again.)

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1730. Japtha Rabient and Mary Mow, Oct. 12. | 1761. Richard Eve and Hanna Berriff, Oct. 13. |
| 1741. Thomas and Elizabeth Stevens, Sep. 17. | 1785. Thomas Jeggens and Ellen Parchment, Oct. 11. |
| 1748. John Jarvis, of Stock, and Mary Jocelin, of Hutton, July 17. | 1791. Robert Wheeler and Catherine Lloyd, Oct. 25. |
| 1751. John Offen and Mary Draper, Dec. 25. | 1807. John Saltmarch and Sarah Lloyd, Aug. 3. |
| 1752. William Stevens and Elizabeth Duncombe, Dec. 7. | |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1725. Richard Stevens, April 22. | 1727. Joseph, s. of Mr. Henry Bury and Mary his wife, Dec. 19. |
| 1726. Goody Canon, July 16. | Mrs. Deborah Stevens, Dec. 26. |
| 1727. Mary, d. of John Jefferies and Deborah his wife, Oct. 23. | 1728. Mr. Henry Bury, Feb. 20. |

1728. John, of John Stevens, Oct. 6.
 1731. Henry Bury, Sep. 25.
 Mary, d. of Bradford Bury.
 1734. John Stevens, Oct. 30.
 1739. Ann Woolings, May 18.
 1744. John, s. of Joseph and Elizabeth Cuthbert (Rector); 1747, Joseph, s. of same.
 1747. James, s. of Will. and Ann Bury, June 23.
 1748. W^m Bury, Lord of y^e Manor, Nov. 13.
 1749. Joseph Bury, s. of Ann Bury, widow, July 23.
 1751. Mr. Bradford Bury, Feb. 19.
 1762. Mrs. Elizabeth Cuthbert, Oct. 4.
 1766. Isaiah Harrington, May 8.
 1768. Deborah, w. of Symond Garlick, July 31.
 1780. Israel Waller, Feb. 21.
 1783. William Stevens, Sep. 6.

1785. Richard Eve, Oct. 30.
 1789. Israel Waller, June 28. "Inspected, Jan. 14th, 90." By whom? The same entry appears in 1788, signed Wm. Westfield Bowskell, Minister; the Rector, Mr. Cuthbert, being very old. It is somewhat mysterious, but apparently points in the same direction as so many other things indicating the orderly way in which things have been done in this parish.
 1797. Mary Challis and Mary Offen.
 1799. Rev. Joseph Cuthbert, (60 years) Rector of Bulphan, March 7.
 1801. Elizabeth, d. of Francis and Elizabeth Knave, Nov. 23.
 1804. Mary, w. of John Offen, March 18.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1524	<i>John Baker, B.D.</i>	13 March.	<i>Abbess of Barking.</i>
1537	<i>John Baker.</i>	"In 1537 appeared the 'Bishop's Book,' entitled 'The Godly and Pious Institution of a Xn. Man.' Among others who assisted Cranmer in its preparation, were John Baker, probably the Rector of that name and date," etc.— <i>David's</i> , p. 17.	—
1570	<i>William Lowen.</i>	31 May. "An ignorant and unpreaching minister."	—
1616	<i>Tob. Hewett.</i>	December 16. Signed petition to Laud, 1629, for conciliatory measures, and another next week for insisting on uniformity. He is returned in 1650 as, "Toby Hewett (<i>sic</i>), a godly, orthodox, and preaching minister."— <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459. "Tib or Toby Hewett" (says Mr. <i>David's</i> , to whose laborious research we are much indebted) "signed, nevertheless, the very next week a petition to Laud, among other 'conformitants,' praying, 'although not relax unto us that tye by which we stand obliged to the lawful ceremonies of our church, yet to enforce these irregulars to conforme with us.' As addressed to Laud, he was likely to read it in one sense only, notwithstanding its conclusion, 'Yf either amongst us or them there shall be fownd any which are eyther superstitious or profane, your lordship will be pleased to proceede with t' one and t' other according to y ^r graver wisdom and discretion, and soe to purge the whole body of this your diocese of whatsoever doth or may disturb the peace and welfare of the same, and thus to bring to that generall uniformitie so much to be desired. That hereby God Almighty may be most glorified, the Church better edified, y ^r lordship's owne self most honoured, and we, the poore ministers of y ^r diocese, better encouraged, for which we shall bee ever bound to pray for y ^r lordship's long and happie government of this sea.'"—See Mucking and Fobbing Clergy. Hewett was succeeded by	—
1661	<i>William Hawksley.</i>	April 3, 1661, from North Shoebury, who conformed, albeit "reputed a godly man."— <i>Lansd. MSS.</i> 459.	—

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1687	<i>Robert Palmer.</i>	Held with Grays.	—
1704	<i>James Kennedy.</i>	4 September.	<i>Jasper Kingsman and Henry Bury, Esq.</i>
1711	<i>John Ennison (sic Morant and Salmon).</i>	13 December, on Kennedy's cess. "1720. July 29, John <i>Cunison</i> , Rector of Bulfan, was buried."— <i>Stif. Reg.</i>	<i>Sarah Desby, wid.</i>
1720	<i>Robert Sinclair, M.A.</i>	8 June, on Ennison's death.	<i>Jasper Kingsman, Esq.</i>
1739	<i>Joseph Cuthbert.</i>	4 May, on Sinclair's death. March 1, 1739. Curate of North Ockendon, 1750. Won golden opinions of clergy by leaving interest of £100 for refreshment at annual meeting at Brentwood of Essex Clergy Charity.	<i>Mary Bury, wid. p. h. v.</i>
1800	<i>Thomas Wilkinson.</i>	Died April 24, 1828, æt. 58.	—
1828	<i>J. S. Hand, sen.</i>	Died 1830.	—
1830	<i>Thomas Hand, M.A., J.P.</i>	Resigned 1847. J.P. for Essex, and Chairman, Orsett Board of Guardians, 1837-47. Now Rector of Clones, Ireland.	<i>J. S. Hand, Esq.</i>
1847	<i>Thomas Mills, M.A., J.P.</i>	On Hand's resignation, 1847. Died October 26, 1856.	<i>Id.</i>
1856	<i>Henry Tindal, M.A., J.P.</i>	Brazenose College, Oxford, 1845. Resigned 1862.	<i>Id.</i>
1862	<i>C. W. Parker.</i>	Resigned 1870.	<i>Id.</i>
1870	<i>Walter Gough Littlehales.</i>	M.A., New College, Oxford, 1861. Instituted August, 1870. Formerly Curate of Chieveley-near-Dare, Berks, 1860-67; Curate of Curridge, Chieveley, 1867-70.	<i>Rev. C. W. Parker.</i>

Orsett.

JOHN HATT, of London, Gent.

Will dated 27th November, 1657; proved 13th May, 1658.

To be buried at the discretion of my executors. Whereas have given by poll-deed unto my loving friends, Wm. Appleton, of Springfield, Esq.; my son-in-law, James Silverlocke, of Stifford, Esq.; and Thos. Toulson, citizen and haberdasher of London, to have and hold several leases, grants of manors, messuages, lands, and tenements, etc.

Whereas I have sufficiently and largely advanced my eldest son, John, which I had by my first wife, upon marriage with the daughter of Wm. Wild, Esq., his now wife, and have greatly advanced him in relation to my estate, give him £20 in money for mourning in full, if any demand on my estate, etc., whether real or personal. To my son, Charles Hatt, £1000. To my son, William

Hatt, £1000, and desire that he may be bred a scholar; and in case he be so bred, give him for six years £20 over and above his ordinary maintenance, besides the £1000. To Joseph and James Hatt, two other of my sons, £1000 each. Legacies to my said four sons to be paid at the age of twenty-four, besides their ordinary education, breeding, etc. To my sons, Charles and William, all my messuages, lands, and tenements in or near Pintock Lane. To Joseph Hatt, my son, all my message or tenement with appurtenances in St. Martin's, Ludgate, in the occupation of James Battey, called the 'Black Boy,' purchased of Simpson and others. To said son James, a message or tenement and lands in Orsett, Co. Essex, which I purchased of Cowdall, expectant on the death of Mrs. Bristoe. Said four sons not to enjoy rents or profits of premises as aforesaid until my now wife, Dorothe Hatt, shall marry, whom I desire may enjoy same as hereafter mentioned (benefit of survivorship to said four sons). Whereas I made a jointure to my said wife out of the manor of Orsett, which I purchased of Thomas Locker the elder, she to enjoy same. Whereas have since purchased in said manor of Orsett a capital message, with divers other messuages, lands, and premises, in Orsett or elsewhere, not before bequeathed, give same to said wife Dorothe for life, provided she maintain my said children till they be put to some trade or calling. After death of said wife, said messuages and premisses (except that bought of Cowdall, I have heretofore given to my youngest son, James Hatt) to my eldest son, Richard Hatt, by my now wife, for life, and to his heirs male; in default, to Charles and William equally and their heirs; in default, to Joseph and James and their heirs; remainder to female heirs of said John Hatt. If Richard shall at any time alienate or mortgage said premisses as aforesaid, then same to go to Charles and William Hatt. Rents and profits of my said message in St. Michael's Shambles and Ludgate Hill to said wife only so long as she shall remain a widow. To my son-in-law Wm. Appleton, James Silverlocke, and Thos. Toulson, each £40. Surplusage and sale of leases to be equally divided between my sons by my now said wife.

To my eldest brother, Richard Hatt, £15. To my cousin Richard, his son, £25; and to his four daughters 40s. a piece. To my brother, Giles Hatt, £10; and amongst his children £20. To my brother Adam £10; and amongst his children £20. To my brother Henry £10; his children, £15. To my brother William's children £20; I mean all the youngest, and not the eldest son any part thereof. To my kinswoman, Ann Budd, now living, £8 per annum for life; and amongst the rest of her brothers and sisters £30 equally. My brother Edward and his children equally £10. My sister Pocoke £10. To her children £10 more. To Joseph Hatt, my half-brother, £30, "provided he does remember that he was put out apprentice and £30 and £17 to boote given with him." Cousin Clarke and his wife 40s. a piece for rings. My brother Nelme and his wife 40s. a piece for rings. My brother Toulson and his wife 40s. a piece for rings. To Mary Line, my ancient servant, £5 per annum for life. To my mother Pettitt 40s. for ring. Richard Lightfoot, now servant with me, £3. Appoint my wife Dorothe and my loving friend George Cressnor, of Earls Colne, gent., my executors. To the poor of Leckhampsted, Bucks, where I was born, £10. To poor of St. Lawrence Jewry £5. To my daughter Appleton 100 oz. of plate. To her son William, my god-son, 20 oz. of plate more. To Doctor Reynolds £10. Witnesses—Jo. Clerke, Rich^d Lightfoot, Joseph Dodd, Henry Hearne, Arthur Cornwall.

Probate granted to Dorothe Hatt, relict and executrix; power reserved to George Cressnor. Deed recited to carry out the intentions of the testator, pay debts, legacies, etc.

Mr. Sage, in going through the Registers of Stoke Newington, has come across the following:—"Honoria Hatt, carried away and buried at her manor in Essex, Aug. 19, 1725."

The south transept was added 1865, and cost £345; of which Mr. Wingfield Baker contributed £58; Rev. J. Blomfield, £25; G. Digby, Sherborne Castle, £21; the Churchwardens, £25 (Mr. S. Newcome, Mr. W. Woollings). The following gave carriage of materials: C. Asplin, W. Ashford, C. Ayles, E. Buckingham, W. Cook, — Clark, G. W. Clark, Mrs. Eve, C. W. Francis, — Manning, S. Newcome, Mrs. Randall, — Wallis, W. Woollings, A. Woollings, G. Woollings, G. Wordley. The vestry cost £44, of which Rev. J. Blomfield paid £34. South aisle to chancel added 1870, £260, of which Mr. Baker gave £60; Mr. Digby, 20; Capt. Digby Wingfield, £5; Rev. J. Blomfield, £131.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1307	<i>John de Munden.</i>	Canon of St. Paul's, 1314.	<i>Bishop of London.</i>
1397	<i>John Wyke.</i>	June 15. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1398. Resigned Orsett, 1400. Died before March 14, 1427.	—
1400	<i>John Edenham.</i>	December 5, per res. Wyke. Precentor of St. Paul's. Died before February 26, 1437.	—
1489	<i>William Kemp.</i>	March 28. Vicar of Stepney; Prebendary of St. Paul's.	—
1549	— <i>Bourne,</i>	6 March. See <i>Newcourt</i> , 226.	—
1579	<i>S. T. B. Robert Kinge, M.A.</i>	23 November, 1579. Vicar of Dunmow, 1578, by Bishop Aylmer. In May, 1579, he was appointed by Bishop Aylmer his commissary for the archdeaneries of Colchester and Essex.— <i>Strype's Aylmer</i> , i. 46. Died 1584. Recorded on a brass, died November 3, 1584.	—
1584	<i>Thomas Ware.</i>	21 November. Held with Stifford, so returned "a double-beneficed man." He had just resigned St. Mary-le-Bow.	—
1617	<i>Valentine Carey.</i>	S. T. P., Cambridge. Rector of West Tilbury, 1603; Vicar of Epping, Dean of St. Paul's, 1614; Bishop of Exeter, 1621. Died 1626; buried at St. Paul's. All royal promotions. We have searched for a key to them, but we know nothing of his learning, nor of any great services rendered to the Church, nor of his having the merit in the Scotch King's eyes of being a Scotchman.	<i>King James I. (By Bp. Bonner's deprivation.)</i>
1626	<i>William Gilbert, D.D.</i>	Died 1640, as recorded on marble slab in Sacramarium.	—
1640	<i>Matthew Styles, D.D.</i>	B.D., Exeter College, Oxford. Died 10 August, 1652. "The time of his voiding it, or how, appears not [Reg. Lond.] He was [sub-rector] of Exeter College, Oxon, where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1638. He was an eminent minister in this city, an excellent grammarian and casuist, and one that had gained great knowledge and experience by his travels into several parts of Italy, particularly at Venice, where he went as chaplain with an ambassador from England, anno 1624. In 1643 he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines, but whether he sate among them my author knew not; because he was forced by the giddy faction at that time to resign his cures of this church and St. Gregorie's, near St. Paul's."— <i>Newcourt</i> , 1, 354. The Assembly of Divines and others was appointed by an ordinance of Parliament, 12th of June, 1644, "to be consulted with the Parliament for the settling of the government and liturgy of the Church of England," etc. On the 27th of August they adopted the "Solemn League and Covenant." Wood, followed by <i>Newcourt</i> above, doubts whether he ever sat in this Assembly. Neal says he did, and that he took the Protestation, and gave constant attendance. Styles's doubtful position is further shown by Walker, fiercely contradicted by Davids, making him one of the sufferers. If he was sequestered for not keeping up with the times, he seems to have been reinstated, for he was still Rector of Orsett in 1650, where he is described as "an able, godly minister." The Stifford people soon tired of Presbyterian rule, if, indeed, they ever liked it, when full blown. Did Styles? If so, how did he recover his living and get his <i>testamur</i> in 1650? There are difficulties every way. He died in 1652, as recorded on a marble slab in the Sacramarium.	<i>King Charles I.</i>

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1652	<i>John Michaelson.</i>	Rector of Chelmsford. He "conformed." We are constantly told this of men who, like him, had never non-conformed. He had been Rector of Chelmsford, until sequestered for what Mr. Davids still thinks it right to call loyalty, "political <i>delinquency</i> ," p. 358, etc. Johnson defines delinquent, "an offender, one who has committed a crime or fault." Is the passion which might be thought to extenuate such language in 1644 to be the temper of 1870? Is sectarian passion and injustice never to calm down? Is it truth or party that extorts these endless impeachments of such men as John Michaelson? Men of Mr. Davids' school of thought do much violence to truth by refusing to hold anything in common with Papists. Would it not be as well not to except calling names, in which, with less provocation, they outdo even the Puritans?—another instance of extremes meeting. Mr. Disraeli fairly represents this:—"If the ceremonies of the Church were adequately fulfilled in England, we should hear very little of English <i>infidelity</i> (Church of England!)." "If faith exists in the Church," replied the Cardinal, with decision, "all without that pale is (<i>viz.</i> the Church of England is) practical <i>atheism</i> ."— <i>Lothair</i> . A fair set-off against "malignants," "delinquents," "prophane," "ignorant," "scandalous," etc. etc.	—
1700	<i>William Wigan.</i>	Died 1700. Vicar of Kensington, Prebendary of St. Paul's. See Welch's <i>Westminster Scholars</i> , p. 150.	<i>Bishop of London.</i>
17—	<i>Thomas Harper, M.A.</i>	Died 1714.	<i>Id.</i>
1714	<i>John Wyvill.</i>	16 October, on Harper's death. Died June 21, 1717. "The name of Wyvill, which is found in Battle Abbey roll, has, besides its own, the evidence of that record, greater or less, to prove it Norman. Many names, however, unquestionably English are there found, and the whole has been so constantly mutilated that it is difficult to know what parts of it are adscititious, or almost whether there were ever an original. But this family gave birth in later times to an ecclesiastic who, in defence of his see, felt the spirit of his knightly extraction, <i>viz.</i> De Wyville, the diminutive and deformed Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Edward III."—Whitaker's <i>History of Richmondshire</i> .	<i>Id.</i>
1717	<i>Francis Astrey, D.D.</i>	26 June, on Wyvill's death. Died October 30, 1766. "Of Merton Col., Oxf., M.A., 1702; B. and D.D., 1715, and Treasurer of St. Paul's in same year. 1716, presented to Rectory of St. Martin's, Ludgate, which he resigned, 1717 [on presentation to Orsett]. He printed "Humility Recommended," preached at St. Paul's, April 20, 1716; and a Spital Sermon in 1733; and a Fast Sermon, before Lord Mayor at St. Paul's, 1760. He died October 30, 1766, at the great age of 91."—Nichols's <i>Illus. Lit.</i> , vol. iv. p. 241. On same page are three letters addressed by Dr. Astrey to Dr. Zachary Grey, all from St. James's Place, and dating 1747 to 1751. He seems from these to have visited his cure once, mentioning a gentleman calling on him "at his house in Essex." But in those days of non-residence, no wonder if he found the atmosphere of the Court more attractive than that of the worst part of Baker Street, Orsett. His correspondent, the learned Dr. Zachary Grey, seems, from Nichols, to have been a descendant from the Norman family of that name who gave its name to our parish of Grays, of whom Rapin says, "The Greys, or Grays, came from Gray [or Graie], a town in Franche Comté, and had probably lands	<i>Id.</i>

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1766	<i>Antony Hamilton,</i>	given to them by the Conqueror, or his immediate successors, among other Normans and French, who made the possessions of the former inhabitants their prey."	<i>Bishop of London.</i>
—	<i>M.A. Peter Harvey.</i>	22 November, on Astrey's death. Buried 1780. Mr. Blomfield remarks, "There are no entries in the registers of the burial of any of the rectors after 1652, except those of P. Harvey, — Marshall, and F. Usko, because probably the others were only occasionally resident." The unusually long and complete list of curates confirms the suggestion of non-resident rectors. Non-residence was the rule, as was one curate for two or three parishes. The large income of Orsett enabled the rector to have one to himself.	<i>Id.</i>
—	<i>Richard Beadon, D.D.</i>	Born at Tiverton. High Wrangler, 1758; Fellow of St. John's; Public Orator; Rector of Stanford Rivers, 1775; Archd. London; 1781, Master of Jesus; 1789, resigned, and Bishop of Gloucester; 1802, translated to Bath and Wells, and resigned Orsett. Died April 21, 1824.— <i>Gent. Mag.</i> , 1824, p. 458; Fosbrooke's <i>Hist. City of Glos.</i> (folio), p. 99.	<i>Id.</i>
1802	<i>John Marshall.</i>	Instituted . Died March 9, 1808.— <i>Europ. Mag.</i> vol. liv. p. 243. Bur. at Orsett.	<i>Id.</i>
1808	<i>John Frederick Usko.</i>	Instituted . Died at Orsett, December 31, 1841, aged 81. Native of Prussia. Went at seventeen to University of Koningsburgh, where, besides the usual studies, he devoted his attention to the Eastern languages, and in his leisure hours to English, Italian, and Dutch. At twenty he was licensed to preach. In 1782 went chaplain to Smyrna, travelling thither through Pomerania, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, and Italy. The English having no chaplain, he was appointed, 1788. In 1789-90, travelled through Egypt and Syria. In 1792, through Turkey, Greece, Babylon, Persia, and Arabia. In 1798, accompanied two of his pupils to Europe, and after having been twice made prisoner, first by the Tripoline pirates, and then by the French, visited England for the first time, and was introduced to Porteus, Bishop of London. In 1800, married Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of Dr. der Zimmerman, a native of Smyrna, and educated by himself. Bishop Porteus presented him to Orsett, "a valuable living," as the <i>Gent. Mag.</i> describes it, "of nearly £600 a year." He says himself, "the languages I have learnt grammatically are German, Polish, Latin, Greek (ancient and modern), Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Persian, English, Italian, French, Spanish, and Dutch, but the two last I have given up. I have preached in Prussia in German and Polish; at Smyrna in Italian, French, English, and German." The Levant Company and others bore the highest testimony to his excellent private character. He published an Arabic grammar. Mrs. Usko died at Orsett, 3 December, 1818, in 42nd year.— <i>Ann. Reg.</i> for 1808, pp. 145-51; <i>Gent. Mag.</i> vol. xvii. p. 439.	<i>Id.</i>
1842	<i>James Blomfield.</i>	B.D., Emmanuel Col., Camb., 1829. Son of the Rev. — Blomfield, Head Master of a school at Bury St. Edmund's; brother of Charles James Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of Chester, then of London. Late Rector of Launton, Oxon; J.P. for Essex, and late Rural Dean of Orsett Deanery.	<i>Id.</i>

Abeley.

BELHUS.

From the same interesting MS. volume we gather authentic particulars of the mansion as well as the successive families occupying it. At p. 125, we learn that "by a survey, 21 Ric. II., of Bellhouse, it appears that at that time there was a capital mansion house here, for mention is therein made of the hall, and great chambers, and upper and lower chambers, thereunto adjoining; of the gate-house, which had chambers in it above and below; of the gardens, stables, pigeon-houses," etc. So it went on to temp. Hen. VIII., when its occupier was John Barrett, grandson of Thomas Barrett, and "Matilda, dau. of John Poyntz, of North Ockendon in Essex, an eminent family in these parts, but originally descended out of Gloucestershire; by whom he left issue Robert, his son and heir, who mar. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Knolles, son of Sir Thomas Knolles, Lord Mayor of London in 1 & 2 Hen. IV., by which Margaret he had John Barrett, his son and heir, who, applying himself to the study of the civil law, became very eminent therein, and to whom the celebrated Leland has addressed one of his epigrams, wherein he has taken occasion to praise his eloquence. This John Barrett rebuilt the old seat at Bellhouse, and died 18 Hen. VIII., in which year his will bears date, which is curious enough, as it shows the manner of furnishing then, and the plate, jewels, and other ornaments used at that time." As already stated, the old gate-house, walls, and prim, stiff gardens of the period surrounding the house were dismantled when they became a second and superfluous line of enclosure against the intrusion of the *profanum vulgus* by the formation and enclosure of the park by Lord Newburgh. Extracts from the curious will of this John Barrett mentioned above, by the last Lennard Lord Dacre of Belhus, are given by his lordship as follows:—

"I leave to my dau.-in-law widow of my deceased son George my place called Bellhouse Hall alias Barrett's which I have rebuilt the hanging of my hall there stayned the great standing table in the window the great hand-irons with the great firefork my great fireshovel of brass my great chaffer now being in London with form stools & tables and testryls as it now is at Bellhouse the hanging of Buckram and the tables all the carpet work of beyond sea work of verdures all my cushions there of carpet work and others with forms stools and other necessaries. *Item* the story of Vermayne of Tapestry containing four pieces for the chamber over the parlour with chests cupboards and other things there. *Item* my hanging of the story of the Shepherds accustomed to hang in the chamber over the kitchen of Tapestry containing four pieces some great some small the hangings in the chamber over the larder of roses [qy. for distilling?] containing three or four pieces of coarse Tapestry tester and counterpoint of needlework with fine canvas and all the hangings of Tapestry of hawking and hunting which

was accustomed to hang in my great chamber in London and my great chest with iron chains to remain at Bellhouse as long as it will last for an heirloom. *Item* £100 a piece to the marriages of my daus. by my wife Philippa I bequeath to my wife all such plate stuff and jewels as were hers before our espousals and such as follow in plate and jewels a chain with a great cross set with stones and pearl an image of our lady of assumption set with stones and pearl two pair of beds of golden harness with gold and hanging pearl a little — set with pearls with certain knots of gold to set on a ribbond and diamond with a hanging pearl and divers other small jewels and besides that as much plate as shall be valued at 100 marks as mine executors shall think convenient which is much as Mr. Blage did leave to my knowledge to her. *Item* to my eldest unmarried dau. my cup called the mulberry to all my daus. one ring of gold for wedding ring such as remain in my chest to my dau. Champneys my ring with Turkis stone for a remembrance to my son Thomas Barrett a larger silver and guilt 6 spoons with raven heads one of my best cups silver and guilt with a cover and standing cup silver and guilt.”

The following interesting notes of Belhus and Aveley are kindly contributed by Henry Barrett Lennard, Esq., whose copies from the ample store of his family archives, embracing unpublished Letters to successive owners of Belhus from many of the most eminent statesmen and authors from Elizabeth downwards, besides Wills and Pedigrees, etc., form a number of folio volumes which a future historian of Essex (would it were Mr. King !) will do well to consult. The author only regrets that his own space does not permit him to draw more from these treasures.

“**AVELEY CHURCH.**—Chair and picture given by the late Sir T. B. L. Organ given by me, 1855.

“Notice, as to raising of floor of the altar, the Barrett and Lennard vault is *there*, from date of Charles Barrett to that of the late Sir T. B. L., with their wives and many of their children, with a few exceptions. When this was constructed, after the Reformation, the bones of the priests were taken from the chancel and from under the altar, and placed in a walled-up receptacle in the church (*ossuarium*), on the left side of the chancel, as you face the altar. The gravestones, with pastoral crosses, which were over them, broken up, now help to form the church pavement of the aisle section, but not chancel or altar floor.

“**MONUMENTS.**—*Brasses* : Isolda de Belhus and her children (brass on black marble, mutilated). 2 adult, blank ; 8 children, and 4 four armorial shields brass.

“*Brass* : Charles Barrett. Black marble, shield in brass, and inscription, semi-mutilated ; to C. B. and his wife, Christina Mildmay, 1584.

“*Brass* (entire) : Radulphus de Knevynton, 1370 (printed in Boutell’s ‘*Brasses*’), a kinsman of the Belhuses, and an extraordinary fine specimen of a brass.

"MONUMENTS.—To Dacre Barrett Lennard, died 1730. White-veined marble, Grecian style, Corinthian columns, on black slab, alto relievo, illuminated escutcheon, and long inscription (Latin).

"Thos. B. Lennard Esq. Dacre, d. 1785. Etruscan, white marble on green slab; urn and veil, painted arms, crest, and inscription.

"Anna Maria Lady Dacre, d. 1806. White marble, green slab, inscription.

"In the churchyard is a solidly-constructed mausoleum, erected by Thomas, father of the present Baronet, wherein the said Thomas and his second wife are interred.

"On the floor, north aisle, inscription to Edward Barrett, 1585.

"In the church an ancient tomb, supposed to be of Nicholas de Belhus, temp. Ed. I., but inscription lost.

"SUPPOSED BATTLE.—Extract from letter from Lyttleton, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, to Thomas Lord Dacre, 1770:—

"In the Saxon annals I meet with an account of a great slaughter of the Danes at Alvethy. Qy. if any tradition of it at Aveley?"—*C. Lyttleton*.

"Rev. Mr. White, Vicar of Aveley, unaware of this letter, told me that in making some alterations in his garden grounds, coming upon a vast quantity of human bones, he was so alarmed at the idea of the effect that such a discovery would have upon the villagers, that he hastily ordered them to be covered up, the affair to be kept secret, and his improvements to be made in another direction.

"BELHUS.—In a beautiful coloured map of vellum made for Lord Newburgh, 1610, of the Belhus estate, is a view of the house, showing that, at that period, another tower, similar to that now standing, flanked the house on the shrubbery side; that it had had a bell tower on the kitchen side, an open court in the centre, and a large entrance door in that side of the house where now the dairy stands. The gatehouse and railing are given, but *no wall*. At the back an elaborate Dutch garden, with pavilions, canals, fountains, clipped *allées-vertes*, and an avenue up to the gatehouse entrance.

"At the sale of Strawberry Hill, ordered by the present Lady Waldegrave, was purchased a drawing of Belhus, representing the house with only one tower, as it is now, the centre court filled up, and no bell tower, the gatehouse gone, but a wall round it enclosing a flower garden, the entrance to which is surmounted by stone urns. The garden at the back had also disappeared. This drawing was doubtless in Horace Walpole's possession, in order that he might furnish Thomas Lord Dacre with the designs after which the house was restored in 1760, and which, inside and out, remind one so painfully of the pseudo-Gothic of Strawberry Hill.

"The present dining-room and drawing-room over it were formerly the hall, the staircase to the music gallery still remaining. The roof of the hall, and probably one of the towers, fell during the minority of the above Lord Dacre; his father, Richard, having married against his father's wishes with his cousin, a Roman Catholic, the latter resided at one of the manor

farms, leaving Belhus to be dismantled and dilapidated, and refusing to see his son and grandson during his lifetime.

"Amongst the objects of interest at Belhus, such as antique furniture, painted glass, and a library of ancient literature, may be noticed a series of family portraits, from the date of Henry VIII. to the present period, in an unbroken succession from father to son, with their respective wives, with one single exception. As specimens of the works of celebrated artists, through a long reach of history, this collection of paintings is probably unique. There is also a genealogy made by order of Sampson Lennard, on his marriage with Margaret Baroness Dacre, 18 feet by 6, on vellum, containing several hundred coats of arms, an exquisite specimen of illumination and caligraphy of the sixteenth century.

"Queen Elizabeth, on the occasion of one of her progresses, breakfasted there, and, as one authority says, on a 'Michaelmas day, when she first ate the goose.'*

"She never slept there, however, but hence the origin of the tradition that she did so. The room called the Queen's Room is in the style of Anne, not Elizabeth, and was probably that used by the Duke of Ormond, Viceroy of Ireland, when he visited the place.

"There are also a quantity of ancient documents and letters which might throw considerable light upon the history of the county generally.

"In a deed, 1397, Belhus is described as a capital manor, with house and chambers, garden and vineyard from which there is record that wine was made.

"The park is three miles in circumference.

"ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, on a fess gules 3 fleur-de-lis of the field (*Lennard*).

"2nd and 3rd, barry of 4 argent and gules, party per pale counter-changed (*Barrett*).

"CRESTS.—Issuing from a ducal coronet an Arabian wolf-dog's head, argent, langued and fanged or (*Lennard*).

"On a wreath a hydra proper (*Barrett*).

"MOTTOES.—'Pour bien desirer' (*Lennard*).

'La bondad para la medra' (*Barrett*)."

"In Edmondson's 'Baronagium,' two vols. folio, are copperplates of the Lennard and Dacre pedigree, and of their shield of heiresses' arms of one hundred quarterings."

"THE FONT.—Against the central column of the north aisle stands a plain font of the fifteenth century, consisting of an octagonal basin, shaft, and plinth.

"FITTINGS.—Three ancient oak benches, with rudely carved finials, remain. The rest of the church is fitted with "close closets." The pulpit is Jacobian, with arabesque enrichment."

Among monuments we may mention, first, that which first strikes the

* *Vide* Harr. Nich. Roy. Progr. Eliz.

eye, the handsome stone pointed arch forming the entrance into the church-yard, erected by the late Vicar, the Rev. Richard Marsh White, in memory of his deceased wife, of the few friends the parish ever had one of the best.

Morant mentions a water-mill here in 1351, and the mill-pond a part of that piece of water in Lord Dacre's park (Belhus) which joins to the spot where Bumsted House (Sir William de Bumsted's) stood."

In 1554 "bloody Mary," as the first queen of that name has been roughly but not untruly called, restored the advowson to her worthy representative, Bishop Bonner, of Orsett (which see), and it has continued with his successors in the see of London until lately. By the recent ill-judged transfer of this county to the diocese of Rochester (from which it is cut off by the natural boundary of the Thames, practically impeding intercourse and brotherly sympathies much more than was expected, or is good for either), the Vicarage is now in the gift of the bishop of the latter see.

*Will of EDWARD BARRETT, LORD NEWBURGH, of Belhus.**

In the name of the father, the sonne and of the holy ghost ; I Sir Edward Barret of Belhouse in the parrish of Alvelye in the County of Essex Knight, Baron of Newburgh in the Kingdome of Scotland, and Chauncellor of his ma^{ties} Dutchie of Lancaster, knowing vpon how weake a thread the life of man hangs, and being soe Desirous soe to settle and order my house and estate that death may not surprize me, nor the care and consideration of corruptible things and worldly affayres may at that howre possesse my heart, w^{ch} should then only entertaine the meditacon of my salvacon in Jesus Christ, doe now in the tyme of my health and strength, w^{ch} god in the riches of his mercie continues vnto me, make, ordayne, institute and appoint this my last will and testament in manner and forme followeing. first I recommend my sinfull soule to my mercifull Saviour & Redeemer Jesus Christ, building my salvacon only vpon the merit of his passion, which ransom is only sufficient to redeeme mee from the second death, and the robe of his righteousness only large enough to cover the nakedness and deformity of my sinfull soule. My bodie I desire may be buried in the Vault w^{ch} I have made in Alvely Church. I forbid all vayne and costly pompe of heraldry, and Doe appoint the same waye, tyme, and forme to be observed in my buriall as was in the buriall of my late deare and now blessed wife, the Comfort, blesseing & vnexpressable happyness of whose fellowship and company, it pleased god iusly for my manifold and enormous crimes to deprive me of. I would have blacks to be given only to my deare wife and her Children, and to my family and servants, & my

* Communicated by E. J. Sage, Esq. The portions within brackets [] are given in abstract.

Sir Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, son of Charles Barrett, Esq., by Christian daughter of Sir Walter Mildmay; born about 1580; succeeded his grandfather, Edward Barrett, Esq. at Belhus in 1586; knighted by King James I.; appointed ambassador to France, 1625; created Baron Newburgh of Fife in Scotland, October, 1627; sworn of the Privy Council, July, 1628; made Chancellor of the Exchequer August following, and afterwards appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: married first, Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Carey, by whom he had a daughter, who died an infant; married secondly, Catherine, daughter of Hugh Fenn, Esq., and widow of Alderman Hugh Perry: died *s.p.*; buried at Aveley, January 2, 164 $\frac{1}{2}$. For further particulars of Lord Newburgh and his family, see Morant's *History of Essex*, under Aveley, and *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, pp. 171, 172. Notwithstanding the self-reproach and humiliation expressed in his will, Lord Newburgh appears to have led an active and exemplary life, and it is note-worthy that the vicar of his native parish, who should best have known what his life was, after recording his burial in the Parish Register, adds the expressive words *Vir Sanctissimus*.

Chaplaïne or some other grave religious preacher to be appointed to preach at my buriall, and him to be seriously and strictly enioyned not to daube over my sinfull life with my prayes, nor to wast any tyme in the relateing of any thing else concerning me, But that I dyed, That I dyed laying hould vpon the merits of the death and passion of my lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and anchoring the hope of my salvacon only vpon him, whoe being both my advocate and my Judge, my cause cannot miscarry, mercie being his, and by him layed vp in store for those that wth true fayth repose vpon him. And whereas my credit and the reputacon of my conscience and honesty lye at pawne for the payment and discharge of my iust debts, which being the fruites of an vnthriftie, vayne, wastfull, sinfull life, I most humbly beseech my god out of the riches of his mercies to forgiue. My will is that out of the residue of my estate, not here by this my will bequeathed or disposed of, all my iust debts be payed and satisfied in manner and forme followeing. first the residue of the moneys which I receaved of m^{rs} Jane Harleston widdowe, in trust for her childrens porcons, as is expressed in a deed indented betwixt us, of which I have payed the greatest part already, then all such other debts as I truly and iustly owe to any other psons whatsoever by bond, bill or otherwise, with due interest from tyme to tyme till full payment be made thereof. And my will is that my trustees doe settle, charge and assure vpon my Mannor of Stanfordingly, in Rushall farme and all my lands in the County of Berksheire, these particular annuities & yearly payments hercafter expressed to be duly made to the parties herein named dureing their natural liues, that is to saye, To my servant Robert Briscoe £20 a yeare, And to my servant Beniamine Blackhead and his now wife Francis £20 a yeare [for their respective lives; and my trustees to suffer my executors to take the rents, fines, etc., of the copyholds of the manor aforesaid, and of all my lands in Co. Berks, and also of my manor of Wolverton, and of my farms called Heywood and Kingsdown, and of other lands in the Co. Southampton, to go towards payment of my debts and legacies. Should Standfordingly and Rushall have to be sold, the said Briscoe and Blackhead to have £200 each in lieu of the annuity above bequeathed.] And whereas I am by articles vpon my marriage ingaged to leave to my deare wife (if it shall please god that I dye before her) £1000 worth of plate and one other £1000 worth of other goods and household stuff, and that by the publicke miseries of these tymes, my owne necessities haue inforced me to sell almost all my plate, Therefore for the satisfaction of the said ingagement and marriage contract, I doe here by this my will giue vnto my deare wife all the small remainder of my plate, and alsoe the necklace of great ple, the Jewell of two grente diamonds, and one pendant pearle, the great diamond Ring and all the rest of the Jewells and diamonds and Rings whatsoever, which I haue heretofore bought for her; and alsoe all my household stuff, hangings, Carpets, lynnens and bedding, (excepting the old suite of tapistry hangings, And the furniture belonging to the greate Parlour att Bellhouse, & the old suite of Tapestry hangings now vsed in the Chamber over the hall at Ballhouse, w^{ch} I desire may still continuë there) And all other goods of myne whatsoever belonging to, and vsed at Bellhouse, and the Dutchie house, and all my moneys and debts due vnto me, and all the residue of my goods whatsoever. And all my stock of Kyne, Bullocks, sheepe, Corne, hay, and Cattle, and all my horses, Mares, Colts and geldings (excepting such of them as I shall by this my will otherwise dispose of and bequeath) shee paying £200 to be employed for the charge of my funerall in that private waye and manner I have herein directed; and shee likewise paying wthin one year after my decease £30 to be bestowed vpon the buying of two plaine silver flaggon potts, w^{ch} I giue and bequeath to the Church of Alvely for the service of the Communion table; And shee likewise payeing wthin one year after my decease ffyfte pounds to Mr. Guiccardine Ayloff, w^{ch} I giue vnto him for a legacie. And alsoe vpon this further consideracon, that shee give vnto my little frend Mr. Edward Perry £100 at the day of his marriage, to be bestowed in plate for him as my guift in remembrance of my love to him, or else leave soe much after her death to be soe employed at that tyme. And of this my will and testament I make my deare wife my executor, And for the encouraging of her to vndertake this executorship, I haue ouer and aboue all our agreements at our marriage, giuen vnto her all the rents and profits of all my lands in the County of Essex, to be receaved by her executors for her vse for fyve years after her death and the expiration of her ioynture in those lands, w^{ch} I caused to be soe settled and inserted in her ioynture, To this intent that shee should receave noe damage by the vndertakeing of my executorship, nor by my disbursements that shee should make for it; But if by occasion of my debts and the condicon that my estate may be in att the tyme of my death, or for any other reason shee shall thinke it fitt not to take vpon her this executorship, or yf shee live not to pforme this my will and all things therein directed, Then as I hope shee will make noe other vse of that addicon of fyve yeares to her ioynture then the satisfieyng of those payments by w^{ch} shee may sustaine any damage by me, I doe hereby appoint my servant Robert Briscoe my sole executor [my trustees to

suffer him to take the rents and profits of my lands in Berks and Southants,] and that by the advise of my very good frend Mr. Challoner Chute of Sutton Court he take the best and speediest course for the satisfying of all my debts and legacies. [If my wife die before me, I also appoint said Robert Briscoe my sole executor, and direct him to sell all my jewels, plate, household stuff, excepting the hangings and furniture of the great parlour at Bellhouse, and the hangings of the chamber over the hall there, and all other goods, corn, cattle, etc., and to receive the rents of all my lands in Berks, Southants, and Essex, until he shall have paid my said debts and be fully satisfied for all his charges and expenses, and also the sum for £40, £20 for himself and £20 for Mr. Chute, which I give them for legacies; and after that, the inheritance of all those lands to be settled by my trustees as I shall herein direct.] And for the satisfying of all my debts and legacies, seeing y^e publicke miseries of these tymes haue soe much lessened my psonall estate and means, and haue and doe daylie soe much increase and ad to my debts, that I cannott leaue such an estate for the satisfying of them as I heretofore might haue expected, nor haue the meanes to enlarge my respects to my friends and servants as I might haue desired and intended (w^{ch} I hope shall not lessen me in their good thoughts) I doe desire my executor to take y^e advise of my very good frende Mr. Challoner Chute of Sutton Court in y^e Countie of Midds, and of my servant Robert Briscoe, for the best course and speediest order w^{ch} may be taken for the satisfying of all my Debts [for the sale of so much of my lands in Berks and Southants aforesaid as may be necessary for that purpose.] And yf there shall any ouerplus remayne, the same to be payed to my deare brother S^r Richard Leveson yf he be then liveing; and yf he be dead then the same to be devided between my deare wife and little freind M^r Edward Perry, or paid to the survivor of them. And if all or any of those lands in the Counties of Berksheir and Southton shall remayne vnsould after the payment of my debts and legacies, the same to be by my trustees settled and assured vpon my deare wife dureing her life, and after that vpon my deare brother Sir Richard Leveson and his heyres, if he be then liveing, but yf he shall happen to be then dead then the same to be settled vpon them and their heyres, vpon whom I shall by this my will direct the inheritance of all my landes in the Countie of Essex to be by my trustees settled. I giue vnto the poore of Alvely £10. To the poore of the Savoy parrishe £5. To the poore of Wolverton fiue pound. And to the poore of Standfordingly fiue pound: I give vnto my deare wife my diamond Hoop Ring w^{ch} I vsually weare, desireing her to weare it for my sake, And to leave it after her decease to her daughter the Lady Fitzwilliam, or if she be then dead to her daughter the Lady Stradling. I giue to my noble and deare brother S^r Richard Leveson, my gould Clock for a legacie. I giue £20 to be bestowed in foure Rings for my wives foure daughters. I giue vnto my little frend M^r Edward Perry, my wives Grandehilde, all my french, Italian, Spanish and latine bookes, and all my papers, bookes and manuscripts of affayres and buisnesses, in hope that his frends will giue him soe good educacon that he may be made capable to make good vse of them. I give vnto my wives daughter the Lady Bindlosse my little Dunn nag for a legacy. I give vnto my very good frend M^r Challoner Chute my baye Gelding called bay Ayloff for a legacie: I give £5 to be bestowed vpon a Ring for my noble sister the Lady Leveson. I giue £5 to be bestowed vpon a Ring for my deare sister the Lady Newport: I giue vnto my deare Neece the lady Littleton, £5 to be bestowed vpon a Ring for her. I giue vnto my noble and most honoured frende the Lady Dacres, widdow, the daughter of the Lord North, my picture of a Pott of flowers w^{ch} hangs vsually in the withdrawing Chamber at the Dutchie house, for a legacie; I giue vnto my Lady Stafford my black Cabbinet, w^{ch} my Lady flitzWilliam gave me, for a legacie. I giue vnto my Lady Carew of the Court my little red guilded leather Cabinet for a legacie. I giue vnto my Cosen M^r John Carey £5 to be bestowed vpon a Ring for him. I giue fortie shillings to be bestowed vpon a Ring for S^r Thomas Littleton, and as much vpon a Ring for S^r Thomas Stafford. I giue vnto m^r Humfrey Stanye [Slanye] of HornChurch £5 for a legacie. I giue vnto francis the now wife of Beniamine Blackhead the Choyce of any of my night gownes. I giue vnto my servant Edward Ridley all the rest of my apparrell, and £20 in money. I giue vnto Jane Blackhead £20. I giue vnto my servant Richard Broughton £30. I giue vnto my servant John Lawrence £20. I giue vnto the rest of my servants £130, £30 thereof to be distributed amongst the vndermaides, and the residue amongst the rest of my servants, as my executor shall think fitt, And according to the tyme and the merritt of their service. And for the setling of the inheritance of my Mannor of Belhouse and of all my lands, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, in the County of Essex, my will is that they be all by my trustees settled and assured vpon my Cosen M^r Richard Leonard, the sonne of the Lady Dacres, widdowe, daughter of the lord North, and his heyres, vpon condicon that he doe allwayes in all his affayres, deeds, writeings and evidences, stile himself & all his Children by the surname of Barrett. And also vpon condicon that he pay during the space of ten yeares out of the

same mannors and lands for the tyme that he shal be possessed of them, £500 yearly vnto my lord francis Villers, and his heyres and assigns, the younger sonne I meane of the late lord Duke of Buckingham. Those lands to be setled by my trustees ymediatly after my death in cas I haue nce child by my wife. And then I alsoe vpon the same condicions Doe giue vnto and by this my will conferr vpon my sayd Cosen M^r Richard Leonard and his heires, the Crest and all the sevrall Coates of armes that I doe carry, and that doe belong vnto me by descent from my Ancestors. And doe reuoke all other wills by me made. And soe I recommend my spirit into the hands of my most mercifull & glorious redeemer Jesus Christ, in full faith & confidence that when it shall please god to call me out of this world, my death by y^e merrits of his death and passion wil be a bridge and passage to eternall happines.

E^d NEWBURGH.

Memorandum that S^r Edward Barret, Baron of Newburgh and Chancellor of the Dutchie of Lancaster, did in the psence of vs whose names are hereunder written publish this to be his last will & testament, being all written with his owne hands, & his name subscribed to euery page, his seale set to euery leafe, and conteyning in all one whole sheete, and half a sheete, and this sides writinge of this paper, March the 17th 1643. Robert Bindles—William Aiscoughe—John Royley—Rich: Broughton—John Lawrence—Simon Westbee—Edward Ridley.

Proved in Prer. Court of Canterbury, February 7, 1645, by the Lady Barrett, widow and executrix of deceased. Registered TWISS 15.

Abstract of the Will of THOMAS AYLOFFE, of Aveley.

Annotated by E. J. Sage, Esq.

In the name of God Amen. I, Thomas Ayloff, of "Aluely," Co. Essex, gent.* Oct. 22, 1610. To pay my debts, "and, in consideration of my want of means otherwise to provide for my poore innocent and frendles daughters, my house and lands in Alueley to be sold."

Mentions his "well deserving wife," Mary Ayloff, and his "hopeful and good son Gwichardin Ayloff;"† also his loving brother, Sir William Ayloff, Knt.‡

My loving cosen, William Ayloff,§ of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and John Good, Esq., "my loving Ally," to help my wife to sell said lands. Proceeds of sale to be divided into three parts: one to my wife, one to my son, and one to my daughters, Camilla, Lucesse, and Jane Ayloff,|| respectively, when 21.

In case my wife die during "the tender ages of my saide daughters, w^{ch} God forbid,** I doe hartly intreate my most vertuous and loveing Cosen, the wyfe of the said William Ayloff, to take them into her care and protection."

Lease of premises in the Minories, London, to my son. Residue to wife.

Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Mary, the widow, February, 1615.—Registered RUDD 17.

* Thomas Ayloff was second son of William Ayloff, of Brittons, in the parish of Hornchurch, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and at this time head of the old knightly family of Ayloff. He was a counsellor-at-law, and married—at Hornchurch, April 12, 1590—Mary Guicciardine, of a Florentine family. He was buried in the vault of his ancestors in the chancel at Hornchurch, July 2, 1614. Judge Ayloff, his father, mentions him in his will, 1584, as follows:—"I will vnto Thomas Ayloff, my youngest sonne, one Annuytye or yearly rent of Twentie pounds during his lief, and yf my said sonne happen to be called of the barre, then I will he shall have Tenne pounds a yeare more during his lief."

† Guicciardine Ayloff, only son of Thomas, was Secretary of the Duchy of Lancaster, and lived at Westminster. He died unmarried, and was buried at Hornchurch, June 26, 1671. His will is very interesting, but it does not mention Aveley at all.

‡ Of Brittons and of Great Braxted; created a baronet in 1612; died in 1627.

§ Probably identical with Wm. Ayloff, of Chishall, Co. Essex, serjeant-at-law.

|| Camilla became the wife of Edward Wentworth, of Bocking, Esq.; she was buried at Hornchurch, June 8, 1658. Lucesse was buried at Hornchurch, Dec. 20, 1618, unmarried.

** She only survived her husband about five years, and was buried with him at Hornchurch, January 12, 1619.

Will of THOMAS ROWLAND.

Made 13th day of March, 1646; proved 7 July, 1647.

In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Rowland of Alveley in the Countie of Essex Brewer though sicke in body yet of a sound & perfect memory (blessed be God) doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following ffirst I doe bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my mercifull Creator relyinge alone upon the righteousness of Jesus Christ my deare Sau^r and trusting to be saved by his meritts only my body I bequeath unto the earth whereof I am made & to the wh I must return the same to be buried in decent sort according to the direction & discretion of my Executrix. As for my worldly estate wherewth God has blest me I dispose of as followeth Imprimis I give unto my borth^r William Rowland the summe of fortie poundes Tenne poundes whereof are now in his hand the rest to be paid unto him at the end of the yeare next after my decease Item I give unto Sussanna Rowland daughter to the said William the summe of twentie poundes to be paide unto her at the end of five yeares after my decease. Item I give unto Margery my wifes neece the summe of Tenne pounce to be paid unto her at the end of sixe yeares after my decease. Item I give unto my sister Elizabeth Rowland the summe of five pounds, and unto my sister Ann Rowland the sunne of five pounds to be paid unto them or their heires at the end of sixe yeares after my decease. Item I give unto Richard Thorogood of Alvely the summe of twenty shillings to be paid unto him at the end of three months after my decease. Item I give unto my louinge friends Laurence Slaide & his wife five shillings to be paid the day after my buriall Item I give unto the poor of the parish of Alveley the sunne of foure pounds to bee paid tenne shillings euery Christmas day till the summe before named out by my Executrix according to her discretion Item I give unto M^r William Aiscough our minister whom I desire to preach my funerall sermon the sunne of thirty shillings to be paid unto him when he hath performed that worke lastly I make my louinge wife margaret Rouland sole executrix of this my last will giving unto her the house commonly known by the name of the Three Craines* with the two cottages belonging thereunto during her naturall life. After her decease I give the same unto my brother William Rowland during the time of the Lease he paying unto my brother Ric^d Rowland the summe of tenne pounds within two yeares after it come into his hand desiring him to be the Ouerseer of this my last testament In witness of all which promises I the said Tho^s Rowland have hereunto sett my hand and seal the thirteenth day of March in the yeare of our Lord one thousand sixe hundred forty sixe and in the 22nd yeare of the reigne of o^r Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles in the presence of Thomas Rowland his mark, William Aiscough John ffrith.

Vicars.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1573	<i>William Tayler.</i>	23 January. "Ignorant and unpreaching." Became Rector of Springfield Boswell, 1581. Impleaded William Massy, gent., before High Commission for giving irreverent speeches to the minister; for carrying his corn on holy days; for not suffering the parson and parishioners to come through his yard in Rogation week in the perambulation, and not giving them a repast as usually he had done; that he whistled and knocked at the parson's barn-door, and said he did it to make him music for his daughter's marriage, and many other articles of like nature. Court of Common Pleas ruled the Commissioners had no jurisdiction in such matters. So Massy escaped. —Coke, <i>Pleas of the Crown</i> , Inst. iij., 748. Poor Mr. Tayler! And then to come down to posterity as "ignorant and unpreaching!" One can guess how he got such a character. It may press more lightly on his memory than those who conferred it expected.	<i>Bishop Aylmer.</i>

* Cranes were common in those days in the then undrained low lands about Aveley. Hence Crain-ham = Crane-home = Cranham. See *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1589	<i>Thomas Austen.</i>	.	—
1641	<i>Will. Ayscough.</i>	Instituted 6 August. Daniel Deligni,* impropiator of East Tilbury, having been sequestered, £15 of the great tythe was given to this worthier vessel, he being returned in 1650 as "a preaching minister," and we know what that means. He signs the Easter Minutes, 1657.	<i>Bishop Juxon.</i>
165- 1685	<i>John Stone. James Craford.</i>	"Conformed."	
1706	<i>Marius D'Assigny.</i>	Instituted 15 November, on Craford's death.	<i>Bishop of London.</i>
1712	<i>Deuel Pead, B.A.</i>	Instituted 19 April, on D'Assigny's resignation.	<i>Id.</i>
1769	<i>Henry Whitfeld.</i>	.	<i>Id.</i>
1777	<i>G. Pattrick.</i>	Transcribed Lord Dacre's Family History.	<i>Id.</i>
1804	<i>William Reid, M.A.</i>	.	<i>Id.</i>
1810	<i>William Holmes, M.A.</i>	.	<i>Id.</i>
1833	<i>Richard Marsh White,</i>	M.A., Clare Coll., Camb. Curate of Beauchamp Roding and Aythorpe Roding, 1823; Curate of Bulmer and Belchamp, 1832; Curate of Alphamstone, 1832-5; now Rector of Fairsted. Son of Richard White, Vicar of Shalford, Essex, and Rector of Alkerton, Oxfordshire. He found the parish without school, vicarage-house, or glebe. Under his auspices, and greatly out of his own private means (as, more or less, usual), he left the parish for his present Rectory of Fairsted supplied with all three. A standing testimonial, without the name, and a better one than some others with the name; though at his parting he had this latter testimonial too.	<i>Bishop Blomfield.</i>
1863	<i>Thomas Ovens.</i>	On White's resignation. Then afterwards Vicar of Halsted.	<i>Bishop of Rochester.</i>
1865	<i>John Finley.</i>	M.A. Camb.	<i>Id.</i>
1871	<i>B.G. Luard.</i>	MA., Curate of Danbury.	<i>Id.</i>

West Thurrock.

This long-shore village, beginning at the mill, is scattered for some three miles along the road leading from Grays to Purfleet, a hamlet of West Thurrock, perhaps the longest village in the county. It is bounded east by Grays, north by Aveley, west by Wennington, south by the Thames.

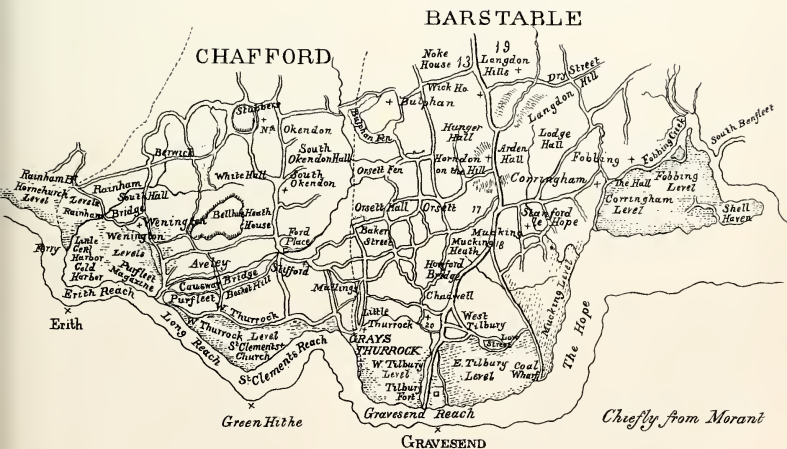
Every traveller by the railway is struck by the singular position of the church, on the river-bank, far away from the nearest house. Such isolation of the church is not uncommon, and can generally be accounted for in this way, that the lord who built it had his own convenience and that of his

* Act for naturalizing Daniel Deligni, 1628.—*Rushworth's Collect.* i. 633.



WEST THURROCK (PILRIM) CHURCH. (1870.)

From an Original Sketch by Miss Katherine Fry.



ROAD MAP OF THE TWENTY PARISHES FORMING STIFFORD & ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

household at heart, and so built it handy to his own castle or hall. For the same reason he placed his villeins at a reasonable distance. But these, from their numbers, necessitated roads as approaches, and so formed the nucleus of the modern town or village, perpetuated by successive generations and rebuildings. Meanwhile the lordly hall or castle has disappeared, leaving the church an index of its former site only, far away from the present population.

There is no such way, however, of accounting for the isolation of West Thurrock church, for it is separated from the village by a level, now indeed a comparative Eden, but then a swamp, and hence a spot which no lord in his senses would ever think of choosing for the site of his castle or hall.

It is to be accounted for, however, in another way. It was built soon after the murder of Thomas Becket (for maintaining English rights, even by Romish help, against Norman oppression) at Canterbury, for the spiritual and bodily comfort of pilgrims to his shrine.*

"Fro every shire's end
Of England to Canterbury they wend."

The demonstration was more English than Roman :—

"These exactions
Whereof my sovereign would have note, they are
Most pestilent to the hearing ; and, to bear them,
The back is sacrificed to the load."

And, the roads used or made by the great mass of Eastern Counties pilgrims converging at this point, the West Thurrock ferry, it is thought to have been a part of the same piety, or as some of the present day would say, folly or fashion, of the period to erect a church on this natural halting-place of their pilgrimage, to hear mass and receive the last benison of their own provincial clergy, before crossing the river into Kent. It was more questionable piety of the age that baptized the great bells of Lincoln and Oxford after a very familiar abbreviation of the saint's name, Thomas,—unless we suppose it was abbreviated, like other names, into (in this case) an over-familiar love-name. Our readers must interpret the "Tom" of the two Cathedrals for themselves. It is not unlikely a refectory adjoined the church, with a dormitory for pilgrims waiting favourable weather for crossing, which is not always safe or even possible, from its exposure to the prevailing south-west wind. The author has a lively recollection of the inconvenience, and, indeed, danger from crossing with his horse some years ago. The ruggedness of the ground about the church strengthens the probability of more buildings in former times, but we are not aware of its having ever been examined. Wending from home hard by to church, is thought by some a sufficiently long and arduous pilgrimage now-a-days. Those only undertake it here, in bad weather, who inherit something of the same, only more intelligent, if less ardent, religious spirit.

The details of this fine old church will be best understood from notes

* See Gen. View, p. 2, in Stifford and its Neighbourhood."

which will follow, kindly placed at the author's disposal by Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A., who has just visited it for the purpose.

A word of approval is due to the present vicar for making the rough places smooth in the nave, where tiles have been substituted for unpicturesque undulations (whatever may be said for other undulations) of broken bricks; and where he has erected sittings in which people can kneel, and not sleep. This cannot be said of a curious erection, a continuous stage, something between floor and gallery, south of the chancel, in what was once an ornate chantry. It is to be admired for its simplicity, for it is throughout of rude unstained deal, in the style of kitchen carpentry, only somewhat rougher and meaner. In what king's reign this odd monument of bygone taste and reverence was erected, by which of his subjects, and to whose glory, the author does not know. There it is, however:—

“ A bedstead of the antique mode,
Compact of timber many a load,
Such as our ancestors did use,
Is now converted into pews;
Which still their ancient usage keep,
Of lodging folks inclined for sleep.”

Hogarth Illustrated, 'The Sleeping Congregation.'

REGISTERS.—These date from 1695. The following is an extract:—“ Here was 3*s.* 4*d.* given for a yearly obite, by John Warley out of Mostin Lawson's house in this parish.” We can only repeat the hope expressed in the account of South Ockendon elsewhere. The stopping of these masses for souls by Henry's grip of the chantry endowments, must have been to those who believed in them a really serious matter,—one of the persecutions, from their point of view, by which they try in vain, and ever will try in vain, to justify, however they may help to account for, their Marian persecution.

MANORS.—The Norman Wolsey, Bishop Odo, once more as owner of a manor here too. The only consolation is that as he resembled Wolsey in his greed, he resembled him in his fall too. Bishop as he was, he lived too fast, and came to his level in due time. He had helped his brother William to win Hastings, and he helped him with a right good will to loot. But, like Wolsey, he became too rich to be a safe subject, and died in exile.

The estate, after passing through various hands, was broken up into several properties, and is now held by S. C. Whitbread, Esq., Gerard de Witte, Esq., John E. Curtis, Esq., John R. Hogarth, Esq., R. B. Wingfield-Baker, Esq., M.P., Rev. Rich. Painton Pigot, and Cobham College.

The manor-house is no longer occupied by the Squire, as it used to be, and in this case was up to about the beginning of the present century, but by a tenant of the estate, or rather of a part of it, as is commonly the case. This general absence of owners is already felt in various ways; and now, the great mass of tenants are in turn being swept away also by the absorption of half-a-dozen holdings as they become vacant, by an individual who has his own journeyman smith, wheelwright, carpenter, etc., superseding master tradesmen, and converts the farmhouses into barracks. Whatever may be said in

favour of the system (and *some* large farms, endowed with large capital, were undoubtedly necessary for experiments in scientific farming), it is clear there is some evil also in leaving no chance to the steady and provident labourer of rising in the world, and in sharpening the lines which separate classes which ought imperceptibly to blend. The manor-house in question was called formerly West Hall, or "Le Vyneward," from vines grown there. It is now called High House, from being on the high ground on the road to Purfleet, and commands charming views of the Thames, Greenhithe, and Purfleet, and Erith and the Kentish hills. The property belongs to Mr. Whitbread. The person occupying the lord's place at High House, a manorial hall, formerly occupied by the Hon. Mr. Thynne, the Hon. Captain Percival, Viscountess Percival, Caleb Grantham, Esq., Zachary Button, Esq., and Captain Grantham, is Mr. Henry Joslyn's looker.

A curious circumstance may be mentioned respecting the agriculture of this parish, viz. that parts of the Level produce abundant cereal and other crops without manure, as is the case, at intervals, along the whole Level to Tilbury. At present, so far as the author knows, science has thrown no light on it.

FERRY.—This, of pilgrim fame afterwards, was used by the Romans, who constructed a road leading from it west of Aveley to Weald. (*See AVELEY.*)

SEA-WALL.—In 1680, March 1, the river made a breach and inundation at West Thurrock, when subterranean trees were washed up, in as great numbers and of the same wood, as those found afterwards in Dagenham Level at the great breach there in 1707. Passengers from Grays to London, rushing on at thirty miles per hour, little think that here and up to Barking, they are flying, as their predecessors would say, over a forest, which the latter crept through in quest of animals long extinct here, at the rate of two or three. About 1713 great damage was done to the whole level by a breach in the sea-wall on the farm now occupied by Mr. Anderson. The exact spot was designated by a sluice, removed thirty years since; but the remains of which are still seen, known as "Sluice at the Breach."

POPULATION.—1821, 829; 1831, 804; 1841, 1032; 1861, 1039.

Rural Deanery, Orsett; Hundred, Chafford.

PURFLEET.—A populous and important hamlet of West Thurrock, with a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway. Its sensational name of Poor-fleet from Elizabeth going up the high picturesque Beacon-hill, from which she saw the block-ships moored across the Thames to stop the Spaniards at Gravesend, and exclaiming, "My poor fleet!" is, like most sensational things, untrue. She was not one to whine over difficulties, when the very object of her visit to the Tilbury camp was to inspire courage, and it would be hard to reconcile such empty sentimentalism with the address to her train-bands, when she got there (*see WEST TILBURY*). Besides which, it is not certain she landed at Purfleet at all. She probably did land from her barge, but this was to get shelter from the awful thunderstorm which came on almost as soon as her watermen had dipped their oars in the (then clear) stream, on her return from the camp, and it is not very likely she would,

wearied and wet, mount that hill. She was more likely to make at once for Belhus, as fast as the narrow and boggy lane of those days would permit. The name, however, was fixed some centuries before 1588, as *Pourte-flete*, from the small port which still exists, and the Stifford Flete river, or Mardyke (as in olden times it was indifferently called), which enters the Thames through it. Flete is the old Saxon name for a fast stream, thus the flete stream or ancient borne (Old Bourne = Holborn) gave its name to the town-ditch from the site of Farringdon Street, where it joined, to the late site of Blackfriars Bridge, where it entered the Thames. Besides this, we have Northfleet, Southfleet, Bemfleet, and other places whose names may be accounted for in like manner as Fleet-ditch, and Fleet Street.

On the site of the Government Magazines (bomb-proof and capable of holding 50,000 barrels or 7,125 lbs. of powder, garrisoned by coast-guard artillery) stood flour mills. The owners, however, so neglected the sluice-gates as to cause an irruption of the Thames at high water, which did such extensive damage to property at Aveley, Stifford, Orsett, Bulphan, and upwards to Childerditch, as led to the removal of the mills.

REFORMATORY SHIP.—Looking riverwise you see, moored close to the Purfleet shore, a man-of-war. A word of that ship, as interesting in its way as the 'Victory' at Portsmouth. War and crime are both evils: the 'Victory' won fame against the foreign enemy; the 'Cornwall' (for that is the name) is winning it against the home enemy, the more subtle and dangerous of the two. The first 'Cornwall' was established in May, 1859, for the reception and reformation of 200 juvenile offenders. In 1868 the frigate was passed on to the Tyne for an Industrial School; and a wooden line-of-battle-ship, the 'Wellesley,' but now bearing the same name, placed off Purfleet to increase that number to 300. March 1st of the present year (1870) there were 278 boys on board, under the able superintendence of Captain Burton, R.N.* It is supported by the *School Ship Society*, at an annual expense (by last Report) of £4266. 10s. 3d., the industrial profits being £277. 5s., and the cost per head £19. 11s. 11d. The industrial training consists of nautical exercises, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, etc. The results of the 164 discharges in 1864-66 were, 134 doing well, 8 dead, 6 doubtful, 8 unknown, 8 convicted. There being, in every way unhappily, a room only at Purfleet for public worship, with one service on the Sunday alternately with the one at the parish church,—15 boys are accommodated at Aveley church. The general population, the garrison, summer visitors, and this school-ship, suggest the urgent necessity of better provision. What great-hearted benefactor will help the impropiators to build and endow a district church? Why no Chaplain on board?

The average time on board is about two and a half years. The ship has an efficient band-master and band. Music may have a civilizing effect on young criminals; but it may be, by many is, doubted whether this band should be permitted to exhibit itself in all kinds of rural *fêtes*. Honest

* Since writing the above, we regret to say Captain Burton has been compelled by illness to retire, his successor being Captain Cumming, R.N., March, 1871.

boys have a difficulty in realizing in them, convicted criminals, under sentence, they having no such advantages strown in their path. On the whole, the movement is a good one. One laments the necessity, but as long as there is dirt in the streets of our great towns, it must be swept up.

RESIDENCES.—S. C. Whitbread, Esq.; Benjamin Harman, Esq.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, a favourite summer resort of city men and their families, is famed for its whitebait and general *cuisine*, rivalling Blackwall and Greenwich. Until recently it was called the ‘Bricklayers’ Arms,’ evidently in connection with the Bricklayers’ Company of London, who formerly held the extensive chalk quarries here, under Caleb Grantham, Esq., deceased, and now (disused) the property of S. C. Whitbread, Esq.

The house of Samuel Whitbread was registered in the Bishop’s Court as an Independent Meeting House, 21st Oct. 1791, by John Blunt, preacher, *Ret. Reg. Gen.* At present nonconformity is represented in the parish by—*nil*.

LANDOWNERS.

Gerard De Witte.
Jno. R. Hogarth.
W. C. Cooper, exors.
Cobham College.
Rev. Richard Painton Pigot.
S. C. Whitbread, Esq.

TENANTS.

Mr. George Anderson.
„ William Button.
„ Jno. Edward Curtis.
„ Henry Joslin, sen.
„ Henry Joslin, jun.
„ Clement Joslin.
„ James Larks.
„ Henry Charles Long.
„ William Mays.

TITHES.—Gross by averages, 1870.

£. s. d.

Rateable.

£. s. d.

0 19 0	0 19 0	. . Jno. Edwd. Curtis.
30 15 0	25 10 0	. . Geo. Curtis, exors. of.
36 0 0	29 15 0	. . Mrs. Ann Hunt.
118 10 0	100 5 0	. . Jno. Montgomerie.
322 0 0	260 0 0	. . Rev. E. Lethbridge, Vicar.
56 5 0	52 0 0	. . S. C. Whitbread.

EXTENT.—2871 a. 2 r. 14 p. Gross value, £7486. Rateable value, £5982. 17s.

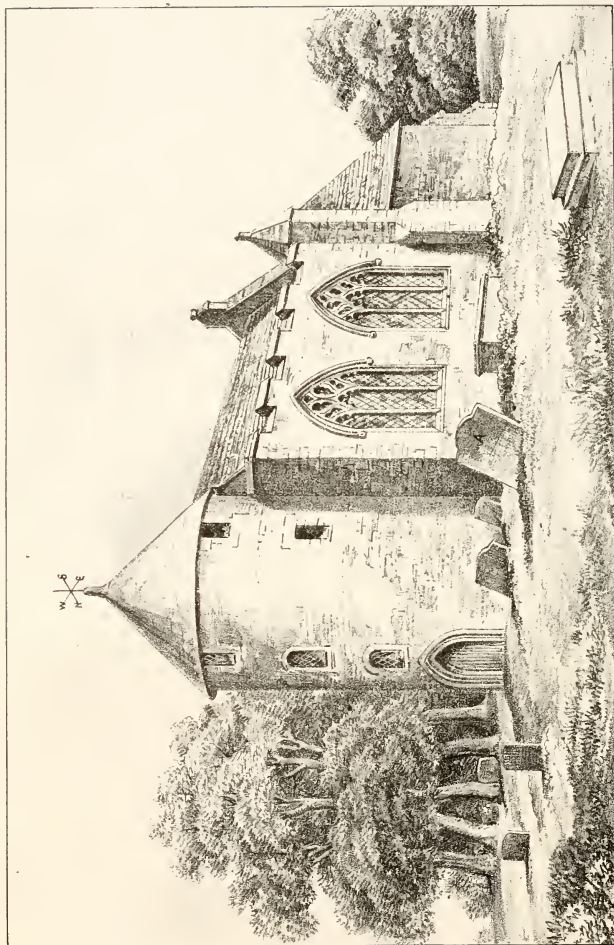
It may be added that this parish, according to Salmon, was formerly called Torrell’s Thurrock, from the Torrell family, settled there from 53 Henry III. to Henry VIII.,—as Gray’s Thurrock from the Gray family. The remaining Thurrock not having had the good or bad fortune of possessing a local magnate, like these, to give it a name, an enemy gave it the depreciative name of Little Thurrock, which the proper local pride of the present generation resents and rejects, insisting on East Thurrock, in which there is certainly more of geographical fitness, conformably to the modern name of this Western Thurrock.

TOKEN.—O. “Samvel. Irons. at. Portfleet. his halfe peny 1669
R. Limekill.”

Vicars.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1432	<i>Thos. Manning.</i>	August 14. Preb. of West Thurrock (St. Paul's), 1428. Rector of West Horndon.	—
1457	<i>Thos. Graunt.</i>	. . . . .	—
1578	<i>Richard Reynolds, M.D.</i>	February 12. Resigned 1584, but retained Stapleford and Lambourne till his death. He wrote,— 1. The Foundation of Rhetorick. London, 1563, 4to. 2. An Almanack and Prognostication. London, 1566. 3. A Chronicle of the Noble Emperours of the Romans. London, 1571. 4. <i>De statu nobilitum virorum et principum.</i> MS. Stillingfleet, 160. He is described as a physician, but not a “beloved” one, being ejected by the College of Physicians for his ignorance, and imprisoned, first for practising two years without a license, second for knocking down the constable serving him with Bishop Aylmer's writ summoning him to answer certain allegations.—Cooper, <i>Ath. Cant.</i> ii. 444.	—
1583	<i>Robert Frier.</i>	15 December. Described as curate, 11 June, “ignorant and unpreaching.”	—
1628	<i>Ant. Sadler.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Dan. Holford, Arm.</i>
1643	<i>Thomas Swinnerton.</i>	27 October. In 1650 returned a “godly, preaching man.” In May, 1646, an order for £40 to be paid out of Dagenham, sequestered from John Fanshawe, or the maintenance of Swinnerton.	<i>Henry Human, Miles.</i>
1709	<i>Andrew Thompson, M.A.</i>	24 November.	<i>Queen Ann.</i>
1710	<i>William Dashwood, M.A.</i>	15 December, on Thompson's cess. Rector of “Little or East Thurrock.”— <i>Salmon.</i>	<i>Nathaniel Grantham, Esq.</i>
1718	<i>Matthew Mayo, M.A.</i>	14 September, on Dashwood's cess.	<i>Id.</i>
1724	<i>John Tomlyns, B.A.</i>	13 August, on Mayor's cess.	<i>Mary and Caleb Grantham.</i>
1732	<i>John Usgate, A.B.</i>	25 August, on Tomlyns' death. Instituted to Little Thurrock, February 5, 1717.	<i>Id.</i>
1734	<i>Brockhill Newbery, A.M.</i>	13 December, on Ugate's death. Rector of Little Thurrock, following Usgate.	<i>Caleb Grantham, Esq.</i>
1744	<i>Robert Maxwell, D.D.</i>	7 August, on Newbery's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1763	<i>John Duncombe.</i>	2 September, on Maxwell's death.	<i>John Seare, Esq., and Mary, his wife.</i>
1771		. . . . .	<i>Arnold Duncombe, Esq.</i>





Engraved by Whiteman & Buss, London, from an Original Sketch by Miss Katherine Fry (1820)

A Tomb of Rev. John Adams, Rector 1771 to 1780.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1805	<i>J. Forster.</i>	Died 1838.	<i>S. Whitbread, Esq. Will. Hen. Whitbread, Esq. Id.</i>
1838	<i>Fred. Herberden, M.A.</i>	Vicar of Wilmington, Dartford, Kent.	
1860	<i>Elford Copeland Lethbridge.</i>	M.A., Magd. Hall, Ox.	

South Ockendon.

Okingdon, as it was sometimes written, seems to have been the general name originally of one district or lordship, broken, as its forest land was gradually cleared and increased in value and population, into two lordships, now constituting and known as parishes, distinguished as North and South. It is of Anglo-Saxon origin, supposed to mean Oak-pasture-hill (called a hill, from being bounded on the south-east and east by the valley of the Mardyke, and on the north by the valley of Great Warley and Cranham). The same process of disintegration going on as at Thurrock and Tilbury, and commonly elsewhere in the ancient manors of our neighbourhood (from the same cause, and with a view to marriage settlements, etc.), it was further divided, in 1471, into the two manors of Bruyns and Groves, going to the coheiresses of Sir Thos. Bruyn, viz., Bruyns, or what we now know as South Ockendon Hall, to Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Tyrell, son of Sir Thomas Tyrell, of Heron; and Groves to Alice, widow of Robert Harlestone, Esq.

BRUYNs.—The manor-house, now known as South Ockendon Hall, is the residence of Mr. Charles Sturgeon. Morant describes the original mansion as partly surviving when he wrote, a little over a century ago:—"The capital seat was a stately one, not far from the church. Little of it remains now but the front, which is of stone, in the Gothick style. It was encompassed by a moat, very wide, and full of fine clear water." The moat remains, the delusion and snare of many a sanguine disciple of Isaac Walton, who comes from Babylon prepared (with Mr. Sturgeon's humorous permission) to capture a goodly store of the mighty carp which abound in it (themselves Bruyns in their generation, some of them it may be contemporaries), but finds the coveted fish named rightly water-fox, and goes away empty, a wiser if a sadder man. Of the original mansion the only part now remaining is a part of the ancient gateway and draw-bridge. Before this may now be seen, not indeed the after-dinner* hawking parties of lords

* Say 10 a.m. In 1515, the saying was,—

To rise at five and dine at nine,
To sup at five, and bed at nine,
Will make a man live to ninety-and-nine.

Charles V. dined at ten, supped at seven, and all the Court in bed at nine.

and ladies on their belled* palfreys of former days; no Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, or Earl of Hereford, or any of the knights many who have belonged to it, and other "Paladins of high degree," who abounded in our neighbourhood in those days; but prize short-horns and genuine merinos, and countless processions of the farmyard feathered tribe of every known and unknown name and hue, which make the place at this day as famous as ever it was, only in another way.

As to hawking (which the Hertfordshire squires and squiresses are exerting themselves so strenuously to revive), from the Heptarchy to Charles II. falconry was the principal amusement. A person of rank scarcely stirred out without a hawk upon his hand, which, in old illuminations and upon ancient seals, is the criterion of nobility. In Bellus Park there was a heronry, or place for breeding and training the herons (or hernes as now called), which abounded in the low grounds of Dagenham, Horndon, etc., and have not yet wholly left the Thames Levels. Cranes, of the same family, until the country was disforested and drained, abounded in the neighbouring village of Cranham, giving it in fact its name of Cranham, or Craneham=Crane-village,—as herons gave a name to 'the Heron' manor at Horndon, and other places in the neighbourhood.

"The towering hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them on high the frightened hern survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray."

The mill (reflected to this day in the spacious moat, to which, and only which, the villeins of the manor were to bring their little yield of breadstuff for "ye lord's milar" to grind, after duly paying the lord's toll thereon) is mentioned as early as the thirteenth century, as a part of the estate of the Earl of Hereford. The whole place seems saturated with past memories; they who doubt must talk to "ye milar," Mr. Challis,—decidedly the right man in the right place, in an archaeological sense,—who will tell them all about it. Amongst other things he is keeping up the mediæval fame of *Bruyn's Bees*. Bees at that time were more prominent members of society than now, as caterers for mead and metheglin, the more usual drink for ages among the Anglo-Saxons, though wine was more generally used among the Anglo-Normans.†

* "It was a great point of vanity in the middle ages in England to hang the caparisons of the horse with small bells, which made a jingling noise. In the romance of Richard Cœur de Lion (Weber ii. 60), a messenger coming to K. Richard has no less than 500 such bells suspended to his horse.

'His trappings were of lively silk,
With five hundred bells rygande.'—*Wright's Hist. Dom. Man.*

† "Ale and mede continued to be the usual drinks. The innumerable entries in Domesday Book show us how large a proportion of the productions of the country, in the reign of William the Conqueror, still consisted in honey, and chiefly for the manufacture of mede."—*Wright's Hist. Dom. Man.*

As for wine, also at the table of this Norman lord of South Ockendon, good wine for the beginning of a feast was that brewed by the monkish connoisseurs. "Wickham, in the latter part

We have said this manor, or estate, of Bruyns fell to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Bruyn, by the death of her mother in 1471. According to Morant this Elizabeth Bruyn had three husbands,—1. William Malony, Esq., by whom she had no issue; 2. As before mentioned, Thos. Tyrell, Esq.; 3. Sir Wm. Brandon, Standard Bearer to King Henry VII. [then Earl of Richmond, 1485] at Bosworth Field, where he was killed, by King Richard III. himself. He was father to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who is said to have been born here. Both were men whom South Ockendon may well be proud to have nurtured. The father, Sir Charles Brandon, as adversary of the odious Richard III., gibbeted by Shakspeare. The son, made Duke of Suffolk by Hen. VIII., as a worthy champion of England against foul play at the French Court, whither he had conducted the Princess Mary to be married to the French king. The French showed an extreme jealousy of him, and others (as of Englishmen generally to this day); him especially, as will be seen in the following passage from the famous old chronicler, Recorder Hall; though “blessed be God,” says the Duke in his letter to Wolsey, “all our English men sped well.” Having described the entry into Paris, Hall tells us:—“On the morrow began the justs, and the Dauphin with his sydes entered the field; the apparel and bardes were cloth of gold, cloth of silver, and crimson velvet, kanteled together all in one suit. They showed themselves before the king and queen, who were on a goodly stage, and the queen stood that all men might see her, and wondered at her beauty; and the king was feeble, and lay upon a couch for weakness. These justs continued three days . . . divers were slain, and not spoken of. The English lords and knights did as well as the best of any other. At the randon and tourney the Duke of Suffolk hurt a gentleman that he was likely to die. . . . In the tourney he overthrew a man of arms, and so did the Lord Marquis another; and yet the Frenchmen did in no wyse praise them. . . . The next day after began the fight at the banners, and the Duke of Suffolk and the Lord Marquis Dorset that day began the field, and took the barriers, spears in hand, abiding all comers. The dauphin brought a man secretly, which in all the Court of France was the tallest and the strongest man, and he was an Almayne (German), and put him in the place of an other person, to have had the Duke of Suffolk rebuked. The same great Almayne came to the barrs fiercely, with his face hid, because he would not be known, and bare his spear to the Duke of Suffolk with all his strength, and the duke him received, and for all his strength put him by strong strokes from the barriers, and with the but-end of the spear strake the Almagar that he staggered; but for all that the Almagar strake strongly and hardly at the duke, and the judges suffered many mo strokes to be foughten than

of the 12th century, has given us a rather playful enumeration of the qualities of good wine; which, he says, should be as clear as the tears of a penitent, so that a man may see distinctly to the bottom of his glass; its colour should represent the greenness of a buffalo's horn; it should descend impetuously like thunder, sweet-tasted as an almond, creeping like a squirrel, leaping like a roebuck, strong like the building of a Cistercian monastery, glittering like a spark of fire, subtle as the logic of schools of Paris, delicate as fine silk, and colder than crystal.”—*Ibid.*

were appointed; but when they saw the Almagar reel and stagger, then they let fall the rail between them." At a second onset, "the Almagar fought sore with the duke, which imagined that he was a person set on for the nonce, but the duke by pure strength took him about the neck, and pomeled so about the head, that the blood issued out of his nose, and then they were departed; and the Almagar was conveyed by the Dauphin lest he should be known." For further details of this worthy representative of England and South Ockendon, see Sir Hen. Ellis's 'Original Letters Illustrative of English History,' 2nd series, vol. i. pp. 255-60. On the death of the French king, her husband, he married this same Mary. He died in 1546, and Hume records the testimony borne to his character by Henry VIII., a man not profuse in compliments. He was sitting in Council when told of Suffolk's death; and he took the opportunity to express his own sorrow and loss, and to celebrate the merits of the deceased. He declared that "during the whole course of their friendship, his brother-in-law had never whispered a word to the disadvantage of any person. Is there any of you, my lords, that can say as much?" As he said this, he looked round on all their faces and noted their confusion.

This Elizabeth Tyrell or Brandon had, it seems, a son, Hugh Tyrell, by her second husband, Thos. Tyrell, who inherited the manor on his mother's death; after him the property came to her second son, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Bodley, Esq.

After being held by several succeeding members of the old Bruyn family, subjected to alienations and changes, and interchanges between the two manors, we find it bought of William Petre, of Stanford Rivers, Esq., by Jasper Kinsman, of Ardern Hall, in Horndon-on-hill, "who gave it from his eldest son to his cousin, Josias Kinsman, Esq., who died possessed of it; as did his brother, Jasper Kinsman, Esq., of Stifford, 29th of May, 1754, from whom it descended to his son Jasper Kinsman, Esq."—*Morant*.

Since the death of the second Jasper Kinsman, of Stifford Lodge, it has been held by Mr. Cliffe, Samuel Gurney, Esq., and now by Richard Benyon, Esq., M.P. for Berks.

GROVES.—As just now said, when the original Bruyns Manor was broken into two, Bruyns and Groves, the latter fell to Alice, daughter and (with her sister Elizabeth, just described as the wife of one great and good man and the mother of another) coheirress of Sir Thos. Bruyn. She too had three husbands, like her sister,—1. Robert Harleston, Esq.; 2. Sir John Heningham; 3. William Berners, Esq. By the first husband, Harleston, she left issue. But, according to *Morant*, King Richard III., upon the attainder of William Brandon, having restored to Sir John Heningham a moiety of this manor, and the advowson of the church, he died possessed of them the 10th May, 1499, leaving Thomas Heningham his son and heir. The Stifford manor or estate of Clay's Hall, or Flete Hall (erroneously called of late years Stifford Clays), formed a part of Alice's portion, and so came to Sir John, who held it, with Stifford Mill and appurtenances, until his death, when that also came to this Thomas, along with two parts of the advowson of Stifford Church.

At Sir John Heningham's death, Groves seems to have passed to the heirs of her first husband, Robert Harleston, Sir John Harleston holding it until his death in 1568,—this single manor including 100 acres of wood, more than could be found in the whole parish or neighbourhood now, and helping to account for the name of the old lordship (Okingdon, Oak Hill Pasture). In still older times we find Ockendon manors described as having each wood for so many hundred hogs, denoting not only the quantity of timber, but that it was oak, yielding acorns for the irrepressible hogs.*

His son, Robert Harleston, held the manor places and fishponds; a messuage called and still known as Mollands; another messuage called Rowley's; another messuage, with sixty acres of land in this parish and Stifford. He died in 1569, without issue, his next brother and successor dying in 1572.

Meanwhile their sister Mary was married to Gilbert Saltonstall, from this time an historical name here.† He was descended from an ancient family of that name at Halifax, Yorkshire. He died in 1585, and is buried in this church, with an epitaph, leaving no issue. He was followed by Richard Saltonstall, who was afterwards knighted, and Lord Mayor of London in 1598, and is represented in his robes of office in the church. He died in 1601, aged 84. By Susanna, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Pointz, of North Ockendon, with whom he lived fifty years "in the chaste and holy lawes of marriage," he had seven sons and nine daughters, who are represented on his elaborate monument.‡ A descendant, Philip Saltonstall, died Sept. 14, 1668, and is buried here with an epitaph, describing him as "Lord of this village, patron of the Church, Justice of the Peace and Quorum in this our county." He was killed by a fall from his horse at Belhus in his thirty-third year, leaving three children. The widow of one of these married Dacres Barrett Lennard, Esq., of Aveley. By her first husband, Philip Saltonstall, she had Philippa, who became the wife of John Goodere, of Claybury, Esq., whose descendants of that name resided at Groves within living memory. From them it came to a nephew of the last Mr. Goodere,

* Bruyns for 130. The forest has disappeared, but the beer-shops and lower class of public houses have the reputation of keeping up the breed and making still a fair show of hogs. The only change is from acorns and beech-nuts to drink.

† And afterwards in New England, of which a Saltonstall was amongst the earliest settlers. See Colonel Chester's 'Influence of the County of Essex on the Settlement and Family History of New England.' (Trans. Essex Arch. Soc. III. 39.)

‡ "The list of families, now of the higher classes, who began with trade and city dignitaries, is larger than many persons suppose. To mention only a few:—Earl Canning and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe came from Alderman Canynge; the Earl of Lovelace from Alderman Loke; Earl Fitzwilliam from Alderman Fitzwilliam; the Earl of Gainsborough and Lord Byron from Alderman Hicks; the Dukes of Beaufort and Bedford from Sir Josiah Child; Lord Palmerston from Alderman Barnard; Earl Nelson and Lord Kimberley from Alderman Boleyn; Lord Chatham and Lord Melbourne from Alderman Leigh; the Dukes of Marlborough, Leeds, and Berwick from Alderman Bond; Lord Cowper from Alderman Cowper; the Marquis of Salisbury from Alderman Cooke and Alderman Gascoyne; the Duke of Somerset from Alderman Wall; the Dukes of Hamilton and Newcastle from Alderman Beckford; the Marquis of Hertford from Alderman Shorter. This list might be greatly extended. Our blue blood has run very freely from the heights above Capel Court and Cornhill."—*Athenæum*.

viz. John Henry Stewart, Esq., of the Grange, South Ockendon, a Justice of the Peace, and joint founder with the author and the Rev. T. Hand, some twenty-five years since, of the Orsett Bench. Of him it was bought by S. Gurney, Esq., and is now the property of R. Benyon, Esq., M.P.

"The oldest inhabitant" remembers the house; and the present tenant, Mr. Wagstaff, in levelling the ground on its site, came upon "a great many foundations, very massive, some quite six feet wide." The old arched entrance is all that remains of it, above or below ground.

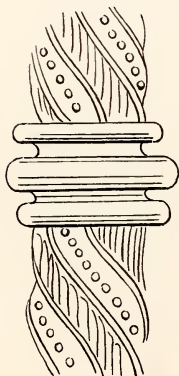
"So generations in their turn decay,
So flourish these as those have passed away."

It may be as well to mention, or our little sketch of old times would be lacking a noticeable feature, that these old manor-houses, however grand the distinction they conferred, were intruded upon now and then, at all events in a later and degenerate age, by the worries and passions of the outer world. Thus Mr. Goodere, of Groves, and Mr. Cliff, of the Hall, quarrelled and went to law about game. Some time afterwards Mr. Cliff fenced the west side of the green, having a gate giving access to his own property only. But the green belonged to both manors or properties. The boundary stone remains to this day by the churchyard-gate. So Groves resented this trespass of the Hall, and meditated vengeance, not this time by so slow a process as an action-at-law. Other means were soon found. *Furor arma ministrat*. Mr. Goodere came down one day, ordered a couple of pailfuls of beer on the green, which soon attracted idlers, who, under beery inspirations, were ready for anything, and down came the offending fence. It must be supposed that Groves was right, however; for the Hall, not remarkable in those days for dislike of law, made no sign.

THE CHURCH, standing pleasantly on the green, and dedicated to S. Mary Magdalen, was described by Mr. Buckler, in 1856, happily before the restoration. See Buckler's 'Churches of Essex,' p. 37. It has since been restored at the expense of the Rector (Rev. H. Eve) and Mr. Benyon. This removed a yearly quarrel and scandal; for the church was rapidly falling to pieces for want of timely repair, damp, mouldy, unwholesome; and the political dissenters courted the distinction (and they shall have it as long as this book lasts) of persistently and relentlessly refusing church-rate,—which they had contracted with their several landlords to pay, and which, as far as we know, instead of being diverted to some other public parish object, is safe in their own pockets, until it burns a hole there. A village Hospital founded out of such savings would have been a pleasant ending of the quarrel, such an institution being urgently needed, and one in which all could sympathize. After all, these political dissenters are involuntarily among the best friends of the Church, doing her, in many ways, infinitely more good than harm. Of all the twenty parishes, the political dissenters of South Ockendon only, as far as the Author knows, boasted the charitable doctrine that the Church, because national, was to be hampered and obstructed by law; but, because not to their taste, was not to be recognized as national by payment of the



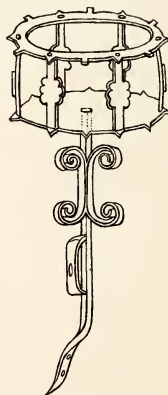
SOUTH OCKENDON. (1870.)



EARLY ENGLISH BAND.



DOG-TOOTH ORNAMENT.



HOURL-GLASS STAND.

small national subsidy called church-rate,—the only national subsidy she had or asked; for the State did not give tythes, and therefore cannot take them. Private individuals gave them, just as Mr. Cliffe gave £40 a year and a chapel and preacher's house "for ever" to themselves, the Congregationalists of South Ockendon. Because churchmen do not use these, can they justly or decently meddle with them? Or ought the State to meddle with them? And if not meddled with, why meddle with private Church endowments? If the State had given tithes of South Ockendon, would it not have claimed the advowson? And if tythes had not followed the boundaries and ins and outs of a private estate, would parishes have been so capriciously various in size and form?

The church had formerly a wooden spire covered with lead. In 1638 this was destroyed by lightning,—the common fate formerly of churches in this neighbourhood, from the fact probably of their being then surrounded by forest.

An old historian says that a Thomas Freeman gave lands, called Bretons, for "a yearly obite for ever." Poor Mr. Freeman's "for ever" ended at the Reformation. We console ourselves with the belief that he lingered not in Purgatory (if he ever was there) one day longer for the dropping of these supplies for masses for his soul.

With all its array of knights and squires, the parish has but one bell, and that the gift of the sexton. "John and Christopher Hodson made me, 1678. This bell was given by Richard Mulford, sexton of this parish, and heare placed. T. H., L. L., then churchwardens." Elaborate and costly monuments, such as abound here, scarcely harmonize with the meaningless monotone of one bell, incapable of giving expression to public joy or sorrow. Individual pomp and public munificence should at least go together; else there is an unfitness, a jar.

Our engraving, representing the church as lately restored, exhibits, below, portions of the fine North Norman doorway, pronounced by Mr. Buckler "a choice specimen of Norman detail," though not even alluded to by the county historians. Mr. Buckler adds, "though small, compared with many examples of Norman doorways, the variety and combination of the ornaments around the arch are remarkable, and produce an effect rarely to be met with."

RECTORS.—These will be found in great detail hereafter.

CURATES.—The population of former years being small, and the Rectors, strange to say, generally resident, few Curates are recorded. The author has met with these only:—John Stedman, 1684; Henry Hodgson, 1688; — Ireson, 1689; Thomas Wilkinson, died 1861, aged 67, formerly Curate of Boreham, son of Thomas Wilkinson, Rector of Bulphan; J. G. Hale, son of Archdeacon Hale, Curate of Hawkwell, 1860, afterwards Vicar of Tottenham, now Rector of Therfield, Royston; A. C. Cooper, 1870, late South District Curate of Islington.

CHURCHWARDENS also are, as usual, more rarely recorded than they should be. It is due both to good and bad churchwardens that their names should

be preserved. In every parish the state of the church committed to their pious care shows plainly enough which of the two they have been as a whole.

This heading of marriages clearly interpolated by some loyal Rector after the Restoration appears in the Register, as applying to the time of the Commonwealth.

“CHARLES II. THE INTERREGNUM.”

A yearly sermon in this church formerly must be mentioned. H. W. King, Esq., in a paper on Wills, read by him before the Essex Archaeological Society, of which he is the learned and indefatigable Secretary, informs us that Avery Cornburgh, lord of the manors of Goodshaye and Great Dovers, and who died 1480, and was buried in Romford Church, “was the founder of a chantry in Romford Church, and but for the remarkable and interesting epitaph upon his monument, preserved by Weever, it would no doubt have been hastily assumed that this foundation was limited to the perpetual celebration of masses for his soul’s weal. His will would rather have tended to confirm such an assumption. But he had founded the chantry by deed before the date of his will, and appointed that the priest who should be elected to the chantry should also be lecturer in the church; and he was bound not only to preach there, but also to preach two sermons at least every year in the churches of South Ockendon,* Hornchurch, Dagenham, and Barking. And such priest was to be a Bachelor of Divinity, or a Master of Arts. The value of the endowment was fully equivalent to £200 per annum of modern money. The Chantry House was that now known as the Cock and Bell Inn, in the High Street, immediately east of the church.”†

The following is the passage alluded to from his epitaph:—

“The chantrie preest in this church shall bynd him preeching,
And in other when he is disposyd soul helth to avans;
Namely, at South Okendon, Hornchurch, Dagenham, and Barking;
At euery of them twice a yere, or moo to Goddys pleasans,
And at two times seuerall this is sufficians.
Forty days in the yere he shall haue to disport,
If his disposition require such comfort.”

Some are of opinion that the chantry priests have received scant justice. Certainly neither pains nor expense were spared to secure a good man for Romford and South Ockendon. Mr. H. W. King observes in a letter to the author:—“The general idea of a chantry priest is, that he was an idle (often a dissolute) fellow, entirely independent of the parish priest, and had nothing to do but say his prescribed mortuary masses, and pray for the good estate of the founders and their families while living, and for the repose of their souls after death; and I think they are commonly reputed ignorant. Now it is quite certain that in many cases the chantry priest was

* Things were going badly with it just then, suggesting the need of help from without. It appears from ‘Newcourt,’ ii. 447–8, that Lord Marney was patron for seven years only; yet during that short period there were no less than four presentations, 1391, 1393, 1397, 1398.

† *Ex. inform.* Mr. Edward J. Sage.

appointed to help serve the cure, to keep a school, and even as late as Edward Sixth's time I find that they had a considerable number of scholars under instruction. At Romford one was a lecturer, and it was required that he should be a M.A. or B.D. Frequently there was a guild in connection with the chantry; those guilds were the 'parochial benefit societies,' so to speak, of the Pre-Reformation period, and admirable institutions in my opinion they were. I find, too, that Edward Sixth's Commissioners, who were certainly not very likely to report favourably if they could help it, were constrained to speak well of the chantry priests, so far at least that they are reported as 'learned,' and doing the duty required by the foundation. Only in one instance did I find a man reported as 'unlearned;' of course there may be more, and I only extracted what served my precise purpose." But Chaucer, himself Romanist, represents them as having a curate to perform their parochial duties, and seeking for themselves sinecures at St. Paul's:—

"He sette not his benefice to huyre,
And lefte his scheep, encombred in the myre,
And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules,
To seeken him a chaunterie for soules."

MONUMENTS AND BRASSES.—Mr. Buckler's notes are as follows:—

"In the floor of the chancel is a brass, 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, to Ingelram Bruyn, Knight, lord of the village, and patron of this church. He died 12th August, 1400. It is a very fine specimen of a warrior in plate-armour, with a long sword on each side, and a dagger on his right; the hands in the attitude of prayer; a pair of long spurs on his feet, which rest on a lion sejant; over the head of the figure is an elegant canopy, an ogree arch, and with cusps and crockets between panel buttresses crowned with pinnacles. In the spandrils of the arch are two shields of the arms of Bruyn (azure a cross moline or); above is an indent for a scroll, which doubtless bore an inscription; one yet remains across the breast on the jupon:

"Ecce nunc in pulvere dormio
Sed scio q'd rede'pt meus vivit."

The head reposed upon a helmet, with serrated mantling, but without crest; this and other portions of this noble brass were wickedly stolen some years ago."

On reviewing the sacrifices of antiquity to primness, in connection with some of the local restorations, one is tempted to suggest that none should be permitted until the Bishop has issued a Commission, including the diocesan architect, to confer with the incumbent and churchwardens respecting the disposal of any monuments, etc. that it is proposed to remove. Certainly, with regard to this noble Bruyn brass, the architect is not responsible for its being little better than buried under a cumbrous mass of carpentry and cocoa-nut fibre, provided for a hundred school children and more. Where they cannot be better placed than this, they might be fixed in a stone matrix inserted in the wall, as at Stifford.

"In the east wall is a small stone panel containing a brass-plate, with an inscription in English verse, and old characters, to record the virtues of Gilbert Saltonstall, Esq., of London, merchant adventurer, who died 1585; and in the floor a small purbeck stone, with brass-plate and coat-of-arms, to mark the place of his interment.

"In the chapel is a stately 'Elizabethan' monument to the memory of Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knight, and his wife, erected 1601, composed of variegated marbles, and once highly emblazoned; it is now in a dilapidated state; a superb panel, with the armorial bearings of the family, and some remains of obelisks, surmount an entablature of the Corinthian order; between the columns are two arches, forming alcoves for the principal figures, which are in a kneeling attitude; Sir Richard, clad in armour of the period, wears the insignia of the office of Lord Mayor of London; in the plinth are figures of their seven sons and nine daughters. He was patron of this church, and presented the living to George Drywood in 1590.*

"Another purbeck gravestone contains a brass, in full Elizabethan costume, to the memory of Margaret Barker, wife of Edward Barker, of Chesswycke, in Mydd, 1602. A black and white marble monument on the south wall of chancel, with coat-of-arms in scrolled panel and two obelisks, to the Reverend George Drywood, Rector, 1611. A grey and white mural tablet, with carefully-moulded cornices and pediment, surmounted with an emblazoned coat-of-arms, to Philip Saltonstall, 1668 Tablets to Elizabeth Leith, 1796, and to James Crow; and in the floor, the gravestones of William How 1639, Jasper Kingsman 1754, and Lockhart Leith, Rector, 1819." (Buckler.)

INSCRIPTIONS.

On an upright black marble slab, formerly in the Churchyard (as shown in the engraving), but now (1870) in the South Aisle of the Church.†

Here rest the remains
of
The Revrd James Adams, A.M.
whose life,
Devoted to the duties of his profession,
was
Marked with every Christian virtue
Humane, Charitable, Instructive, Pious
Shewing his flock the road
To
That state of Bliss allotted to the Righteous.—
Supported during
a painful and lingering illness
by Faith
In his Redeemers mercy,
He was released the 19th of March, 1785,
in the 54th year of his age.

* When the church was restored, this stately monument was fairly repaired.

† N.B.—By a codicil to his will, dated 16 August, 1784, he directs that he should be buried

On a flat stone in the North Aisle.

M^{rs} Jane Adams,
Daughter of James Adams, Esq, and his wife Mary,
Late of New Jenkins, in this county,
Died 26th of November, 1783,
Aged 56.

Chantry.

Hic jacet Ingrastamus Bruin Miles quondam dominus istius ville et hujus ecclesiæ patronus qui obit 12 Aug. 1400.

"This family of Bruin was in former ages as famous as any in this tract."—*Camden.*

Hereunder lyeth the body of Thomasyn Badby, wife of Roger Badby gent and first wife of Robert Latham gent daughter & heir of William Ardall gent which Thomasyn deceased the last of June 1532. (So described by Salmon, on a stone near the pulpit, but it is gone.)

Georgius Drywood, S.T.B., olim Senior Coll. Trin. Cantab. hujus ecclesiæ presbyter. ob. 30 Maii 1611.

Jaspar Kingsman y^e Elder . of Stifford in County of Essex . Lord of the Manor of South Ockendon and joint Patron ob^d 29 May 1754 Et: 58.

Under this stone also is interred the body of Jasper Kingsman Esq^r: son of the above gentleman who died Oct. 14th 1784.

CHURCH PLATE.—The parish possessed until lately a costly service, bearing the name and arms of Saltonstall, consisting of a flagon, chalice, paten and alms dish, valued at £40 as mere silver, which was entrusted to the care of a rotten parish chest in the vestry, guarded by a rotten lock, about as old as the church, and accessible by a rotten old outer door. Of course it was stolen in the last decade. We can say in praise of the present service (carefully guarded), that it presents no attraction to thieves.

REGISTERS.—These date from 1538, transcribed 1611, and, with some long intervals of neglect, have been on the whole well kept and cared for. The following are extracts :—

BAPTISMS.

- "1600, Dec. 2, y^e daughter of John Harleston Esquier & Elizabeth his wife.
- 1618, Aug. 11, Mary, daughter of John Harleston, Esq., and Jane, his wife, bap.
- 1619, Feb. 24, Robert Harleston, ye sonne of John Harleston, Esq., and Jane his wife, bap.
- 1621, April 6, Edmunn^d, ye sonne of John Harleston, Esq., and Jane, his wife, bap.
- 1623, July 17, Edward, sonne of John Harleston, Esq., and Jane, his wife, bap.
- 1641, Oct. 8, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Saltonstall and Mary, his wife, bap.
- 1667, Nov. 3, James, sonne of Sir Richard Saltonstall and Mary, his wife, bap.
- 1689, July 9, Richard, son of Philip Saltonstall and Sarah his wife, bap.
- 1690, Aug. 24, Philip, sonne of Major Philip Saltonstall and Sarah, his wife, bap.
- 1697, Iva Sarah, daughter of Dacres Barrett, Esq., and Sarah, his wife, bap.
- 1716, Esther, daughter of John Goodere, Esq., and Philippa, his wife, bap.
- 1797, Mary, daughter of Abraham Hogherd,* and Susanna, his' wife (poor travelling strangers), bap."

under a tree in the churchyard of South Ockendon, and gives instructions for the kind of monument to be put up to him. It is remarkable that the inscription does not state that he was Rector of the parish.

* Quite as proper as *Shep* (*sheep*) *herd*, but less common even in our once hoggy Essex. Bacon, Hogge, and Hogsdesh, are as well-known Essex names in the same line.

MARRIAGES.

1548, May, William Bond and Jone, his wife, was married.

Marriages, so entered 1538-1571.

1583, April 16, Gylbert Saltonstall and Ann Harleston, married.

1649, April 29, Richard Haydon and Elizabeth Biggs married.

No more marriages entered until 1654.

BURIALS.

1665, Aug. 2, Richard Saltonhall, the Sonn of Phillip Salstonall Esquier and Alice his wife.

1666, Aug. 16, Mary Salstonall y^e d^r of Phillip Salstonstall Esquier and Alice his wife.

1607, Nov. 3, James, sonn of Philip Salstonstall Esquier and Alice his wife.

1783, Mr^s Jane Adams, from London, 3 Dec., by James Adams, Rector.

1785, The Rev. James Adams, Rector of this parish, 26 March.

1788, Anna Maria Adams, 15th Dec., by Lockhart Leith, Rector.

1797, Ann Adams, 1 June, by Lockhart Leith, Rector.

They contain the following table of fees, 1689 :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
"For burying a child	0	6	with a coffin . . .	1	0
" men or women	1	0	with a coffin . . .	2	0
If within the pales of the church	10	0			
Sic solent solvere mihi ALEXANDRO SHIPMAN, hujus ecclesiæ ministro, Año Dom. 1628."					

The population was then much smaller, and the churchyard the same, "God's Acre," as now. But clearly they were as fearful then of having to add to it.* Hence the bribe to bury without coffins, it being the coffin, not the body, that resists decay. The same means to economise space was attempted at Ashingdon, in the Rochford Hundred, when, Mr. Benton tells us, the sexton's dues for a burial without a coffin was 1s. 8d., with a coffin 2s. 8d. (*History of Rochford Hundred*.) It was the same at Great Abingdon. There may have been special reasons at South Ockendon, if mankind in general increased and multiplied in the proportion of the Saltonstall family of that day, with its seven sons and nine daughters just mentioned. And one recent instance, at all events, seems rather to establish full quivers as still one of the many advantages of South Ockendon. It is this. In the churchyard there is a stone with this inscription: "To the memory of Samuel Olley, husband of Mary Olley, who died October 29, 1867, in the 87th year of his age." Now Samuel had by Mary twenty-two children, of whom he

* Though abbots and abbesses of early times were sometimes buried in stone coffins, monks and others were buried in winding-sheets. Afterwards, persons of rank were buried in coffins unless they ordered otherwise. "Yet even many persons of distinction, instead of coffins, were wrapt up in leather, as were Sir Wm. Trussell and his Lady, founders of Chatterbrook Church and Chantry in Berks, as may be seen in my edition of *Leland's Itinerary*, and 'twas in such leathern sheets or bags that others were put that were laid in the walls of churches."—*Reliquiæ Hernianæ* [in *N. & Q.* 2nd ser. ii. 454]. "Amongst the vestry minutes, says Mr. Markland (*Ibid.*), of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, is the following (March 5, 1564), proving that the custom had prevailed, and ought to be stopped:—'Item that none shall be buryd within the church unless the dead corpse be coffined in wood.' Mr. Lott, in his notices of this very interesting church, remarks that this is the first sanitary minute with which he is acquainted."—*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, p. 66.

lost one, and by a second wife he had one more. Hence, as a facetious friend puts it, "he had twice twenty-two children." *Quod est demonstrandum*. Without adopting our friend's arithmetic, enough remains to suggest an excuse for the old practice of burying without coffins at South Ockendon. In *Notes and Queries*, xii. 380, mention is made of two persons of rank buried, by their own directions, without coffins. At p. 365 it is stated, "At Naples there is a place called *Campo Santo*, which contains 365 deep pits; into one of which the bodies of all the poor, who may die on that particular day, are thrown every day of the year. The pit used that day is then closed up, quick lime having been thrown upon the bodies, till the corresponding day of next year." To those who show they have little soul, by having no reverence for the body, this may be a useful hint.

"1744, March 25. A new surplice bought, — ells, making and washing 12s. 6d.

June 14. The western side of the tower fell, about four o'clock in the morning, without any violence of wind or storm.

Oct. 21. The wall of tower, which was just repaired, fell down, occasioned by the great rain." S. Ockendon gave up the unequal contest. The stunted tower was left for Mr. Benyon to restore over a century afterwards. A quantity of old coins were lately dug up here, and are in the hands of "y^e milar" already familiar to the reader. The rose on them resembles that on the coinage of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS for boys and girls, with house for master and mistress, were erected by Mr. Benyon, Lord of the Manor, in 1864. Besides these, there is a British School.

HOUSES.—S. Ockendon Hall has been already noticed. Bell House Farm, the property of Sir T. B. Lennard, and occupied by Mr. Joseph Manning, adjoining Belhus Park, is of great age, and claims to have been a night's halting-place of Queen Elizabeth, exhibiting of course her "room," as Belhus also does. Myth as this may be (*see* West Tilbury), it has the only specimen of flat oak panelling in the neighbourhood, it is said, except Great Sunnings, Upminster. The Rectory, though old, some parts of it at least three centuries, is less old, but the moat surrounding it carries the mind back to what was there before it.

CHRISTIAN ONENESS is represented in the parish by separate places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents, antagonistic to each other, and only agreeing in antagonism to the Church by the *political* dissenters among them.

LANDOWNERS.

Mr. Jno. Cliff.
 „ Wm. Cliff.
 Richard Benyon, Esq.
 Sir Thos. Barrett Lennard, Bt.
 Mrs. Sarah Holland.
 Richard B. W. Baker, Esqr.
 Mrs. Aubert.

TENANTS.

Mr. Jno. Cliff.
 „ William Cliff.
 Mrs. Joseph Manning.
 Mr. Abraham Manning.
 „ Henry Smith.
 „ Sturgeon and Sons.
 „ Stephen Wallis.

TENANTS.

Mr. Thomas Waters.

,, Thos. Wordley.

,, Robt. Wagstaff.

TITHES.—Gross, by averages, 1870, £854. Rateable, £703. Revd. Henry Eve, M.A.

EXTENT.—2877 acres 33 perches. Gross value, £6482. 5s. Rateable value, £5644. 16s.

POPULATION.—1821, 777; 1831, 816; 1841, 968; 1851, 1021; 1861, 1267.

DEATH-RATE, $1\frac{7}{8}$ per annum. LENGTH OF HIGHWAYS, about four miles. AREA, about four miles each way.

HOUSES AND COTTAGES, 1790, 40; 1851, 195; 1870, 237.

WILLS.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL.

Feb: 16, 1649.

The last will and testament of me Richard Saltonstall, Knight, of South Ockendon in the County of Essex, being sicke and weak in body, but of perfect sense and memory. ffor my Lands in Northamptonshire my intent is they descend to my eldest sonne. ffor my Wrests ffarme in South Ockendon, I will and bequeath it to my wife durence her naturall life, and by her to be disposed on such of my Children as shee shall thinke fitt. ffor my daughter Ann my will is that the money recovered or to be recovered either by herself or my Executor hereafter named out of her Vncle Claxtons Estate, be made vpp vnto her by my Executor the full sume of two thousand pounds to be at the day of her marriage. The rest of my estate I leave to my wife, whom I appointe my Executrix, to be devided and distributed amongst the rest of my Children as to her shall seeme best. Wittnes by hand and seale the Day and Date above written in the presence of vs. Item my charge to my sonne Richard is that if he dye without Children he leave his land to my son Phillip.

Richard Saltonstall.

James Ewer.

Margerie Ewer.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, March 6, 1649 (i. e. 1650), by Mary, relict and executrix of deceased.—Registered. PEMBROKE. 46.

Endorsement.—Further administration granted March 5, 1661, to Bernard Saltonstall, Mary Bredsoake [query name, somewhat illegible in original], Ralph Bredsoake, heirs of Sir Richard Saltonstall dec^d on the death of Dame Mary, widow and executrix of said Sir Richard.

GEO. DRYWOOD, of South Ockendon, Clerk.

Dated 11th November, 1602; proved 20th February, 1611.

To John Middleton, my mother's brother, £5. To Ann Drywood, my brother John's daughter, £10, when twenty-one or married; if she die, then equally among children of said brother John, when twenty-one. To Gabriel Ponitz, of North Ockendon, Esq., my book called 'Speculum Orbis Terrarum.' To Mr. Hawkes, of Stanford-le-Hope, preacher, 'Mantorati Opus in Novum Testamentum.' To each of my brothers a gold ring of 20s., with this poesy in every of them, "Dominus vobiscum." To every of my children 200 marks, when twenty-one or married (with benefit of survivorship). If my wife, Mary Drywood, marry again, then give my children £100 equally when twenty-one or married (benefit of survivorship). To poor of South Ockendon 20s. To John Patche, sometime my servant, 10s. To Elizabeth Calthorpe, the elder daughter of Clement Calthorpe,

Gent., deceased, £10, when twenty-one or married. Residue of goods, chattels, plate, etc., to my wife, Mary Drywood, and appoint her sole executrix (she proved will). Overseers, my loving brothers, Wm. and Solomon Drywood.

Witnesses, Fr. Moss, notary; Geo. Smythe, sen.; Edward Molyneux.

Numerous entries of the Drywood family occur in the Hornchurch Register.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL *the Elder, Citizen and Alderman of London.*

Dated . . . 1579; proved 5th May, 1601.

To be buried where it shall please my executors. My goods, chattels, plate, jewels, and money to be divided into three equal parts. To Susannah, my wife, in full satisfaction of all part and portion of said wife in goods, etc., as aforesaid, after the laudable use and custom of the City of London, one third. To my daughter Martha £1000, and the rest among my sons, and the rest I reserve for the payment of all legacies hereafter to be given. If sons die before twenty-one, or daughter Martha die before twenty-one or marriage, other children to have benefit of survivorship with respect to bequest aforesaid. To poor of St. Thomas's Hospital £5. To poor of St. Bartholomew's £5. Poor children of Christ's Hospital £5. To thirty poor men who shall attend my body at my funeral forty gowns at the price of 10s. a yard. To the Skinners' Company £10, for a dinner on my burial day. To the Master, Wardens, etc., of said Company, £100, for aiding four honest young men, merchant adventurers of the Skinners' Company, for the space of two years, then four others, being as aforesaid, and so on for ever to be so employed, they to give security for same to said Master and Wardens, and to pay each of them yearly 3s. 4d., and 10d. to the clerk. To Samuel Saltonstall, and every of my sons-in-law, £3. 6s. 8d. each, for a gold ring. To Ann Harvie, my daughter, now the wife of John Harvie, citizen and skinner, if she outlives her husband, £200 part of my goods and chattels for life, without paying anything for the use thereof; if she die and leave Richard Harvie, her son, surviving, said £200 to said Richard Harvie and his heirs; if he die, then among the other children. To children of my daughter, Susannah Browne, £50 a piece, when twenty-one or married. Forgive Wm. Browne, my son-in-law, £70, which he owes me. To my nephews, Richard and Thomas Middleton, sons of my late daughter, Hester Saltonstall, late wife of Thos. Middleton, £50 a piece, when twenty-one or married. To Susannah, my daughter, now the wife of Thos. Wheeler, £400. To Elizabeth, my daughter, now the wife of Thos. Wick, £400. Susannah, my wife, shall bring up Edward, my son, during his minority. To some godly preacher, to make a sermon at my funeral, 10s. To Susannah, my wife, the profits of the dwelling-house I now inhabit for life, and also the rents and profits of the messuage and two tenements for life, so that she pay, according to the lease, £20 to the Company of Grocers; also the use of all the household stuff in the great chamber in my now dwelling-house, and in the great chamber of my house in the county of Essex. At her death same to be divided among my said children. Out of my goods and chattels £100 to buy a yearly rent to be distributed among the poor of Halifax, and that the churchwardens of Halifax distribute same in ready-money or penny loaves four times a year in the said parish church, in remembrance of me, the said Richard Saltonstall; the residue, 16d. a year, for their trouble, and the rest upon the repairs and ornaments of the said church, as need shall require. Rest of goods and chattels, one moiety to wife, the other among children. Appoint wife and said son Samuel executors. Overseers—John Harvie, Thos. Middleton, and Richard Wicke, and give each £5. Dated in the year 1597 [day and month blank].

Proved by Samuel Saltonstall, 9th May, 1601.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL, *Citizen and Merchant-Tailor of London.*

Dated 20th August, 1665; proved 6th October, 1667.

To be buried at discretion of my executors. To my dear father, Richard Saltonstall, Esq., and to my dear mother, Mrs. Meriall Saltonstall, £10 each for mourning. To my brother, Nathaniel Saltonstall, and Elizabeth his wife, £10 each for mourning. My brother, Nathaniel Saltonstall, a further sum of £10. To my brother-in-law, Edward Mosley, Esq., and my sister Meriall, his wife, £10 for mourning. Brother-in-law, Thomas Harley, Esq., and my sister Abigail, his wife, £10 for mourning. Brother-in-law, Mr. Hercules Horsey, and my sister Elizabeth, his wife, £10 for mourning. My cousin, Philip Gurdon, doctor of physic, £5 for mourning. My cousin, Roger

Hill, £10 for mourning. My partner, Mr. Edward Burges, and Rebecca his wife, £10 for mourning; but if either die, only £5 for survivor. Mr. Thos. Agg, and Elizabeth his wife, 20s. each for rings. Cousin Ann Gurdon, daughter of John Gurdon, Esq., and Amy Gurdon, her sister, 10s. each for rings. Cousin Rob. Harley, only son of my brother-in-law, Thos. Harley, £50 each when twenty-one. To Hercules Horsey a gelding or mare, and £100 for his trouble, and appoint him executor. Residue of my goods and chattels among the children of my said brother Nathaniel Saltonstall, my said brother Edward Mosely, and my said brother Hercules Horsey, and appoint them executors.

BERNARD SALTONSTALL, of *South Ockendon, Essex.*

Sept. 20, 1630.

My sister Powlett. Cousin Jane Powlett. Cousin Susan Powlett. Cousin Prudence Agard. Cousins Richard Saltonstall, and Elizabeth and Ann. My brother, Sir Richard Saltonstall, overseer Brother John Saltonstall.

March 31, 1632.

Rectors.

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
		CAPELLA LIBERA.	
1326	<i>Ric. de Burton.</i>	Capellanus, pr. 2 Non. July, per. dem. Bartholomei.	<i>Sir Maurice Bruin.</i>
		RECTORIA.	
1328	<i>Ric. de Burton.</i>	Prædictus 15 Kal. Maii.	<i>Id.</i>
1337	<i>Joh. de Bremdish.</i>	10 Kal. Maii.	—
1367	<i>Rob. de Burton.</i>	Non. Dec., per mort. Bremdish.	—
1391	<i>Rob. Cotton.</i>	2 Feb., per mort. Burton.	—
1430	<i>Will. Newsom.</i>	. . . . .	—
1446	<i>Nic. Hubert.</i>	10 December, per resig. Newsom.	—
1493	<i>John Hill.</i>	May 1. Finsbury Prebend (St. Paul's).	—
1504	<i>Dominicus Civi.</i>	. . . . .	—
1515	<i>John Alyn, L.D.</i>	March 1, Prebendary of St. Paul's, per privi. Civi.	—
1583	<i>John Rider.</i>	20 November. Resigned before August, 1590. "A double-beneficed man."—See Wood, <i>Ath. Ox.</i> , 1,455,628, old edition. "Perhaps the same John Rider who was the author of the dictionary called Rider's Dictionary, which was the first that had the English before the Latin, and was held the best then in use."— <i>Newcourt</i> , vol. ii. S. T. B. Per resig. Rider.	—
1590	<i>George Drywood.</i>		—
1611	<i>George Gouldman.</i>	S. T. P. Per mort. Drywood. Archdeacon of Essex, 1609, November 8.	<i>Sir John Harleston.</i>
1634	<i>Francis Gouldman.</i>	Per mort. George. Sequestered 1644. Vicar of Stepney. Arch. of Essex, 1609. Walker says that "Gouldman was the well-known compiler of the dictionary which now bears his name." The utterances of the South Ockendon pulpit at that stirring time are in strong contrast to the pulpit utterances of modern times. We subjoin some as fair specimens. It was deposed against Gouldman at Ongar, April 5, that he had said in the pulpit,—1. That those who raised arms against the anointed were anointed knaves, and	—

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
		<p>that the Parliament raised arms against the King. 2. He said in his pulpit last winter twelve months, that an ass's head was once sold for eighty pieces of silver, but he hoped they would beat at a cheaper rate, for there were many gathered together. 3. He refused to read divers ordinances of Parliament appointed to be read in the church, saying they were not fit to be read in the church, and he looked to hear from the Bishop first. 4. He never prayed for the Parliament, refused to join in the Association, and said there would come an army from the north which would prevent all taxes; refused to lend anything to Lord Fairfax, saying, Shall I take my children's bread and give it to him? 5. Preached but once on the Sabbath or on Fast Days, and never catechized his parishioners for the space of nine years together or thereabout. 6. An enemy to frequent preaching and lectures, and said in the pulpit, The people cannot be contented to hear the Word preached on Sabbath, but they must have lectures forsooth? 7. Had a brought round to his house all day long on a fast day, and said, What, must we fast still! 8. Said it went against his conscience to pay taxes to Parliament.—See <i>Baker's MSS.</i></p> <p>In all these complaints and grievances he was ably and genially supported in the same pulpit by his curate, Blunt, who was accused on oath by three of the parishioners, William Reynolds, Robert Beamont and John Patch, of having said in the pulpit, in the presence of Gouldman, that "our Saviour Christ had nothing to leave His Church but His Cross, and His Crown of Thorns, and His Nayles; and the appurtenances thereof, the beautifying of the church, and the engraving, and the needlework; and the Separatists, Brownists, Anabaptists, and Schismatics take away these our legacies which our Saviour left us." "Also that the last Sabbath day he did say in the hearing of Mr. G., We must now have new upstart reformation, forsooth, and none are so well liked of men as those that delight to preach and pray by the Spirit, as they call it. And they are never out, because they are never in."—<i>Baker MSS. (Camb.)</i></p> <p>In such a case of "delinquency," the utmost Lord Manchester's Committee could do was to order a fifth to Abigail, the "delinquent's" wife, and her four children, the living being reported worth £220 a year, and his whole personal property under £50.</p> <p>Charles's restoration was his restoration to South Ockendon. Meanwhile a successor was appointed, viz., Ejected in turn, 1660, when Gouldman restored. "Barnaby was not the immediate successor. John Petchie was minister there in 1646-7. In 1650 the return is, 'William Wrett, by order from the Committee for Plundered Ministers. An able, learned divine, constantly performing the cure.'—<i>David's</i>.</p> <p>A.M., Cath. Hall, Camb. 24 June, per mort. Gouldman. Born in London, 1654. 1694, Rector of St. Mary, Aldermary, London. Resigned South Ockendon on being made Bishop of Exeter, 1707. "His manner of preaching was so easy, clear, judicious, substantial, pious, and affecting, that he universally acquired the reputation of being one of the best preachers of his time."—<i>Darling's Cyclop. Bib.</i> Works, with a Preface, giving some account of the author, by William, Lord Archbishop of York, two vols. folio, 1723. Contents.—Sermons, Boyle Lecture, etc.</p> <p>26 February, on Blackall's promotion.</p>	
1650 circa	— <i>Barnaby.</i>		—
1689	<i>Offspring Blackall.</i>		<i>Sir Chas. Corar.</i>
1707	<i>Thomas Scamler, M.A.</i>		<i>Queen Anne.</i>

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1711	<i>James Kennedy,</i> <i>M.A.</i>	31 October, on Scamler's death, p. h. v.	<i>Josias Kingsman,</i> <i>Gent.</i>
1738	<i>George Beauchamp.</i>	22 May, on Kennedy's death.	<i>John Groden,</i> <i>Esq.</i>
1771	<i>James Adams.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Patience Thos. Adams,</i> <i>Esq., p. h. v.</i>
1784?	<i>John Lockhart Leith.</i>	. . . . .	<i>John Hogarth, jun.</i> <i>(George Leith, Esq. Bacon.)</i>
1819	<i>Henry Eve.</i>	M.A., Magd. Coll., Camb. Formerly Curate of Writtle. "Terrier, 1670. A parsonage-house, containing six rooms, two barns, a corn-garner, an orchard, and a garden, about eleven acres of glebe land, the portions of tyths valued yearly at £100."— <i>Newcourt.</i>	<i>G. Leith, Esq.</i>

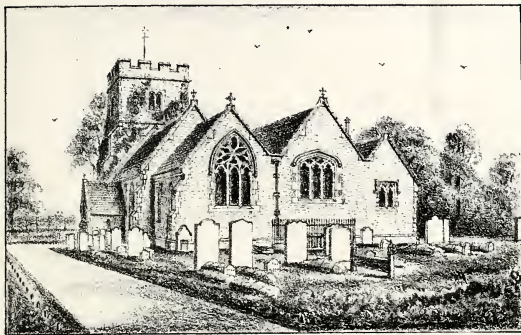
North Ockendon.

An ancient and interesting parish, like the rest of the neighbourhood, bounded north by Great Warley and Cranham, east by Bulphan, south by S. Ockendon, west by Rainham,—all valley, except south, whence its name Ocken-don = Oak-pasture-hill.

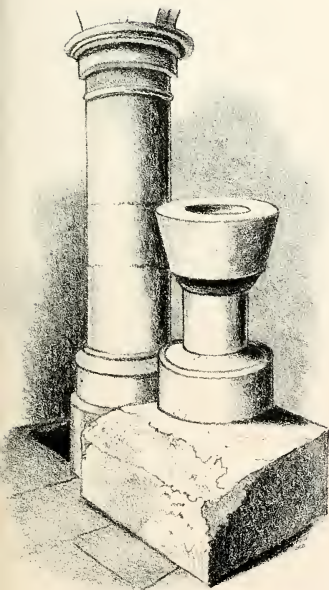
The reader will find the church (dedicated to S. Mary Magdalen) described by Mr. Suckling, in 1845, happily before its restoration. See his *Memorials*, p. 60. We reluctantly omit much of it for want of space.

"The font [since shamefully destroyed, but engraved, p. 131] attached to one of these pillars, is little else than a copy of that architectural member; retaining the base, shortening the shaft, and hollowing the capital, we obtain the prototype of such a font; but, after all, a form not very unusual at the period in question. The chapel* on the north side of the chancel has long been appropriated as a burial place of the families successively lords of the manor. In the east window of this sacellum, sparkle in gorgeous brilliancy the leopards of England, the lilies of France, and the chequered shield of Warren; and, amidst these, appears the ancient and scarcely less beautiful shield of Pointz. Turning from the glowing tints of this window to view the architecture of the chapel, we are immediately convinced that it is an erection somewhat subsequent to the general building, as its thin and clustered column, with its carved capital, bespeak; but by far the most remarkable feature here, is the succession of monumental tablets erected to

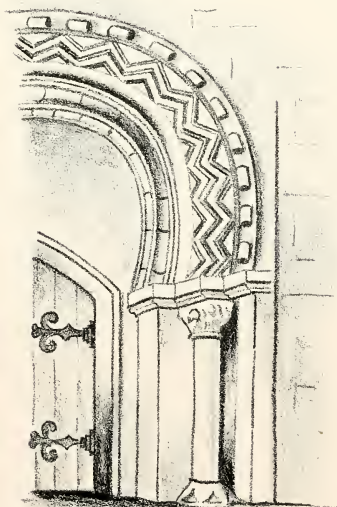
* It appears from John Pointz's will, this chapel was dedicated to "Our Ladye." (W. P.)



NORTH OCKENDON. (1870.)



FORMER FONT.



S. DOORWAY.

the family of Pointz ; there are eleven mural slabs, besides several brass plates, and two effigies in praying attitude. The mural slabs seem all to have been put up at one time, and during the reign of James I. ; they partake of one general character, viz. a pediment supported by two Grecian columns, having kneeling figures in the recess and an inscription below. The minuter ornaments and details, however, are varied, and, what is singular and gives the greater value to the series is, that every figure is appropriately habited in the costume peculiar to the time in which he flourished.* So minutely are these distinctions observed, that the very dressing of the female hair, and the beard and moustache of the warrior, are trimmed with scrupulous exactness. These mural monuments are of small proportions, but we bestow more attention on them than on the adjoining recumbent figures, which, coarsely carved in full proportion, recline beneath canopies resplendent with gilding and paint."

"I have described the monuments of the Poyntz family first, as being by far the most interesting things in this chapel, though, in point of chronological order, I should have mentioned the older floor-stone of William Baudwin, from whom the manor descended by a female heir to that line. It is a large plain stone of grey marble, the old French inscription on which, in Longobardic characters, is yet very legible. It is as follows :—

" 'William Baudwin gist ici, Deux de sa aia eyt merci, 1316.†

"In the east window of the chancel is the shield‡ of Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick ; in point of colouring, it rivals these in the chantry chapel already noticed ; but by what circumstance it occupies its position here, I am uncertain, as I am not aware that the family ever possessed property in North Ockendon ; certainly the manor was never held by them.

"There is a good brass on the floor of the nave, representing a female in a devotional attitude.§

"Among the modern memorials in this sacred edifice, are the following :—

"1. John Russell, of Stubbers, in this parish, obt. 30th December, 1825.

* Mr. King, in his Will Paper, read before the Essex Archæol. Soc., says, "There is a remarkable series of alabaster tablets, sculptured in relief, representing the ancestry of the Pointz family in North Ockendon church. The figures are in armour of various periods, considerably anterior to the date of the sculptures, suggesting the probability that some have been copied either from painted glass, or that the sculptor represented some portions of ancient armour then remaining in the family mansion. I append this note from recollection only, after a lapse of some years." As it lies between him and Mr. Suckling, it is suggested here for enquiry. (W. P.)

† Mr. A. H. Brown describes it, "A portion of a brass inscription. The strip of brass is very narrow, which affords a certain evidence of its date. The characters are Longobardic and well engraved."

There is a farm here bordering on Aveley, still called "Baldwin's" (Baudwins). W. P.

‡ "In order that the priests and people might remember to pray for the good estate of the founders and benefactors, their arms were emblazoned in the church windows, and in chantries especially, as a record of those who, according to the intention of the founder, were to be commemorated in the appointed masses. With the same view were hatchments hung up in churches." Mr H. W. King, *Trans. Ess. Arch. Soc.* iii. 173. (W. P.)

§ Mr. A. H. Brown describes this brass, "A lady in a long robe with large furred sleeves and pointed head-dress. A portion of the inscription is now lost."

“ 2. Joseph Russell, Esq., of Stubbers, obt. 13th December, 1828.”*

Since this was written, the church has been restored by Richard Benyon, Esq., M.P., lord of the manor ; but, previous to this, the interesting font described by Mr. Suckling had been destroyed by the rector, the Rev. Richard Croft, to make way for the present one. The same rector, with the Bishop's consent, sold the old Pointz flagon towards building the school and teacher's house. They must have gone some way towards it, for the clergyman mentioned below, and preceding Mr. Croft, tells the Author they were “ uncouth and of an enormous size ; *cans of silver* never used.”

Duplicate sacred vessels were formerly granted, as here, for Chantry use. Thank God we have a Reformation, and they are no longer needed, and retaining them only adds temptation to thieves to break through and steal. Hence, Mr. Croft, properly authorized, did wisely in selling in 1853.

There was formerly a family of less gentle blood in this parish. In the time of Hen. VII. Stubbers paid to the King a fee of two wolves ; Great Sunnings, Upminster, three. Mr. Wilson remarks, in his *Sketches of Upminster*, “ there were wolves in England in 1509 ; they were not rooted out of Scotland until 1680 ; they lingered in Ireland as late as 1710.” They may be modified in form, but are there no wolves lingering in Ireland at this hour ? Are none ever seen in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square, as well as lingering Essex hogs styed in Essex taprooms ?

OLD CUSTOMS.—An esteemed friend, now a beneficed clergyman near Bury, but for many years curate of this parish, favours the author with the following reminiscences :—

“ 1. In the old chancel window, in my time, there was an *unmutilated* figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child,—a rare sight on the east side of England.

“ 2. The remarkable spring in the churchyard, called the ‘ Lady Well,’ is always full, is never known to freeze, and is beautiful soft water.

“ 3. I believe the parish had never had a resident rector for a hundred years, when I was curate there. But the curates kept things together pretty well,—and it was the first resident rector (alluding to Mr. Croft, the old font, etc.) that turned things topsy-turvy.

“ 4. Some curious customs in divine service prevailed, *e.g.* in the winter half-year there never was a sermon in the afternoon, but *catechizing*. Both sermon and catechizing were always fairly attended, but the latter best ; it was more popular.

“ Again, a very curious old custom prevailed, in my time, of always bringing the corpse into the church on Sundays, the usual day of burial, before service (unless, of course, in case of fever ; a case that never happened in my time). Instead of the proper Psalms for the day of the month, the two Burial Psalms were used ; and instead of the Second Lesson, 1 Cor. xv. 20. The coffin, covered with a pall, always stood in the aisle during the whole service ; the mourners were all at church, and after the sermon (or catechizing), the

* Mr. Haines mentions a brass of “ Thomasyn, d. of — Badby, gent., and w. Rob. Latham, gent., and then of Will. Ardall, gent., c. 1530, much mutilated.”

Another of “ John Poyntz, Esq., pat. of Church, 1547.”

whole congregation went to the grave and attended the funeral. If not very rubrical, it was a very impressive and beautiful custom. I never shall forget those Ockendon funerals; though so near London, all was as primitive and rural as if it had been Cumberland and not Essex. A friend, who lived at Langley, near Windsor, used to say that *he* lived eighteen miles from London, and *we* one hundred and eighteen!"

This Ockendon custom, like the more general custom of mourners coming corporately to church on the next Sunday after the funeral, is referable to a former age. Funeral sermons, or "Orations," were delivered in old time over the graves. In our variable climate, it was soon found most convenient for the preacher and the congregation of mourners that the panegyric should be spoken under cover of the adjacent church, where the orator could more easily do justice to himself and his subject. The next change, modestly and gradually introduced, was to postpone the funeral sermon to the next holy-day, when the dead man's praises would be sounded in the ears of a full congregation. But these praises could not always be honestly accorded, and to refuse them was invidious and offensive. So funeral sermons, as a rule, have gone out; and all customs dependent upon them have already gone out, as at N. Ockendon, or will go out with them.

BELLS.—The Rev. J. J. Raven, of Yarmouth, a well-known bell historian, favours the author with the following:—"North Ockendon, 5 bells, 1, 2, 4, 5. Miles Graye made, in 1621, 3. P. W. 1695.

"(Miles Graye was an eminent bell-founder at Colchester.) The initials on the third bell are those of Philip Wightman, bell-founder, of London."

Stubbers, the seat of Major Russell, J.P., is a short distance west of the church. A former possessor, Edmund Russell, was one of the many Essex gentlemen who "had adhered to the King, and suffered imprisonment or sequestration during the late troubles," thought the country had had enough of party violence, and signed a Declaration and Address to the cannie diplomat, General Monk, whose real purpose was now beginning to be understood,—the reinstatement of monarchy, in the person of the worthless Charles II., the Sybarite we have happily no longer a Service for, the English Sardanapalus.

The old home of the Pointzes, North Ockendon Hall, abuts on the south side of the churchyard. It is still a handsome house, but modernized; one of its ancient insignia, its well-stocked moat, is still there, full of memories and inhabitants of the past.

RECTORS in full detail from the earliest times hereafter. It is noticeable throughout the Registers here and elsewhere a clergyman is designated "Mr.," not "Rev." The change was Dutch, a part of the Revolution. In earlier times the prefix was *Sir*, not in reference to knighthood, of course, but simply as equivalent to *Dominus*, or *Magister*, of which latter *Mr.* is an abbreviation.

TERRIERS.—Vol. i. of Parish Register contains a minute terrier of glebe lands, etc. etc., in 1637, signed—

J. G. JACKSON, RECTOR.

JOHN LADYMAN }
Richard R. DALE } CHURCHWARDENS.

ROBERT ADAMS, SIDEMAN.

Newcourt, says, "Terrier, 1610, a house, with a barn, hay barn, and stable, an orchard, and two yards, and about 30 acres of Glebe Land."—*Repert.* vol. ii. This seems to have been lost, like too many more.

British and Roman Remains.—The following is from the *Transactions* of the Essex Arch. Soc., vol. ii. p. 238 :—"In the spring of 1858, a number of labourers were employed in trenching some fields belonging to Holme Farm, forming part of a large tract of land called 'Bulphan Fen,' and about a mile and a half east of the village of N. Ockendon, partly in Bulphan. In the course of their operations they found a number of beds of dark soil, in which were a large quantity of bones, supposed at first to be human, together with fragments of pottery and pieces of charcoal. It was the general belief among the workmen that the field had been the scene of some great battle, a belief supported by some local traditions. One thing seems certain, that it is the site of a Roman or Early British burial-ground, extending over a space of about 16 acres; but whether it marks the battle-field of one of those many great struggles which took place in this country between the Britons and Romans, or whether it denotes the peaceful cemetery of a Roman station, it is, perhaps, not very easy to determine. The little evidence, however, which the plough and the harrow have left seems in favour of the latter. The regular and almost equi-distant arrangement of the dark lines of soil in many parts, and the many fragments of cinerary urns found in nearly all of them, seem to indicate rather the orderly interment of a cemetery, than the more hasty burial of a battle-field; but this is by no means conclusive.

"The graves are at once discernible from the surrounding soil, the natural soil being a yellow clay, whilst the earth of the graves is nearly black. It is impossible, with any accuracy, to trace the exact forms of the graves, some appear to be circular, and to vary in size from 10 to 40 feet in circumference, others appear to be of an oblong form; one grave is much larger than the rest, and is about 60 feet in length and 20 in width. There are, doubtless, more of these graves in the bordering fields. It is worthy of note, that the neighbouring meadow is called the Church-field, and a portion of the land on which these discoveries were made, is still called Ruin Field. Both these names, probably, have reference to the formerly uneven surface of the ground, caused by a great number of burial mounds. The fragments of pottery vary much in their character, some being of the very rudest workmanship, whilst others have been more carefully manufactured; and a few small pieces of Samian ware were found;* mingled with them were the bones of different animals,—the horse, the deer, the boar, etc., but

* These fragments bear the stamp of both early British and Roman manufacture, and might lead to the conjecture that the new masters of the soil appropriated to their own use the burial place of the conquered people.

no human bones; much of the earth, stones, and pieces of wood bear evident marks of the action of fire; beyond these there was nothing found, except a portion of a flint arrow-head and a part of a hand-millstone. Not a single coin or piece of metal was discovered. The circumstances that all the fragments of pottery, and nearly all the bones of animals, are broken up into small pieces, lying equally at the bottom as at the top of the dark soil, and that the graves are about 3 feet deep, narrow at the bottom and widening to the surface, lead me to think that the present graves are only the trenches of the original burrows, but that the field has been gradually levelled for agricultural purposes, and that the plough and the spade have, in process of time, filled up the original trenches with the soil, urns, bones, etc., of the burial mound."

" But weapons now,
Nor bones the ploughshare yields.
All, all are gone;
Bright serried ranks of golden crested corn
Succeed the warrior lines, and like them bow
Before the sickle's edge and prostrate lie.
Thus the great harvest of the world is reaped."—*Laindon Hill*.

LANDOWNERS.

Richard Benyon, Esq.
Champion Russell, Esq.

TENANTS.

Mr. William Eve.
„ William Bunter.
Mrs. Freeman.
Snowden and Lamb.
Champion Russell, Esq.
Mr. Jno. Waters.

TITHES.—Gross by averages, 1870, £516. Rateable, £426. 10s.

Rev. R. T. Crawley, M.A.

EXTENT, 1664 a. 3 r. 37 p. Gross value, £3270. 2s. Rateable value, £2913. 12s.

POPULATION.—1821, 325; 1831, 294; 1841, 306; 1851, 338; 1861, 341.

INSCRIPTIONS.

In North-east Chancel, North Ockendon, Essex.

Gabriel Poyntz miles Dominvs istius ville et patronvs Ecclesie matrimonio
iunctvs Etheldræ filie petri cvtts de Archden in com. Essex: armigeri ex
ea genuit filivm vnum thomam poyntz: filiamq vnam Katherinam obiit
Etheldreda 2^o die decebris an^o dni 1594 ipse avtem gabriel anvm iam agens
67^m hoc monumentv sibi et charissæ conivgi vivens extrvctv volvit vt
qvos singvlaris amor et dulciss^a conc^ordia vivos conivxerat, vel mors
ipsa non disivngeret tvmvlo:

Fuit is^e gabriel in ivventute bonarv literarv stvdio deditvs qvi
etiam post qvam apvd ex^oteras nationes anos aliquot consvmpsisset
tandem in avorv attavorvq svorv sedem hanc et domv, hæres
legitime indvctvs, vicecomitis hvivs comitatvs Essex: bis mvnere

fynctvs est, antiqva progenitorv svorv sedem magnis svjs svptibvs
 exornavit maioribvsq svjs gratisimus, eorv monumenta olim in
 hoc loco sepvltorv die novo (vt videre est) amoris, honoris,
 ET MEMORIE ERGO POSVIT ET EREXIT
 MORTVVS EST GABRIEL
 DIE MENSIS ANº DNI 1607

In North Ockenden Church, Essex.

Thomas Pointz Armiger Filius Gvlielmi Pointz ad qvem post
 mortem Fratrjs Joannis dominivm villæ et patronatvs Ecclesiæ
 pervenit Qvi dvxit in matrimoniv Annam van Calva
 filiam et vnam Cohæredvm Joannis Calvæ Armigeri nati
 oncq Germani, ex qva genvit Gabrielem Ferdinandv
 ac Robertvm filios, filiamq vnam Susannam Hic
 pro fidelissimo principis svj servitio, ac Ardentissima
 Evangelicæ veritatis professione, vinevla, et inc-
 arcerationes in transmarinis Regionibvs passvs est
 Ardeo vt cædi iam plane destinatvs esset nisi divina
 fretus providentia evasione e Carcere mirifice sibi
 prospexisset: In hoc sasello iam placide obdormit
 in Domini Aº 1562

R. Reg. Eliza
 quinto

Sub hoc marmore requi cadaver Willi Poyntz Armigeri et Elizabth consortis
 sue nup. sororis Joannis Shaw militis et maioris Civitatis London, que Elizabet Debit
 nature persolvit xxi die Augusti Aº dni Mº vº secudo dictis vero Willms obiit die
 mensis Anno dni Millmo quinquartesimo . quor. aiabus propicietur Ame

* See their effigies in Luckly, p. 63.

On the Wall, North Ockendon, Essex.

Here lyethe the bodie of John Poyntz Esquier late sone
 & Heyre of Willm Poyntz Esquier, sole patron of thys
 Churehe and lorde of the soile, whiche Decessyd the xiiijth
 day of June in the yere of our lorde God Mⁱ. ccccº xlvijº

In North Ockendon Church, Essex.

Thomas Pointz filivs vniçvs Gabrielis Pointz Armigeri et Æthe . . . dria . . . s svæ
 duxit in Matrimonium Janam Lectissimam Virginem vnam
 e Filiabvs et Cohæredibvs Gvlielmi Pybriam militis de Qua
 Idem Thomas Svscepit Sobolem Filias dua Avdream & svs
 Annam: et in ætatis flore natvs annos circiter viginti qv . . .
 atvor cvm svmmo patris senescentis dolore mortem obiit 17 die decem-
 bris 1597: Et in hoc Sasello cvm patribvs svjs contvmota-
 tor civis pveritia Virtutis indolem Adolescentia pieta-
 tis specimen conversatio morvm Probitatem vita spiravit
 Gravitationem mors inc-
 hoavit Eterni-
 tatem

In North Ockendon Church.

Secundvm christi adventvm svb hoc marmore expectat domina Catharina
 Mavricia Gabrielis Pointz de North ockendon eqvitis avrati Filia, Johannis

Mavrice de Chippingonger equitis avrati conivx Desideratissima græ quidem
 Catharina cum ex Johanne predicto 4 Filios et 3 Filias suscepisset certa spe
 Regni Cœlestis spiritum ultimum cum ardentissimis precibus Deo reddidit
 Expectat generale celestium tabulam sonantem
 cœvis in hac placide quod requiescit . . . io
 Mœrens senectus patris ob mortem suæ
 Impense amatu filie
 Amantis impense patrem
 pietatis ergo et amoris in sese et sua
 Mœrore plenum patrio
 Amore plenum filie
 In hoc sepolchro mortuæ
 Posuit sepolchrum gaudii

In North Ockenden Church.

Joannes Pointz Filius ac Heres Gvlielmi Domi
 nium huius Villæ. ac ius Presentandi ad
 Ecclesiæ iure Hæreditario obtinens : Ha
 buit in matrimonio Annam Sorore et
 Hæredem Isaki Sibles de Comitatu Brekin-
 gamiæ Armigeri qui Sine liberis e Vita
 decessit, inq hoc Sasello Sepul
 tus fuit : Tempore Regis
 Edwardi Sexti

North Ockendon Church, Essex.

*"Some broken pieces in the possession of the Clergyman." The brasses not known where they were
 situated in the church.*

Here vnder lyeth the body of Thomasyn badby
 badby Gent^r. & first wyfe of Robt lathum Gent
 Wyllm Ardall Gent^r when Thomasy deceasyd the
 In y^e yere of our lord God a Thousand v hun
 On whos soule And all Crysten Soules al

*Written upon the wall between No. 1 and 2 monuments in North-east Aisle of North Ockendon
 Church, Essex.*

Aetheldreda
 Poyntz invig
 ni pietate atq^e
 virtute Mvlier
 Sime transactam
 Animam mitissimam
 Redemptor in Christo
 Jesu traditam °
 Domini 1594 . 2°
 Die Decembris

On the wall, North-east Aisle, North Ockendon, Essex.

Sub hoc marmore requiescunt cadauera Willi poyntz Armigeri et Elizabeth consortis
 sue nup sororis Johannis Shaa militis et maioris Ciuitatis london que Elizabeth debitu
 nature persoluit xxj^o die Augusti A^o. dni M^o v^o. secudo dictus vero Willms obiit die
 mensis Anno dni Millmo quingentesimo . . quor aiabus. propicietur de^s Ame.

In North Ockendon Church.

Gvlielmvs Pointz Filius ac Hoeres Ioannis
 minoris : Ivre Hæreditario Dominvm Villæ
 ac Patronatvm Ecclesiæ Possidens Vxorem
 habvit Elizabetham Ioannis Shawe
 equitis sororem atq ex ea Ioannem Thomam
 Henricvm præter alios Filios Filias Que
 Plvrimas Qvi Vna evm Vxorē hic Locvm
 Sepvltræ obtinuit Tempore Regis Hen-
 rici Septimi

In North Ockendon Church, Essex.

Joannes Pointz Armiger Filius ac Heres Joannis
 Senioris Patri Succedens in Dominio
 hvius Villæ et Patronatv Ecclesiæ
 hic inhvmatvs Fvit evm Matilda uxor
 Filia et vna Cohæredvm Gvlielmi
 Pertte de Aveyey generosi. Qvæ ei Pepe-
 rit Gvlielmo ac diversos alios Filios
 Filiasq Tempore
 Regis Henrici
 Sexti

In North Ockendon Church, Essex.

Joannes Pointz Armiger Filius et heres Pointz Pitz (?)
 Nicholas Pointz ac Dominvs hvius Villæ Patronvsq
 ecclesiæ in hoc loco Sepvltram habvit vna evm
 Allionora Vxore sva Filia et vna cohæredv
 Joannis Dancote Militis ex qva Joannem filivm
 et heredem ac Matildam et Margaritam Filias
 progenvit vnam Joannis Barret de Avelley Ar-
 migeri Conivgem alteram Joannis de Bvres ge-
 nerosi consortem, qvæ ei peperit Filivm et
 heredem Hugonem de Bvres Tempore Regis
 Henrici
 qvarti

In North Ockendon Church, Essex.

This monument was erected in memory of S^r Iames Poyntz
 als Morice eldest sonne of S^r John Poyntz als Morice
 who died Avgvst 1623. And of Richard Poyntz Esq. als
 Morice onley sonne of the sayd S^r James by Mary Lady
 Poyntz one of y^e daughters of S^r Richard Smyth of Leeds
 Castell in Kent deceased, Who died Avgvst the 15. 1643 :
 at Morntarvon in France where He was interred & a grave
 stone lay^d vpon him wth this Inscription I have trusted in y^e
 Lord all the dayes of my life. Which said Richard did by
 his last will bequeath vnto y^e poore of North Okendon
 two hundred pound . And for a silver Vessel for the
 Sacrament of ye Lords supper there fifty pound.

In North Okenden Church, Essex.

Pointz Fitz Pointz Armiger Filius
 Domini Nicholai Pointz de Tokington

in Comitatu Glocestriae Qui vivens
 fuit patronus huius Ecclesiae et domi
 nus istius Villae in hoc Sasello iacet
 Sepultus una cum Allionora uxore eius
 Filia ac Heres Gulielmi Bawdin de Northe
 Okindoon ex qua genuit unum filium Ioannem
 et duas filias Agnetem ac Margaritam quarum
 Haec Joanni Fuller de Caudishe illa Gul
 ielmo Copdo de Sowthe Wokendon
 Generosis nupservnt Tempore
 Regis Edwardi Tercie

On the floor of the North-east Aisle, North Ockenden Church.

Here lyeth the Body of
 Dame ANNE POYNTZ alias
 LITTLETON
 widow of S^R THOMAS POYNTZ
 Alias LITTLETON, Bart.
 who was Born y^e 21st of August
 1663
 Dyed y^e 21st July 1714.

Here Lyeth ye Body of S^r THOMAS
 Poyntz als LITTLETON Bar^t borne
 Aprill 1647. Dyed Jan^y y^e 1st 1709.
 10

North Ockendon, Essex.

H. S. E.

Thomas Poyntz alias Littleton Bart.
 Ab illustri illo Anglorum Justiniano,
 Thoma de Lytelton Oriundus.
 Filius Thomae Littleton Baronetti,
 Ex Anua, Edvardi Baronis Littleton de Mounslow
 Magni Sigilli sub Carolo I Custodis, Filiâ et Hærede.

Qui

Idoneis in Academia Oxoniensi Literis instructus,
 Percipiendis Patrice Legibus haud segnem operam dedit,
 Et eâ cum laude in Foro versatus est, ut videretur ad Majorum Famam enifurus
 Nisi fuisset ad Res Civiles evocatus.

Regnante scilicet Gulielmo III.

Inter eos qui regios proventus ex hostium Navibus ortos administravere, Commissarius sedit,

Mox in curando Apparatu Bellico Clerici muniis obivit;
 Deinde inter Aerariorum Quæstores locum tenuit;
 Redituum deniq Navalium Thesaurarius, quousq vixit, fuit.
 Quoties interea convocati sunt Regni Ordines,

Toties ille Senatoriâ dignitate ornatus est,
 Ex ita se in angusto illo Confessu gessit,
 Ut electus esset unanimi omnium suffragio, Prolocutor.

Hæc omnia Munera incorruptâ Fide administravit,
 Tantumq abfuit ab opibus accumulandis

Ut patrimonium a Majoribus acceptum, haud paulum imminutum reliquerit.

Præbuit se

In Religionis cultu, pium, gravem, Constantem :

In convictu, facilem alacrem, facetum :

In sumptibus erogandis, lautum, liberalem beneficum.

Utq erat omnibus ad omne Humanitatis officium promptus,
 Ita singulari in Servos Benignitate usus est,
 Eosq domi probe institutos, ad aliquod, pro ipsorum meritis, munno promovit
 Natus est Apr. III^o MD. CXLVII. obiit Januar. I. M. D. CCIX.
 Uxor ejus Anna
 Beniamini Baron Arm. de Westcott, in Com Gloc. Filia et Cohæres,
 Quam unice dilexit
 Et cui, quoad victura esset, Rem suam totam legavit,
 Charissimo Marito
 Hoc Marmor Posuit.

In North Ockenden Church, Essex.

Gabriel Pointz Miles Filius ac heres legitimus Thomæ Fratris et heres Joannis Pointz avunculi sui constitutus Dominus istius Villæ ac patronus Ecclesiæ existens : Post vitam in Hoc mundo defunctam in isto Sacello sub eadem Tomba cum charissima consorte sua Ætheldreda iace intendit . Quæ filia petri Civitis de Archeden in Comitatu Essexiæ Armigeri ei peperit Filium Thomam ac Filiam Catherina Hic ipsam seriem progenitorum suorum sibi invicem succedentium inq Hoc Sacello sepultorum pio quoda erga eos studio ac amore devotus felicem ipsorum memoriam ab iniuria oblivionis vindicare pro virili sua contendens) in hoc loco Singulis Singula monumenta posuit : Proq Sepultura ipsius reliquorum existat familia oriundorum Fornicem de lateribus sub isto Sacello construxit A^o. Dom 1606

WILLS.

JOHN POINTZ, of North Wokynndon, Essex.

May 30, 1547.

Mentions his brother, Thomas Pointz, and Margaret Bantrymey, his sister ; also his sister Sponer ; also Frideswide, daughter of "my brother, Edmonde Pointz." All my goods, etc., to my wife Ann. Gabriel Pointz to have reversion of the manor on the death of Thomas ; then to Varnando, brother of Gabriel ; then to Robert. Speaks of William Pointz, his father.

Proved June 20, 1547.

ANN POINTZ, Widow of John Pointz, of North Wokynndon, Essex.

May 16, 1554.

"To be buried according to the orders and custome of the Catholic Church with such honest obsequies and rites as to my state and degree shall be thought convenient." Mentions John Asteley, son-in-law, of Constable Melton, Norfolk ; and Frances, my daughter. Bequeaths "an upper billyment of golde," etc. £10 to Gabriel Pointz.

May 26, 1554.

SIR JOHN POINTZ, KNT., of Essex.

Proved March 14, 1617.

He mentions his son, Sir James Pointz ; son, Francis Pointz ; brothers ; Sir Nicholas Carew.

LADY LETTICE POYNTZ.

Nuncupative. Dec. 9, 1621.

Bequeaths everything to her son-in-law, Sir James Poyntz, and makes him executor. Sir Fulke Greville, a witness.

*Dec. 15, 1621.*SIR JAMES POYNTZ, KNT., *of North Ockendon, Essex.**Aug. 29, 1623.*

Mentions Abbots Hall Manor, which is to be sold. His father-in-law, Sir Richard Smithe, of Leedes Castle, Kent, to be executor. Mentions Dame Mary, his wife. Witnesses—Ralphie Latham and Fulke Greville.

*Jan. 19, 1623.*SIR GABRIEL POYNTZ, *of North Ockendon, Essex.**July 23, 1605.*

To Elizabeth Morris, eldest daughter of Lady Catherine Morris, late wife unto Sir John Morris, of Chipping Ongar, Knt., £100. To Ann Morris, another daughter of the same, £100, to be paid a year and a half after my decease. To Will. Burton £5. All which sums of money aforesaid, of £800 and £10, I leave in ready-money, as I take it, in my house at North Ockendon in Essex, and my house, so called, "Bevis Markes," *alias* Hinnage House, at London. 20s. a year to be employed yearly upon the reparations, mayntenance, & countydwanche of the Monuments, Tombs, Vawte, & other remembrances, that I have caused to be made in the North Chappel of the Church of North Okendon, for ever. No revocation of the sum of money to be paid out of my lands to Andrey Poyntz and Susan Poyntz, daughters of my late son, Thomas Poyntz, deceased. Dated 1604. Sir John Morris to be my executor.

*Jan. 21, 1607.*RICHARD POYNTZ, *of Birmingham, Suffolk.**May 10, 1643.*

Son and heir of Sir James Pointz, of North Okenden, Essex, Knt., deceased. To be buried in the vault at North Okendon. £300 to be spent on the funeral. Father-in-law, Morrice Barrow. Dame Mary Pointz, his mother. His uncle, Poyntz Morrice, Esq. Lady Greville, wife of Sir Fulke Greville, his aunt. Annuity of £5 per annum to Peter Ashmead, "my Fawkener."

*Nov. 8, 1643.*JOHN POYNTZ, *of North Wokingdon, Essex.**Will, May 30, 1547.*

He mentions his brother, Thomas Pointz, and Margaret Bartlymeyer, his sister. His sister Spomer. Frideswide, daughter of his brother, Edmund Pointz. Leaves goods, etc., to his wife Ann. Gabriel Pointz to have the reversion of the manor, etc., on the death of Thomas Pointz, then to Varnando, brother of Gabriel, then to Robert. He mentions William Pointz, his father.

*Proved June 20, 1547.*ANN POYNTZ, *Widow of John Pointz, of North Wokingdon.**Will, May 16, 1554.*

To be buried "according to the orders and custome of the Catholic Church, with such honest obsequies and rights as my state & degree shall be thought convenient." Frances Asteley, daughter. John Asteley, her son-in-law. Among her bequests is "an upper billyment of gold." Leaves £10 to Gabriel Pointz.

Proved May 26, 1554.

SIR GABRIEL POINTZ, *of North Okendon.*

Will, July 23, 1605.

To Elizabeth Morris, eldest daughter of my daughter, Lady Catherine Morris, late wife unto Sir John Morris, of Chipping Ongar, Knt., £400. To Anne Morris, her sister, £100, to be paid one year and a half after my decease. To William Burton, £5. "All which sums of money aforesaid, of £800 and £10, I leave in ready money, as I take it, in my House at North Okendon, in Essex, and my House called 'Bevis Markes,' alias 'Hinnage House,' at London."

20s. a year "to be employed yearly upon the mayntenance, the reparacions and contyndwance of the monuments & tombes vawte and other remembrances that I have caused to be made in the North Chappel of the Church of N. Okendon, for ever."

No revocation of the sums of money to be paid out of my lands to Audrey Pointz and Susan Pointz, daughters of my late son, Thomas Poyntz, deceased, according to indenture, 1604. Sir John Morris, Knt., to be executor.

Proved January 21, 1607.

SIR JOHN POINTZ, *of Essex, Knt.*

His will was proved. Will, March 14, 1617.

Mentions his son, Sir James Pointz. His son, Francis Pointz. His brother, Sir Nicholas Carew.

LADY LETTICE POINTZ.

Nuncupative. Will, December 9, 1621.

Bequeaths everything to her son-in-law, Sir James Pointz, and makes him executor. One of the witnesses is Sir Fulke Greville. (She must have been the second wife of Sir John Poyntz. "Son-in-law" means "step-son.")

Proved December 15, 1621.

SIR JAMES POYNTZ, *of North Okkendon, Knt.*

Will, August 29, 1623.

Mentions Abbots Hall Manor. His father-in-law, Sir Richard Smithe, of Leeds Castle, Kent. Mentions Dame Mary, his wife. Witness, Fulke Greville.

Proved January 19, 1623½.

RICHARD POYNTZ, *of Eurmington, Suffolk.*

Will, May 10, 1643.

Son and heir of Sir James Pointz, of North Okkendon, Knt., deceased. To be buried in the vault of North Okkendon. £300 to be spent on funeral. Father-in-law, Morrice Barrow. Dame Mary Pointz, his mother. Uncle, Poyntz Morrice, Esq. Lady Greville, wife of Sir Fulk Greville, his aunt. Annuity of £5 to P. Ashmead, "my Fawkener."

Proved November 6, 1643.

Collectanea Top. et Genealogica, Vol. II. p. 113.

Abstracts of Ancient Wills.

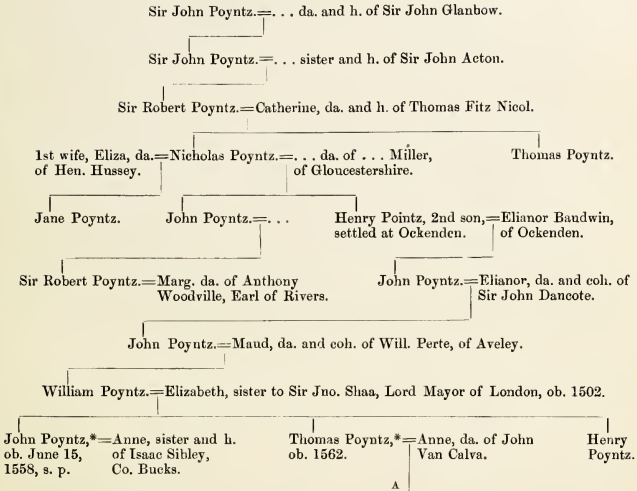
1446, March 12.—John Poyntz, of North Wokendon.—John, son; Thomas, Agnes, Maud; then to the heirs of Elynor, my mother.

1469, April 15.—John Poyntz, of North Wokendon.—Thomas, son; Thomasine and Katherine, daughters; Maud, my wife; William, my son.

PEDIGREES.

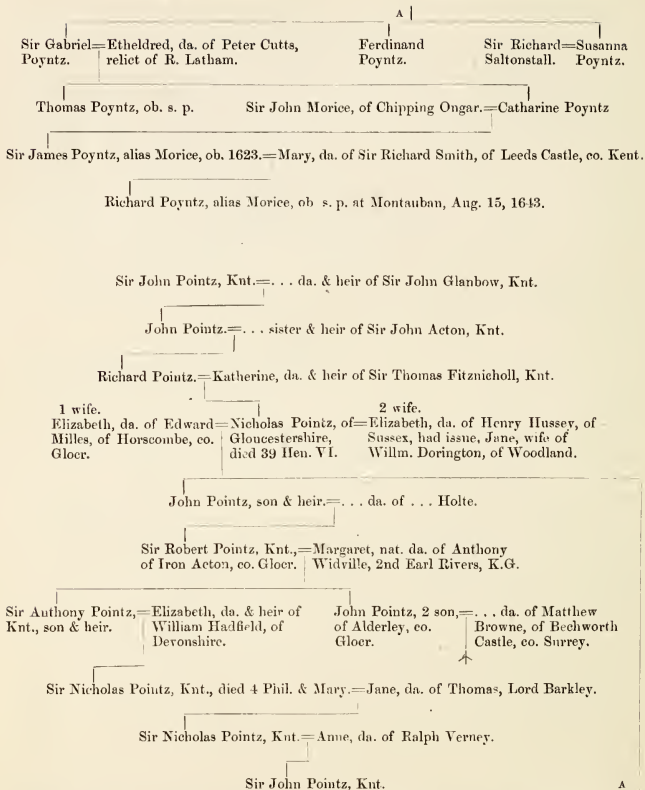
POYNTZ, HIS PEDIGREE.

POYNTZ OF TOKINGTON, CO. OF GLOUCESTER.



* Thomas Pointz is connected with an interesting episode in the history of the Reformation. It will be found fully related by Anderson in his 'History of the Bible,' pp. 233 *et seq.* It seems Thomas Pointz was a resident merchant of Antwerp, and Tyndale was his guest nearly a year. By the treachery of one of the spies constantly dogging the steps of the Reformers (one Phillips, employed by Henry VIII. and his slavish Council, who, in the detestable spirit of the times, would not leave a heretic unmolested even in another country) he was betrayed to the Emperor's procurator, who got possession of his person by feigning an invitation to dine with protestant friends, and in 1536 he was brought to trial, upon the Emperor's decree, at Augsburg, where he was condemned to the stake, which sentence he quietly endured, being first strangled and then burnt. His last words were "Lord, open the King of England's eyes." Thus perished a man of the most blameless life and manners, whose only offence was making a translation of the New Testament, which, for accuracy and vigour of idiom, has, as some think, never been surpassed since.

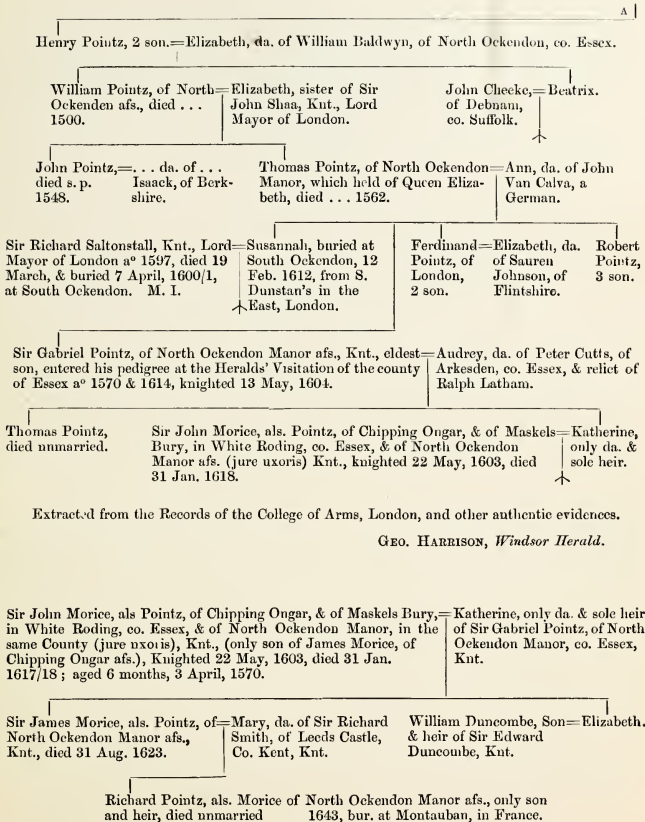
Thomas Pointz nearly shared his fate for his fearless intervention to procure his release through Henry VIII., in whose household his brother, John Pointz, had been many years. His noble letter to this brother is at the British Museum, Cotton MSS. Galba, B. 8. "Mr. John Pointz," says Anderson, "had been for twenty years in familiar intercourse not only with the Court, but the King. He had been long about the King's person, and in the household, though now at his estate in Essex. Hence the style of his brother's letter. It was to be a *direct* appeal. At such a crisis it is refreshing to find that there was one man true to his *crest* throughout: 'A cubital arm erect, the fist clenched, pp., vested arg.'" The appeal was vain. Pointz himself was cast into prison, from which he escaped under circumstances of great peril to England. Anderson rejoices



that Thomas Pointz's good offices to Tyndale "are engraven on his tombstone, still distinctly visible, and not far from London" (*i. e.* North Ockendon).

John Pointz mentions this noble brother, Thomas, in his will, dated May 30, 1547, proved June 20, 1547. He (John) had been in the household of Queen Katherine, which would not help him much in pleading for Tyndale, and had accompanied Henry to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where the latter first saw Ann Boleyn, 1520.

Thomas seems to have married a Flemish woman, Anna Van Calva. By her he had a son, Ferdinando, a military engineer under Elizabeth. His name appears in State Papers, Domestic Series, in reference to Dover Pier, etc. The next heir, Sir Gabriel Pointz, married Etheldred, daughter of Peter Cutts, relict of R. Latham, lived in Bevis Marks, Aldgate Ward, then an aristocratic quarter of London, 1595, now the Jews' quarter.



From Clutterbuck's 'History of Herts.'

A son of Sir Gabriel Poyntz, Thomas Pointz, married Jane, daughter of Sir W. Perians, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer. She married, secondly, Thomas Dowera, of Putteridge, Herts, who died March 6, 1620. She died March 15, 1645; buried at Parton.

1595.—Gabriel Poyntz was resident in Aldgate Ward, London.

Ferdinando Poyntz was a military engineer in the time of Queen Elizabeth. His name occurs in State Papers, Domestic Series, in reference to Dover Pier, etc.

The references in the will of Sir Gabriel Pointz to his care of the monuments is interesting.

John Pointz, who died 1547, married Ann Sebley, of Bucks. He was the friend of Sir Thomas Wyatt; in service of Queen Catharine; accompanied Henry VIII. to Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520.

Thomas Pointz, his brother, was the personal friend of Tindal. See Anderson's 'History of the English Bible.'

Gabriel Pointz was resident in Allgate Ward, London, 1595.

Cotton MSS., British Museum.

1527.—May 23. Dr. H. Lee to Henry VIII. about the safe conduct for Bishop of Tarbes and Francis Pointz.

July 17. Valladolid. About the audience of Bishop of Tarbes and Sir F. Poyntz.

N. B.—These must refer to the Iron Acton Poyntz.

British Museum Library, Cotton MSS. Galba, B. 8. 60.

1535, Aug. 25.—Letter of Thomas Pointz to his brother, John Pointz, about Tindal.

N. B.—This must be the letter alluded to in Anderson's 'History of the English Bible.'

'Collectanea Top. et Genealog.' Vol. III. p. 113.

Abstract of Ancient Wills.

1446, March 12.—John Pointz, of North Wokendon.—Sons—John, Thomas. Daughters—Agnes and Maud. Mentions Elynor, my mother.

1469, April 15.—John Pointz, of North Wokendon.—Thomas, my son. My daughters, Thomasine, Katherine, Ann. Maud, my wife. William, my son.

State Papers, 8 & 9 Henry VIII.

1516.—Royal Household, Squires of the Body—Thomas Pointz.

N. B.—This Thomas may have been one of the Iron Acton family.

State Papers, Record Office.

1582, June 27.—Particulars of the work at Dover Pier, according to Mr. Pointz' plans, and his estimates for the same. Presented to the Council. The estimate was £15,786. 13s.

Signed FERNANDO POYNTZ.

N. B.—I think this is the same as Varnando Pointz, mentioned in the will of John Pointz, 1547; if so, he was a younger brother of Sir Gabriel Pointz. A daughter of his, Sarae Pointz, married Thomas Harbie, and died 1606; buried at Hollingdon, Middlesex.

Record Office, Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Chancery Records.

Thomas Pointz, Essex, 4 Elizabeth, fol. 134.

Gabriel Pointz, London, 5 James I., 1st part, 163.

Sir John Pointz, Essex, 16 James I., 1st part, 148.

Sir James Poyntz, Essex, 21 James I., 1st part, 133.

Pointz, *alias* Morris, 21 Charles I.

Christening of Priace Arthur, son of Henry VII.

1486.—Thomas Pointz, Esquire of the King's Body.

Hellingdon, Middleser.

Burial, 1606.—Sarac, daughter of Ferdinando Pointz, and wife of Thomas Harbie.

Rectors.

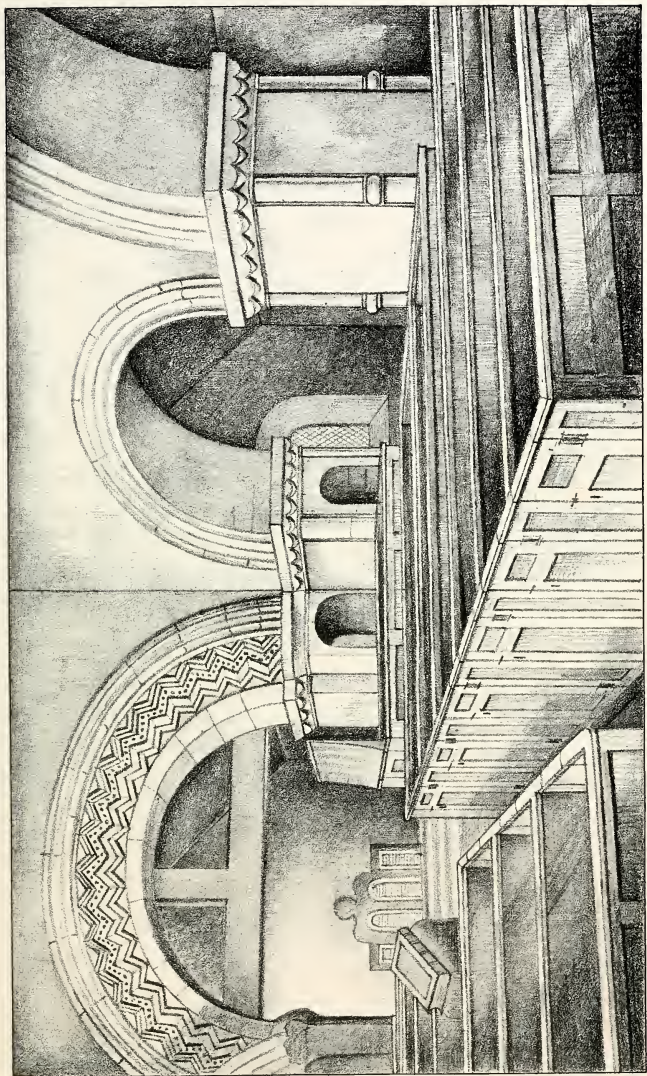
DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
—	<i>Barth.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Nic. Burne-</i>
	<i>Baldwyn.</i>		<i>dish.</i>
1326	<i>Hen. de</i>	12 Kal. Aug., per resig. Baldwyn.	<i>Id.</i>
	<i>Wokyndon.</i>		
1448	<i>Tho.</i>	Per resig. Woborne.	<i>John Poyns,</i>
	<i>Capdo.</i>		<i>Ar. p. h. v.</i>
1452	<i>Joh. Hill.</i>	Per mort. ult. Rect.	<i>Joh. Shir-</i>
			<i>dish, Ar.</i>
1463	<i>Joh. John-</i>	Per resig. Hill.	<i>John Poyns,</i>
	<i>son.</i>		<i>Ar.</i>
1473	<i>Joh. An-</i>	Per mort. Johnson.	<i>Rob. Shir-</i>
	<i>drew, A.M.</i>		<i>dish, Ar.</i>
1480	<i>Ric. Dobin-</i>	Per mort. Andrew.	—
	<i>son.</i>		
1483	<i>Joh. Wil-</i>	Per resig. Dobinson.	—
	<i>liamson.</i>		
1487	<i>Will. Wode.</i>	Per mort. Williamson.	—
1526	<i>Joh. Palmer.</i>	Per mort. Wode. Also Vicar of Laingdon Hills.	—
1531	<i>Ric.</i>	Per mort. Palmer.	—
	<i>Gammyll.</i>		
1546	<i>Joh.</i>	Per mort. Gammyll.	—
	<i>Benson.</i>		
1554	<i>Will.</i>	. . . . .	—
	<i>Knighton.</i>		
1556	<i>Tho.</i>	Per mort. Knighton.	—
	<i>Jennings.</i>		
1559	<i>Ric.</i>	Per resig. Jennings.	—
	<i>Turner.</i>		
1582	<i>Robert</i>	November 28. Also Vicar of Horndon-on-Hill, 22 December, 1585. Hence returned "a double-beneficed man;" also "ignorant and unpreaching." Buried 1619.	—
	<i>Wilmot.</i>		
1619	<i>W. Jackson.</i>	Per mort. Wilmott. Sigus, as a "conformitant," the petition to Laud to repress irregularities. "In all submission to your high wisdom, I most humbly subscribe to this humble petition." Yet, strange to say, he appears on the <i>Classes</i> , and is returned, 1650, "a learned divine, constantly performing the cure."— <i>Lands. MSS.</i> 459. Worthy next neighbour to Toby Hewett, of Bulphan.	—
		August 18.	
1658	<i>Edward</i>		—
	<i>Herbert.</i>		
1697	<i>Tho. Whet-</i>	Per mort. Herbert.	<i>Sir Thomas</i>
	<i>ham, A.M.</i>		<i>Poyntz Lit-</i>
			<i>tleton, Bart.</i>

DATE.	RECTORS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
1730	<i>Charles Wardeslie, B.A.</i>	9 October, on Whetham's death.	<i>Iyttleton-Pointz Meynell, Esq.</i>
1750	<i>Henry Willis, M.A.</i>	19 November, on Wardeslie's death.	<i>Id.</i>
1772	<i>S. Hulse.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Thos. Browne, Esq.</i>
1827	<i>Edward R. Benyon.</i>	. . . . .	<i>R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.</i>
1839	<i>Richard Croft.</i>	Instituted 1839. Resigned 1845.	<i>Id.</i>
1845	<i>George Fielding.</i>	M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., 1838. Late Incumbent of Bishop's Auckland, Durham. Died 1869.	<i>Id.</i>
1869	<i>R. T. Crawley.</i>	Late Vicar of Cressing.	<i>R. Benyon, Esq., M.P..</i>

Rainham.

On the little river Ingreburn, which enters the Thames here, is navigable thus far, and divides our Hundred of Chafford from the Liberty of Havering. The origin of the name *Chafford*, is thus stated by Morant :—"It is written in records, Ceafford, Ceffeord, and Ceffeurd; the latter part of which name was undoubtedly taken from a *ford* through Ingreburn, or through the other brook (Mardyke) that divides this hundred from that of Barnstaple and discharges itself into Purfleet. There is such a Saxon word as *Cap*, swift, strong; but whether the first part of the word is to be derived from that, or from *Ceadda*, otherwise *Cedd*, the famous Bishop of the East Saxons, *quasi*, *Cead's Ford*, we submit it to the reader's judgment. In the parish of Barking there is Chadwell Street and Chadwell Heath, undoubtedly so called from *Cead*, or, as vulgarly styled, *Chad*; that Bishop having been in great repute, and sainted for bringing the inhabitants of these parts again to Christianity after their apostasy. He was the second Bishop of London, and preached much, and erected several churches in this county and neighbourhood, particularly at Tilbury."

Rainham itself is more interesting in its name than in anything else, except its church. *Ryne*, a watercourse, a running stream; *ham*, a home or village. Thus the name Ryneham, Rainham, connects it merely with its river *running* here into the Thames through the still waters of the level, constantly flooded until the Thames was embanked; thus suggesting an interesting comparison with *Rhine* and *Rhone*, the *running* waters, as compared



1900

RAINHAM.

From an Original Sketch by Miss Katherine Fry

with the lakes through which they flow. Mr. Pearson goes further, "*Ham, hom*, that which surrounds or encloses something. So often coupled with words implying the presence of water [as *Rain-ham*, *Corring-ham*] as to create a probability that it denotes a piece of land surrounded with paling or wicker-work as a defence against the stream."—*Historical Maps of England*. "According to Blomefield, the Norfolk Raynham was named from its situation near a running stream of water, the *Rye* or *Rey*, from rivers. I take it that all these names are derived from a stream, the *Ram*, *Rain*, or *Raine*, formerly, and perhaps even still running through or near; from the Welsh *rhen*, a brook, rivulet. Hence *Rainham* and *Runwell*, in Essex," etc.—See *E. Anglian*, No. xxix. p. 373. The historical aqueous *Rye House*, in Herts, will occur to the reader, and probably many others.

The CHURCH, dedicated to SS. Helen and Giles. It is difficult to speak of this with patience. So much that is ancient, and costly, and beautiful defaced by so much that is modern, and cheap, and mean. One who knows the church well, and is more competent to form a just opinion of such things than most people, says, "the condition of the church is a disgrace to the parish." The patron, parson, churchwardens, and inhabitants will know how to apportion the blame, and how to remove it. The architectural features which have survived modern Vandalism, will be best understood from the following extracts from notes taken by Mr. H. W. King, January 17, 1856, and kindly placed at the author's disposal:—

"RAINHAM CHURCH, dedicated to SS. Helen and Giles, stands in the centre of the village. It is a fine Norman structure, comprising a nave with north and south aisles, a chancel, and a low massive tower at the west end.

"THE NAVE, six bays in length, is divided from its aisles by heavy arcades of semicircular arches. The columns are square, measuring 3 ft. 1½ in. by 2 ft. 10½ in., have circular shafts worked on the angles, and are banded about midway. The caps of the columns are enriched with the inverted cone ornament, peculiar to the Norman style, and have a neck moulding which embraces and follows the form of the angle shafts. The abaci have a hollow chamfer, and upon these the horizontal returns of the arch labels unite and rest. Extensive traces of red colouring appear upon these columns.

* * * * *

"One roof, whatever may have been the original construction, now spans both nave and aisles.

"There was no doubt once a highly-enriched south doorway, as, from the elaborate ornamentation bestowed upon the priest's doorway and upon other parts of the sacred edifice, we may conclude that the decoration of the principal entrance would not have been neglected; for the Norman architects were accustomed, whenever ornament was introduced at all, greatly to elaborate the south doorway, and it may have been from the traditional sanctity attaching to doorways, handed down even from Pagan times, that the later architects, in rebuilding Norman churches, so frequently preserved the

ancient doorways, rather than for merely architectural or artistic reasons. The destruction of the doorway may be assigned to very recent times, when the present hideous piece of brickwork was substituted for the fine, though probably decayed masonry which preceded it.

"A grand and spacious Norman arch of two reveals, highly enriched, opens into the chancel. The inner arch is plain, springing from square abutments, whose abaci are carried as strings to the side walls, and slightly moulded beneath. The south capital has a slight tooth or beak ornament worked upon it, with a narrow collar below. That on the south is foliated. The enrichments of the arch consist of several suits of boldly-worked chevron and tooth ornaments. They have a fine projection, and rest upon strings. The label accords with those in the nave. At some period in the thirteenth century it appears that a side-altar was erected in the angle formed by the north pier of the chancel arch and the east pier of the north arcade. Two arches were constructed, one on the face of each wall, forming a shallow recess. A similar example occurs at North Shoebury, and in many very small churches altars were evidently placed in the same position on one or both sides of the chancel arch. The mouldings are deeply cut and well executed, but by the formation of the eastern arch several feet of the rich mouldings of the chancel arch were cruelly cut away and its effect and beauty greatly impaired; an act wholly indefensible, as the requirements might have been easily fulfilled by a different arrangement and the grandest architectural feature in the church have been preserved intact. The corbels of these two arches have been cut away, most probably when the side-altar was removed.

"There appears to have been a second side-altar on the south, as the abutment of the chancel arch is pierced with a squint in an oblique direction, in view of the high-altar. The perforation has an elliptical head on the nave side, but is square within the chancel.

"Upon the west face of the east pier of the north arcade is a circular-headed niche, but whether for a statue or piscina is not apparent, as it is partially concealed by a pue.

"THE CHANCEL measures 31 feet 5 inches in length and 20 feet 8 inches in width, and the abutments of the arch are 2 feet 5½ inches thick.

"The side-walls appear to have been raised about 2 feet above the old wall-plate, which is plain, its under edge slightly chamfered. There is one tie-beam only, with kingpost and braces, and the ceiling is canted and plastered. Shameful disfigurement has been committed by the improprators in this part of the sacred edifice. A large pointed east window, probably a fifteenth century insertion, has been destroyed and blocked with red brick; in the gable above, a circular Norman window, between two small round-headed lights, of the same date, are also blocked. These may have been closed, perhaps, when the Perpendicular window was inserted. Upon the south side three single-lancet windows have been treated in the like barbarous manner. Whatever windows were upon the north side were probably Early English, corresponding with those on the south. Light is

now admitted by two ugly modern round-headed windows, in wooden framework, on the north and south sides.

"The priest's door on the south side has also been blocked. Externally it is highly enriched, but greatly defaced. The arch is composed of two rows of chevron mouldings; the jamb shafts, two on each side, are destroyed, but their capitals remain. The left jamb is splayed internally, that the door may fall back. There is also a doorway on the north side blocked with red brick. One can hardly conceive a church possessed of such really grand architectural features defaced in a more relentless manner.

"THE TOWER, constructed of coursed rubble, with ashlar coigns, is a low massive structure of large dimensions in plan, and, like the rest of the edifice, of Norman work, though it has undergone much subsequent alteration. Two buttresses, each of three stages, were afterwards set on the angles. Probably in the early part of the sixteenth century (as well as I could judge from the ground), the battlements were renewed with red brick, with a string course beneath them of the same material. The entrance from the nave is by a plain semicircular Norman arch, whose imposts are like those of the nave arches, but hidden by a west gallery. One tall lancet and three beautifully constructed Norman windows light the basement. The ascent to the bell-chamber is by a wooden stair. This is lighted by eight little Norman windows, two set in each wall; one in the west is blocked.

"There are three bells thus inscribed: one, THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1618; the other two, JOHN HODGSON MADE ME 1670, C. H.

(I could not gain access to the roof.)

"THE PORCH.—There is a plain timber porch on the south, divided into open compartments, which, however, never contained any tracery. Its date seems late in the fifteenth century.

"THE FONT is a large misshapen object. The basin seems of Norman or Early English character, but the shaft late and bad work of the fifteenth century, greatly defaced. It stands upon a heavy stone base, within a pue, against one of the columns of the north arcade.

"A few old fifteenth century benches of plain character remain under the gallery. A plain wooden table serves as an altar."

As at Aveley, this church was given, Morant says, either by King Henry II. or Sir Richard de Lucy, the founder, to the abbey of Lesnes in Kent. Thereupon the great tithes were appropriated to them, and a vicarage endowed, of which the advowson continued in the Convent till its suppression, when they were granted to Cardinal Wolsey, upon whose fall, they reverting to the Crown, King Henry VIII. exchanged them, May 29th, 1536, with Sir Wm. Weston, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, for the manor of Paris Garden in Southwark, and other lands in Surrey (see *Aveley*). This of Rainham was appropriated to them by Act of Parliament, but their possession lasted but eight years. Then the rectory and advowson were granted, with Barwyke, to Sir Robert Southwell. From him they passed as the manor of Berwick to the families of Freman and Finch. The present patron and impropiator is J. C. G. Crosse, Esq. Vicar, Rev. H. G. Roche (1847).

Churchwardens, William Blewitt, Thomas Surridge. Value, £412. Population (1861), 924.

CHANTRY.—In King Edward III.'s reign a chantry was founded here by Sir John Staunton, for the good estate of Isabell, the King's mother, for Sir John Staunton and Alice his wife, etc. It was built in the churchyard and had a chapel there dedicated to All Saints. The endowment falling to 33s. 4d. per annum, no chaplain could be found to accept it, and so there was danger of the poor souls being left in purgatory, when it was converted into a free chapel, with a layman to say daily the psalm for the soul of the founder, and once a quarter to procure a priest to celebrate the exequies and mass for the dead. The possessor to be present and to offer one penny at each mass, to be distributed by the priest, and to keep the chapel in good repair. The layman's endowment for all this was £6. 10s. Sir Robert Southwell put an end to this also by getting a grant of the lands forming the endowment. "The Book of Alienations," says Morant, "mentions lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures lying within Borwick Park, and other lands, called Jordans-lands, and Brown Croft, etc., as part of the endowment of this chantry."

The Rev. E. L. Cutts is of opinion that the chantry in the churchyard was served by a Recluse.

VICARS.—A list of these from the earliest times will follow.

The vicarage-house was built 1701. The former one had gone to decay. The author has sincere pleasure in placing on record the generous efforts of the then Vicar and Patron; the former of whom (the Rev. Samuel Kekewich) bought a house and garden and premises as a residence for his successors, and the latter (George Finch, Esq.) rebuilt it. Is either of them the poorer for it? Their deeds do follow them.

Rainham has the questionable distinction of having had the brilliant clerical rowdy and satirist, Charles Churchill, as curate, before he went to disgrace himself and his cloth as curate of S. John's, Westminster. In this truly venerable Norman parish Church of Rainham he preached sermons, as at Westminster, of which he himself describes the effect in verse:—

"Sleep at my bidding crept from pew to pew."

Principal tenants, Mr. John Circuit, William Blewitt.

1698, a house registered as an Independent Meeting House by Hen. Atley. Rainham is in bad odour with railway travellers for the evil odour of its barges on the Ingreburn, discharging their cargoes of London dung by the railway station in perpetual succession, to be returned to the grateful town in due time, in the form of the best of cabbages and asparagus. And yet the place, doomed by philosophers, is healthy. Either sanatory dogmas are, like Romish dogmas, very unsound; or, more likely, there are counteracting influences. However this be, the late Mr. Vidal (senior), who had practised there about forty years, assured the Author there was no safer place in England throughout the various visitations of cholera.

Vicars.

DATE.	VICARS.	BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.	PATRONS.
—	<i>John Ellborough.</i>	Held with Wennington.	—
1648	<i>J. Lowen.</i>	Of Christ Church; ejected. Lived at Rainham, and died there.—Wood, <i>Fasti</i> , ii. 132.	—
1648	<i>Thomas Resdin.</i>	“Conformed. Rewarded with All Hallows’, Bread Street.”	—
1706	<i>Hugh Price, M.A.</i>	21 November, on Kekewick’s death.	<i>Ralph Freeman, Esq.</i>
1718	<i>Samuel Hilliard, M.A.</i>	5 December, on Price’s death. Rector of Stifford, 1709. Died 1742.	<i>Will. French, Esq.</i>
1742	<i>Charles Churchill.</i>	31 March, on Hilliard’s death. Father of the notorious poet, Churchill, which latter is believed to at one time have represented the Church here as her teacher of morality, officially recognized as curate. One of those many doings of the eighteenth century (inheriting the immorality and confusion of the seventeenth) which the nineteenth has to undo and pay the penalty of. Died 1758. Chambers’s <i>Book of Days</i> , vol. ii. p. 544, represents him as succeeding his father,—an honour Rainham clearly cannot boast.	<i>Sir John Cross, Bart.</i>
1759	<i>Lewis Bruce, D.D.</i>	On Churchill’s death.	<i>Peter Day Crosse, Esq.</i>
1779	—	. . . . .	<i>Id.</i>
1826	<i>J. G. T. Crosse.</i>	. . . . .	<i>J. C. G. Crosse, Esq.</i>
1847	<i>H. G. Roche.</i>	. . . . .	<i>Id.</i>

Wennington.

A village on the lower London Road by Barking, distant from the latter about six miles; too near, therefore, like Aveley, the Thurrocks, and Stifford, and other neighbouring parishes, to escape the hawk’s eye and talons of Bishop Odo, but it did escape, being under Edward the Confessor, and at the survey, a manor of the Abbey of Westminster. It was by degrees broken up, as usual, into several manors, viz. Wennington Hall, its mansion near the church; Noke, west of the church, near the river, as it then flowed unembanked over the level, forming a high and dry *nook* (whence the name), a little north of the present railway; and Seventhorp.

The name of the parish seems to come from the *winding* of its river boundary just mentioned, “*windan* (Sax. dropping the *d*, not uncommon, as in Win(d)sor), and *ton*, a town or village.” Its other boundaries are Rainham west, Aveley east, and Upminster north.

THE CHURCH.—The following are Mr. H. W. King’s notes, taken June 19, 1856 :—

“WENNINGTON CHURCH, dedicated to B. V. Mary and S. Peter, stands upon the south side of the high-road, and has only a north approach. It was

originally of Norman foundation, of which the chancel retains some remains, as well as of the Lancet period of the Early English style ; but the structure was almost entirely rebuilt, and probably enlarged, in the fifteenth century. It then comprised a nave, with north and south aisles, a chancel, and a west tower of stone.

"Two pointed arches of wide span, each of two plain chamfered reveals, divide the north aisle from the nave. They are sustained by octangular columns, resting on low moulded plinths, much defaced. The caps of the columns are of very bold projection, and well moulded. In this aisle is a double-light Perpendicular window, with elliptical head. At the east end a double-light window of the same period is blocked.

"The south aisle having probably become dilapidated or insecure, either fell or was pulled down at a period when it was thought better to deform the church and contract its area, than incur the expense of restoration. The south arches were accordingly built up with brickwork, and two windows and a doorway of Elizabethan character were inserted ; but the latter was subsequently blocked.

"The principals of the nave roof consist of four tie-beams, with kingposts and struts ; the ceiling is canted and plastered.

"A wretched funereal aspect has been imparted to the interior by painting the chamfers of the arcade, and alternating the mouldings of the capitals with black,* and in each spandrel a trefoil sprig of the same sombre colour has been introduced.

"A good Perpendicular moulded arch of two reveals opens into the chancel. Slender shafts, with nicely moulded caps, carry the inner order. The bases are good, and follow the form of the arch mouldings.

"The chancel rises two paces above the nave. The priest's door upon the south has a semicircular head, and externally the voussiors of the arch are diapered. Upon the south is a small lancet window, widely splayed ; and upon the north a small Norman light is blocked.

"Near the angle of the south wall is a plain and acutely pointed piscina, which had evidently been but recently opened, disclosing blocks of chalk used in the construction of the wall at that part, and doubtless very extensively in the entire fabric.

"THE TOWER is of small dimensions, built of Kentish rag and embattled. The entrance from the nave is by a fifteenth century doorway, moulded with two ogee mouldings to the base. In the basement another indication of the earlier structure is seen in a lofty lancet window, now blocked, splayed towards the nave. This evidently formed the west window of the church prior to the erection of the tower, which was added when the church was rebuilt. Opposite is a small Perpendicular trefoiled light. The ascent to the first story is by a ladder. This story is lighted by two small square-headed windows. Above is the bell-chamber, to which light is admitted by

* The author is glad to say the black border has at last (1871) disappeared, the last relic of the fashion hereabouts. Better late than never. The author withdraws the charge made against Wennington in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*.

four small openings of the same character. There are three bells (one used, W. P.) each inscribed in Roman letters :—

“THOMAS GIBBS, CHURCHWARDEN, 1662.

“THOMAS BARTLET.*

The stamp of Bartlet, the founder, is also cast upon each, viz., within a corded oval, I. H. S. between three bells. Over the upper bell is a coronet.

“The interior of the tower is lined with blocks of chalk, compactly masoned, and of this material the core of the walls of the whole edifice is doubtless largely composed.

“THE FONT.—Against the central column of the north aisle stands a plain font of the fifteenth century, consisting of an octagonal basin, shaft, and plinth.

“FITTINGS.—Three ancient oak benches, with rudely carved finials, remain. The rest of the church is fitted with ‘close closets.’ The pulpit is Jacobian, with arabesque enrichment.”

There is no clock, a general and urgent want of the neighbourhood. Who will be the first to give one? who a parsonage, and repair bells?

CHURCHWARDENS.—Mr. J. D. Bourne; Mr. G. Rogers.

“—— Barrett, Esq. (of Belhus), gave 10s. a year, for ever, out of an estate of £12 a year in this parish, for buying shifts for four poor widows.”

TYTHE, £421. 5s. gross, £341 net. Glebe, 10 acres, £10. Fees, £1 5s.

POPULATION.—1821, 128; 1831, 127; 1841, 281; 1857, 177; 1861, 131. Burials 8 in 5 years. Death rate $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

REGISTERS.—Baptismal and Burial from 1654.

PRINCIPAL TENANTS.—Clements Joslin, Rogers, Peter Mitchell. Area 1280 acres.

Houses and cottages 38, 4 inmates each.

RECTORS.—In going through the press a part of the list of Rectors was mislaid. The following are the only particulars available. 1389, Gildesburgh. 1609, Golston. 1624, John Bust (see Inscriptions). 1642, John Ellborough (“an able minister preaching constantly,” Lands, MSS. 459). Will. Asque (conformed). 1714, Sam. Grey. 1718, Thos. Ely (“Res. for Rectory of Thurleigh,” *Par. Reg.*) 1728, Matthias Sympson (“Preb of Lincoln,” *Par. Reg.*). 1742, Chas. Bransby. 1745–6, Will. Gibson. 1752–3, Rob. Bathurst. 1865, Will. Hughes.

* The same founder supplied Aveley, Chadwell, Fobbing, Horndon-on-hill and West Tilbury (which see) W. P.

Addenda.

CONFORMATION OF THE PARISHES AND OTHER LOCAL SPECIALITIES.

(The following is from a local correspondent, familiar with every part of the neighbourhood.)

"The position of the church, village, &c., carry out the correctness of the popular tradition as to the formation of our parochial divisions in *Saxon* times, when the possession of five hides (120 acres) of boc land with *chapel*, kitchen, hall, and bell converted a churl into a thane. As a rule the hall and church adjoin, and are situated in the centre of the parish on the most eligible site and fertile soil, with low land in one direction to supply the early settlers with grass, fish, &c., and with high land in another to provide game, timber, and fuel. Should the village (if any) not have clustered around, special reasons can generally be adduced, such as contiguity to a line of route, or to the common (folc) lands. In order to obtain these varieties of high and low lands, some of the neighbouring parishes, such as Stifford, Rainham, Wennington, East and West Thurrock, Chadwell, West Tilbury, Mucking, Fobbing, Corringham, Stanford le Hope, extend some miles, more or less, in length, from the river to and through the hills, with church, village, &c., generally in the centre.

"The same natural features or requirements may have had influence in determining the boundaries of the Hundred. There is evidence that the head quarters of Barstable hundred was at Basseldon; a small property is still known as Barstable Hall, and near by is a meadow called the Fair field—and in which, till comparatively recent times, cattle used to be bought and sold.

"In poor forest districts, the last to be reclaimed, the manors and parishes are generally co-extensive, but in more fertile districts like our own there are often several manors, or parts of manors within a parish, and these are a good deal sub-divided into smaller properties or messuages, doubtless originally reclaimed and cultivated on the cottier system by the owners,—i.e. copyhold tenants, who by keeping possession, turned the tables on the original Lords, and in point of fact, if not of law, became actual possessors. This may be deemed the origin of that famous yeoman or middle class, whose annals must be sought elsewhere than in public archives, and whose wondrous influence has always been felt rather than expressed. Thus we are told that Jack Cade's rising is connected with Fobbing. It was certainly supported by this class of men of this part of Essex, and shows that those independent tendencies which afterwards ripened into the principles of civil and religious liberty known as Puritan, were thus early and strongly developed.

"The same characteristic feature of a local small proprietary extends to the present day; all down the fertile lands by the river bank from London to Rochford. With the exception of the Orsett Hall, Belhus, and Thorndon Estates (and the large proportion still in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and other religious or charitable bodies), there is no estate of any territorial extent, and of course few residents of the gentry class. Even the last year or two, when remains of an old (titled) estate, as Rochford Hall and others, have been put up for sale, they invariably became sub-divided and returned into the ownership of a yeomanry class."

The author has a high respect for the yeomanry class, but "*toujours mouton*" has passed into a proverb. He would say the same of a population preponderating as much in aristocracy. As the district is opened up by railways, there may be once more a greater mixture and competition of classes—fusion prevents confusion—an "assorted" population works best for all.

Abley.

ANNOTATED BAPTISMS AND BURIALS. Date from 1563 to 1645. They are so far copious, implying care in the registration; and in better preservation than one might expect loose unbound sheets to be. They seem to be scribe copies, attested on each page by the successive Vicars, Thomas Austen, Will. Ayscough; or John Potter, churchwarden. The writing good, but to a great extent illegible. MARRIAGES from 1645 to 1717 are missing. No marriages until latter year.

“CHRISTENINGS.”

- 1564. Thomas sonne of Will. Bradshaw.
- 1572. Anne y^e daughter of Mr. Edward Barrett.
- 1574. Amy d. of William Bradshaw.
- 1581. Edward s. of Charles Barrett.
- 1583. Water [Walter] s. of Edward Barrett.
- 1584. Obadiah Beda.
- 1597. Will. s. of Thomas Austen, Vicar.
- 1598. Thomas s. of Thomas Austen, Vicar.
- 1603. Richard s. of John Crossley.
- 1607. Jane d. of S^r Ferdinando Newman, Knight.
- 1608. Phlipp s. of S^r Ferdinando Newman, Knight.
- 1611. Andrew s. of Andrew Parsloe.
- 1616. Richard s. of Will. Parsloe.
- 1622. Thomas s. of Sampson *Duntun*.*

“BURIALLS.” AVELEY.

- 1572. William s. of Will. Bradshaw.
- Gyllian w. of William Bradshaw.
- 1573. Thomas Allen servaunt to S^r Edward Barrett.
- 1576. Amy d. of Will. Glastonbury, Londiner.
- 1592. Mother Moon.
- 1593. Bartholomew s. of John Barret.
- 1594. Mrs. Elizabeth Barret of Bellhouse, widow.
- 1596. John Edwards servant to Richard Bennet.
- 1597. Thomas s. of Thomas Crossley.
- 1598. Mrs. [Sippewell?] s. of y^e Right Honourable Lord Rich.
- 1599. Edmund Austen — to the Vicar.
- 1603. Agnis d. of John Crossley.
- 1608. John s. of Thomas Seabrooke.
- 1616. Mary w. of Obadiah Beda.
- Robert James, a Taylor.

* In reference to such names derived from parishes so common in the registers, Mr. Blackley, in his *Word Gossip* p. 164, has these amusing remarks :—

“I had a family in my parish once, whom I supposed for years to bear the name of Romsey. The children were called little Romseys, their father young Romsey, their mother Mrs. Romsey, their grandfather old Romsey; but I found at last their true name was Groves, and that they had only obtained the other name because the old man had originally come from the parish of Romsey. Such an instance may help to explain the fact that there is scarcely a village in England which has not given its name to some family. But this curiosity of nomenclature is far outdone by the following. I had buried an old man whom we will call Brown, at the ripe age of 93, and on remarking his great age to the clerk, he said, ‘his brother is older still, sir.’ ‘What brother?’ I asked. ‘Why,’ Master Jumper, sir, as lives at such a place.’ ‘But how can Master Jumper be a brother of Master Brown,’ I inquired; ‘they have different names?’ ‘Oh yes, sir, but Jumper’s only a sort of a by-name. His right name is Brown.’ ‘And how came he by the name of Jumper? Has he borne it all his life?’ ‘Ever since he was quite a young man, sir; he got it by his wife.’ Now I knew that old Jumper could never have married an heiress, and changed his family name for her money. So I was puzzled into further inquiry, which elicited the story that this Brown, as a young man, had been keeping company with a damsel of whom he grew tired, and who, on his declining to marry her, had flung herself down a well to put an end to her existence. She was, however, brought up alive, and the force of public opinion, which is a pretty strong thing, even in a little country parish, had induced young Brown to espouse the fair maiden, who had taken his coldness so much to heart, ‘and so, sir, you see,’ concluded the clerk, ‘that’s how he was always called Jumper from that time, ‘cause his wife jumped down the well for him.’” As odd an example may be added of a name from a person. At Chobham *Indigo* is a common Christian name, from the circumstance of *Inigo* Jones having lived there. See *Notes and Queries*.

1616. Thomas Sears, a Butcher.

Rare instances of trades described in old Registers, shop-keeping was only beginning.

1617. John Parslowe s. of John Parslowe.

1618. Walter Barret, Esquire, second s. of Charles Barret, "dyed at Braintrye about y^e age of 35 yeares, and was from thence brought to ——— buried, having bin maryed 7 monthes."

1625. Thomas a stranger from y^e 5 Crouns [elsewhere written Cranes].

—— Wilfrid Gondon, widower, from moor Hall.

—— ——— servant to y^e Lady Delaware.

1627. Sarai Brian d.-in-law of Thomas Britton.

—— Thomas Hinde servant to John Searbrooke.

—— A stranger maide from Brets.

—— Thomas P—— servant to Will. Buckle from moor Hall in the parish of Raynam.

1626. John Prentice, servant to Sir Edward Barret.

1628. Richard s. of Will Parslowe.

1630. Will Harrison secretary to the Lord Newburge.

1632. The murdered child of Phillip Parsons.

1633. Jane wife of Edward Lord Newburge Jan. 11^o.

1635. A chrisoine child of John and Margaret ———

1636. An abortive child of Richard and Mary Cornnell.

1637. Susan d. of Edward Whitbread.

1638. Edward Lord Newbury.*

1640. A maide of my Lords.

1642. Pernella uxor Joannis Harris 4 to Maii "corpus dedet tumulo."

—— Thomas Lincoln Sepultus.

Gulielmus Ayscough, Vicarius.

1643. Joan d. of Mr. Thomas Taylor.

—— Mr. Will. Godley junr.

—— A child of Mr. Phipps.

1644. Edward Barret Lord Newbury, Jan 2. "Vir Sanctissimus."†

1645. William s. of William Ayscough, Vicar of y^e Parish.

There are but two interpolations, each referring to Aveley Glebe, and signed by "James Craford, [vulgo Crawford] Vicar of Alveley," under date 1678. These however, as generally the registers themselves, are more or less illegible.

Churchwarden's book. Begins 1641. Unbound and mutilated. Annotated.

1641. Among the officers chosen is "*Headborough* Robert Doby," the only mention of such an officer the author has met with. In spite of the name, Johnson defines him as a "subordinate constable."

1641. A half-yearly poor-rate assessed on the inhabitants by "their abilities," as directed by the poor-law of Elizabeth, as in reference to the assessment of tythe relatively to other property, is not done now, though that act has never been repealed. Each local rate is made an income-tax to the clergyman, and to nobody else. It is a crying injustice and wrong done to the clergy, as every layman admits, though no layman generously comes forward to protect them.

1643. Sand's wife for making 2 smockes for Morton's girls, 00 . 00 . 06

—— To Mr. Ayscough for burying A. Morton 00 . 01 . 00

—— To Mother Joanes 00 . 01 . 00

—— To old Anthony and Goody Jones 00 . 02 . 00

1653. "Mr. Brett" [of Brett's Manor] appointed surveyor.

1657. Among the Easter signatures "Thomas T Hull," the usual device in these days of the very few who could not write.

* Heir apparent of the title, applied here by anticipation, or on a false rumour (seldom *not* false) of the father's death abroad.

† The author will only add, and he does it with real pleasure, that, his noble parishioner being a devoted Royalist, and himself a reputed Puritan, the Vicar's gratuitous addition of this euphemistic certificate of character, is alike honourable to both. Had both sides been made up of such men, they would have agreed to disagree, and a national scandal would have been averted.

1665. "June y^e 19th. Delivered into the hands of James Hurlstone, churchwarden of the parish of Auffy one peuter flagone, one silver cupe and cover, one corplet, one diaper table cloth, one little table-cloth, and one dieper napken, and one grene pulpet cloth, with J. H. S. in Rought in Gold."
1676. "Ri. Barret," signs.
1690. A tythe composition recorded whereby the then vicar, Mr. Craford, agrees to surrender his tythes and other dues in consideration of the parish providing a curate, paying him £28 a year and half his King's taxes. The Vicar formerly was, of course, not included in the assessment, the clergy up to this, having a separate assessment made in Convocation, under the name of an "aid." It is a significant fact that Convocations lost favour with Prime Ministers when they ceased to be wanted for their own purpose, as voters of "aids." It is further noticeable in this assessment, that with the exception of Lord Newburgh, who had just absorbed a number of small farms to make Belhus Park, and was assessed for uplands 336 acres 01. 00. 08, by far the largest occupier was "Will. Adams, 219 acres," marsh and arable together; the other farms average about 50 acres, giving every frugal, sober, and well-conducted farm labourer a chance of rising in the world like other people. See Hallam's 'History of England,' i. 242.
1708. Ambrose Bott, "unanimously appointed parish clerk with the approbation of the minister." It was in this way the Vicar's right of appointment was allowed to lapse. When claimed by the Vicar in 1836, Dr. Lushington's opinion was taken by Sir T. Lennard, which was against the Vicar on the ground of these precedents.
1709. Minutes signed "Ri. Barrett, Marius D'Assigny, Vicar," Right Hon. David Barrett Churchwarden.
1713. Agreement between Aveley and Upminster, "that y^e road from y^e Running water to Warwick Lane end," belonging to the two parishes be divided, Aveley repairing the south end, Upminster north, "for ever," both contributing to a post in the middle. A like arrangement lately between Stifford and South Ockendon, for Ford Place Hill, etc.; and with West Thurrock for the Pilgrim Lane, from Stifford Bridge to Mill Wood.
1739. Dec. 23. Notice read by Parish clerk in churchyard, of T. B. Lennard, Esq., warning all bad people of the good old times against further waste and encroachments. "Read in my hearing, Deuel Pead, Vicar." Primitive enough. Corydon should be a consignatory.
1754. "Hon. T. L. Lennard, Esq.," presented to the "Hon. Bench of Justices" (meeting at Billericay in those days) as Surveyor. Deuel Pead, Vicar.
1770. Churchwardens and overseers to have no allowance for journies, except removals. Constables no more than 4s. 6d. to Billericay, 3s. to Stifford, Horndon, "Burntwood," Warley, and Upminster. "This agreement made after We joyned Stifford Parish."
1774. Signed G. Patrick, Vicar; Robert Polett, Churchwarden; John Warner, a principal inhabitant.
1829. Thomas Woodthorp, William Parrott, Churchwardens, William Holmes, Vicar.
1830. London surveyors pronounced the Church unsafe, and must be pulled down. Repaired at a cost of £1000, repaid in ten years. Competition for the loan on security of church rates only. And now! R. Marsh White, Vicar, W. Cobbold Woodthorp, Vicar's Churchwarden.
1846. Churchwardens memorialized by "the great majority of the rate payers," to repair the church-clock, or provide a new one. Vicar and Churchwardens "requested unanimously" to make inquiries. But the inquiries seem to have stopped as well as the clock.
1849. Two deeds deposited, one for the conveyance of land from S. Thomas's Hospital for the School, 1842; two, conveyance of land from same to Vicar for an equal amount of tythe, for the Vicarage and glebe, 1845.
1850. Church insured for £1000. With reference to church insurances and repairs, is it any longer fair to charge the incumbent with these, now that the parish is relieved from repairing the rest of the fabric by the abolition of church-rates, which was considered an equivalent?

AVELEY.—MONUMENTAL AND OTHER INSCRIPTIONS, ANNOTATED.—*Chancel*.—Rev'd. William Reid, M.A., Vicar of Aveley, Chaplain to Jane Elisabeth, Countess of Rothes, died 25th May, 1810.

Mr. William Cox, of this parish, on the 22nd day of September, 1745, aged 64 years.

Mary Cox, wife of the above-said, 27th day of April, 1740, aged 74 years.

Mary Cox, daughter of the above, 3rd day of November, 1722, aged 19 years.

Elizabeth Hinde, wife of Thomas Hinde, of this parish, October y^e 17th, Anno Domini, 1730, aged 22 years.

Her son, Henry Hinde.

Francis Lathum, sister to y^e above-said Elizabeth Hinde, June y^e 28th, 1736, aged 31 years.

Capt. Thomas Hinde, formerly of this parish, but late of Esher, in the county of Surrey, May the 24th, 1765, aged 60 years.

Barett, sonne and heire to o maryed Christian, daughter tht, and had by her ii sonnes, wed in the xxix year of his ust An^o Dm., 1584.

Mullman mentions the figure of a warrior set into a marble stone, and underneath it is a Latin inscription signifying that "here lieth the body of Radulphus de Knevynton, buried here 1370."

Mr. A. H. Brown says,—"In this church a very curious and interesting brass of Flemish work is preserved to the memory of Ralph de Knevynton, 1370. The figure is habited in very curious armour. The jupon and chausses are of *studded-mail*, and a long hauberk, pointed in front, apparently made with the sleeves reaching below the elbows. His head and hands are bare; about his temples is placed an ornamented fillet; the sleeves of his haqueton terminate in a species of mittens, reaching some little space beyond the wrist; and he has chains from the breast-plate beneath the jupon, which are severally attached to his sword and misericorde. The feet are very long and pointed, and rest on a dog. The spurs are of elegant pattern. The figure stands beneath a crocketed and richly-foiled canopy. The inscription is remarkable as having the dominical letter added to the year. It runs thus: 'Hic jacit Radulphus Kneynton. Obitus idem die jovis ante festû Sei Nicholai Episcop anno dmi milmo cccxx. tra dmeaf.'"

Chancel Aisle.

Remains of a brass of a Chrism Child, with a diamond-shaped shield above.

Elisabeth primogenita Edwardi Bacon, ar. ex helena filia Thome Prittel de Bruge Cond. Berks ar. natu xix^o die of May, 1583; decessit xxvii^o Julii proxima sequent.

A large marble tablet, with this inscription:—Near this tomb, which gratitude has reared, are deposited the earthly remains of Annie Maria Baroness Dacre, widow of Thomas Barrett Lennard Baron Dacre, and daughter of Sir John Pratt, of Wilderness, in Kent, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench: and sister of Charles Earl Camden, Lord High Chancellor of England, who departed this life August the 12th, 1806. Beloved by her friends, regretted by the poor.

To the memory of Thos. Barrett Lennard, Lord Dacre, of Belhouse, in this parish, who departed this life the xiiith day of Jan^y. MDCCCLXXXVI, in the lxixth year of his age, and lies interred in a vault near this place. He was a conscientious and good Christian, of strict integrity and a benevolent heart. He married Anne Marie, one of the daugh^s of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, and sister to Chas. Earl of Camden, by whom he had a daugh, Anna Barbara, who died in the tenth year of her age, and lies burrid in the same vault. This monument was erected by his faithful and affectionate wife as a small token of her gratitude and respect, in the year MDCCCLXXXVIII.

South Aisle.

A stained glass window:—in : pious : and : affectionate : memory : of : Thomas : Woodthorpe : 1833 : and : Mary : Woodthorpe : 1843 :

Elisabeth, Wife of John Pelly, of Upton, in this county, Esquire, 6 November, 1761, aged 43 years.

John Pelly, 22 November, 1762, aged 51 years.

Henry Hinde, esquire (father of the above-mentioned Elisabeth Pelly), 17th Oct^r. 1778, aged 84 years.

Henry Hinde Pelly, 23rd Feb^y. 1818, aged 73 years.

Sally Hitchen, widow of above Henry Hinde Pelly, 8th May, 1826, aged 79 years.

Benjamin Harrison, Esq^r. late treasurer of Guy's Hospital, August 17th, 1797, aged 63 years.

His two children, Charles, March 19th, 1786, aged 7 years; Charlotte, June 24th, 1786, aged 17 years.

Sally Timewell, daughter, of Henry Hinde Pelly, of Upton, May 2nd, 1784, aged 19 months.

Elizabeth Harrison, widow of Benjamin Harrison (and daughter of John and Elisabeth Pelly), February 28th, 1817, aged 80 years.

Joseph Joyner, Esq^r of Aveley Hall, nat. 15th July, 1751, obt. 22nd Feb^y., 1834.

Mary, wife of the above, obt. 7th March, 1802, æt. 39.

Margaret, relict of the above, and daughter of the late Rev. William Reid, M.A., Vicar of this parish, nat. 16th June, 1776, obt. 22nd Decr. 1862.

Gallery.

“This church was repaired and the accommodation increased in the year 1830, by which means 85 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels, the whole of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 330 sittings formerly provided, 56 of which are free.

WILLIAM HOLMES, M.A., Vicar.
THOMAS WOODTHORP } Churchwardens.
WILLIAM PARROTT, }

John Lowty, of this Parish, Gentleman, by Deed under His Hand and Seal, bearing date the first day of July, 1639, gave out of all those Six Acres of Land, called Capon Hills, and those Seven Acres of Meadow Land, called Tenny Mead, then in the occupation of the said John Lowty, one Annuity or yearly rent charge of Three Pounds, to be by the Churchwardens weekly distributed in Bread in the Vestry Room, immediately after Divine Service.”

Nave.

Here . Lyeth . The . Body . of . Rare . Ringsall . with . in . this . Tombe . Bvryed . the . first . day . of . January . 1632 . Though . dead . i . triumph . in . this . humble . state . over . death . the . Grave . and . Satan . direst . Hate . for my dere . Christ . that . me . a . gayin . Restore . to . lyfe . which . never . shall . have . endinge . more .

Dacre Barrett, Esqr. of Bell House, died.

Mrs. Sarah Read, Jan^r. y^e 13th, 1739, aged 82.

Mrs. Mary Read, June y^e 25th, 1743, aged 40.

Throughout, many brasses, mutilated and illegible.

Hic posita sunt

Reliquiæ Dacre Barrett Lennard Armigeri,
Viri, Si Generis Vetustas et Claritudo Spectentur,
Illustris.

Si opes et prædia requiras,
Locupletis lateq possidentis,
Sed ista fortuita,

Et a minus prudentibus solum laudata,
Virtutem ille et sapientiam excoluit,
Munia amicitiae privatus dilexit.

Publicorum neq Oblitus, neque cupiens,
Pro Patria, pro Legibus, Strenuus,
Ambitu procul.

Nec aliud ob præmium.

Quam ut nequia Detrementi Respub. caperet.

Doctrina, Religione,
Quales Civem, Sapientem, et Christianum decerent
penitas imbutus.

Familiae fovens, Amicis charus,
Amore Civium et pauperum felix.

Talem Virum,
Quamvis ætate jam provecum,
Mors nimis cita,
abripuit.

Permanebunt utcumq propinquis, et apud familiares,
Virtutis Recordatio et Solamen,
Omnibus Contemplatio Morum.

For a full account of Miles Corbet, the lawyer and regicide, hanged at Tyburn, as stated sub *Aveley* in "*Stifford and its Neighbourhood*," p. 173, belonging to a family having lands at Little Warley, giving its name to "Corbet's Tey," and connected by marriage with the Barretts of Aveley, see a paper by Mr. H. W. King, *Transactions of Essex Archaeological Society*, vol. iv. p. 244. For Dr. Derham, R. of Upminster, friend of Dacre (=D'Acre) Barrett Lennard, see p. 19.

High House, Upminster, previously mentioned, was occupied formerly by Major Howard, killed at Waterloo, and a friend of Lord Byron, who wrote here some part of 'Childe Harold,' according to the Upminster *Sketcher*.

Bulphan.

The worthy rector, whose zeal for the honour of his parish does him and it great credit, thinks we did Bulphan scant justice in the former volume:—"In your description of our 'little Benjamin,' I mean the church [which we did *not* mean by the expression, but the parish generally], you say nothing about the chancel having been rebuilt and somewhat beautified with regard to the windows; the east window is now improved and filled with stained glass, as a memorial to the late Mr. Mark Gotts. I hope the nave itself will be restored." The author knows no parish more indebted to its pastor, and he heartily wishes both God speed.

It is but just to this parish to protest against the continued use of the ugly name "Bulphan Fen." Call these pastures meadows or common, but a fen it is not, any more than the Thames-side levels are marshes. Here there is no one sign of a fen. After all civilization has done, such ugly words are anachronisms,—as much so as the old Puritan name of "delinquents" still applied by Mr. Davids to such as are not as good church-haters as he is.

Corringham.

Add to landowners, Herbert, Henry, George, and Wellington Long.

"According to the family records, Nicholas Kersteman (see *Corringham*) was a second son, descended from Geslien Kersteman and Joanna (Platwick) his wife, who came into England from Ypres, in Flanders, about the year 1564. *Nicholas* Kersteman died in or before 1665, leaving, by Sarah, his wife, who was buried here, June 8, 1666, a son and heir, *Jeremy*. He was baptized here in 1637, and buried December 29, 1665, leaving, by Catherine, his wife, *Jeremy*, his eldest son and heir, baptized in 1661, one daughter, Ellen, born in 1664, and a posthumous son, Abraham, both of whom died in infancy. *Jeremy* married Judith Bishop, and was unfortunately drowned in 1683. By her he left an only son, *Jeremy*, who removed from this parish to Lambourn Hall, in Canewdon, and died in 1726. By his first wife, Abigail (Gibson) he had six sons and one daughter, who all died in infancy; by his second wife, Cordelia Sly (afterwards the wife of . . . Atridge) he had three sons, *Jeremiah*, Peter, and Thomas. *Jeremiah* in 1746 purchased the manor of Loftmans, in Canewdon, and held also other lands in that parish. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex, and dying April 12, 1789, aged 67, was buried in Canewdon Church, leaving, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Spurgeon, two sons and five daughters, viz. *Jeremiah*, who married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Frost, of Boreham; Thomas, who also married and died s. p. s.; Mary, the wife of Thomas Swaine, of Rochford, surgeon; Elizabeth, married to John Lodwick, of South Shoebury, Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex; Sarah; Cordelia; and Judith, the wife of James Scratton, of Great Stambridge, and afterwards of Snarebrook House, D. L. for the county of Essex. *Jeremiah*, the eldest son and heir, Justice of the Peace, died June 25, 1822, aged 67, and was buried in Canewdon Church, leaving issue, by Elizabeth, his wife, three sons and five daughters. *Jeremiah*, the eldest son and heir, Lieutenant-Colonel of the East Essex Militia, and Justice of the Peace for the county, married Louisa Wentworth, daughter of Rear-Admiral Joseph Bingham; Thomas, a Captain of the Royal Inniskilling Dragoons, married Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley; and Richard Davenport, died young. Of the daughters, Mary Ann became the second wife of the Rev. William Atkinson, Vicar of Canewdon; Eliza Frost married *Jeremiah* Kersteman Lodwick; Louisa to W. H. Hayward; and Caroline and Matilda died unmarried. Lieutenant-Colonel Kersteman died October 20, 1850, and was buried in Canewdon Church, leaving issue, by his wife, two sons, viz. *Jeremiah* Bingham, born in 1842, a lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadians; and Freeland Burrard, born in 1843."

Fobbing.

Salmon reads the Crawedene inscription (inadvertently repeated in "*Stifford and its Neighbourhood*," p. 131) simply without the "Ki."

Thames Haven, in this parish, now only used for the landing of foreign cattle (and their diseases, which have decimated our native flocks and herds, and so tended to neutralize the benefits of Free Trade), is expected to realize some of its prophesied importance, under the auspices of the North-Western Railway Company.

Grays.

The first master of Palmer's School was according to Salmon "Richard Butler, deprived for refusing the oaths." New school buildings on a large scale are on the point of being erected on the high table land in the direction of East Thurrock. The National Schools also are at length (1872) in hand. The author has before him the original trust deed (1706), and the "scheme" of the Endowed Schools' Commissioners, now being carried into effect. Mr. Palmer's own deed leaves no shadow of doubt of his intention to make his school a church school, and, until the Endowed Schools' Act, it has always been thought and managed as such. But the Commissioners say truly, Mr. Palmer did not state this "in express terms." Few did, these alienations and perversions of church property not being dreamed of then. But by this scheme, except the vicar of the parish, the qualification for governor is to have no tinge of religion of any sort; they may be Infidels, and appoint an Infidel head-master. And here the author leaves it, with his indignant protest against the disestablishment and disendowment already begun in this Endowed Schools' Act, as by the abolition of a national recognition of the National Church, church rate. As far as the scheme goes, all it does objectively being to affect a morbid impartiality, by disconnecting from the Established Church a school which the Founder confided to it. Its words are (§ 11), "Religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship [and hence abstaining from and even deprecating and denouncing *all* religious worship] shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a governor under this scheme." The head master is to be chosen by them, consistently enough, without any religious qualification whatever, § 29. After thus shunting religion out of the management, to require (§ 52) that the governors and head master shall make proper regulations for the religious instruction to be given in the schools, and to have a conscience clause (§ 51),—as conscience-escape from what?—is simply illogical and absurd. The teachers, too, clearly require to be taught. The author could laugh at the new-fangled educational discoveries of these clever doctrinaires, if they did not affect the spiritual interests of the neighbourhood, including his own, as one of the "contiguous" parishes compromised by the scheme.

What is called a denominational school, even if it were Wesleyan or Independent, one could understand and submit to, but here is a school without any form of religion, utterly anomalous and heathen. What the trustees may make of it remains to be seen; but the scheme launches it simply as an Infidel school, sends it to sea without rudder, and yet assumes a definite course in which a certain other thing is to be done. Its weakness, inconsistency, and folly are only equalled by its violence and injustice.

Corresponding with the Grays' benefaction of 40 sheep improved to £20 for Procession or "beating bounds" on Holy Thursday, is the following extract from St. Dionys Backchurch, London, parish accounts:—

1626-7. It'm, the p'ambulae'on dinner 02 : 08 : 00

1634-5. Item for Bread, cakes, wine, sugar, and points at the Procession . . . 00 : 14 : 00

Concerning the 'Goliath,' still continuing its useful work, the following appeared in the *Times* of August 10:—"On Thursday a further stage was reached in the important social problem which is being worked out at Grays, in Essex, by the enterprise of the Forest-gate School District. Last year, it will be remembered, the Board of Management tried a daring experiment. Finding, as the result of many years' experience and observation, that the adage 'once a pauper always a pauper,' contained only too much truth, and that children reared in the workhouse, though they might be taught in the schools and apprenticed out to trades, too frequently found their way back again and ended their days where they began, becoming permanently chargeable to the rates, the guardians determined to make a clean breach in these old associations. Instead of

keeping the boys on land, they resolved to send them to sea, after they had first undergone proper training. With this object the Board of Management of the School District obtained the loan of a splendid 84-gun ship from the Admiralty, fitted her up suitably, placed Captain Bourchier, R.N., in command, transferred to her decks all the boys of proper age and stamina over whom they had control, and patiently awaited the result. The story is short, but full of encouragement. Last year the 'Goliath' was a novelty, an experiment, an application of the rates over which many persons shook their heads forebodingly. On Thursday Mr. Hibbert, the Secretary to the Local Government Board, attended officially to distribute the prizes earned by the boys, and to congratulate the guardians upon the success of their endeavours.

"A special steamer left Charing-cross pier at half-past 10 o'clock, conveying a large party of invited guests and others interested in the proceedings to the ship. Other visitors went down by railway to the nearest station (Grays), and were taken alongside by the ship's boats, manned by the little 'Goliaths' in full man-of-war trim. After a welcome interval of half an hour for luncheon, grace before and after which by the boys, the band and the singers being also heard with good effect during the meal in marches, glees, etc., the visitors re-assembled on the upper-deck. The boys having marched round for inspection, formed in hollow-square fronting the quarter-deck, where the majority of the spectators were seated, and the distribution of prizes commenced. The ceremony was preceded by an official report, made by Captain Bourchier, of the work done on board the 'Goliath,' extending over the whole period of 22 months, since the ship took up her position. In all 613 boys have been admitted—160 since the last prize day, ten months ago—and there are now 382 on board. Since the 7th October, 1871, 101 boys have been sent to sea, 97 to the mercantile marine, and only four to the Royal Navy; the reason of this disproportion being that the physical requirements in the navy are such as few 'East-end' boys can comply with. In addition to the lads sent to sea, 42 have been forwarded to line regiments as musicians, and for six others situations have been found; 17 boys were returned to their friends, and four were sent back to the union as unfit for sea. During the last ten months, therefore, in one way or other, 166 boys have been placed out, to the relief of the rates, or, in the whole period of 22 months, 214. Perhaps the most striking testimony to the healthiness of life on board ship is the circumstance that since October, 1870, there have been only two deaths among the boys, out of the whole number of 613. In explaining the system of instruction pursued on board, Captain Bourchier mentioned that every boy was taught to mend his own clothes and keep them in a state of repair; and that by the boys specially instructed in tailoring 1,790 articles of clothing, such as shirts, caps, trousers, etc., had been made since last prize day. Most of the lads coming on board knew nothing of swimming, but were regularly trained in a bath 60 feet long. Two hundred and fifty of the boys on board were now able to swim. In practical seamanship they were all regularly exercised, having a brigantine attached to the ship, which, with only one officer on board, made a trip weekly to Sheerness for water, and did it well. The 125 boys under musical instruction also took their turn at seamanship and school." The Vicar of the parish is the ship's Chaplain.

Horndon-on-Hill.

P. 139, for *Harred* read *Harris*. The property went from the Harris's to the Mildmay's.

The martyr Higbed of this parish held 60 acres, a somewhat large farm in Mary's reign, when half the country was still forest or heath.

Mucking.

Inscription. Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Downes, who lived in happy matrimony with four several husbands, viz. Eugenius Gatton, Thos. Gill [see *Mucking* in "*Stifford and its Neighbourhood*"], Densil Hartridge, and Francis Downes, all kind and loving gentlemen. She was ever religious, charitable, a good housekeeper. She lived a happy life on earth and made a blessed end 30 Jan. 1607. The above-named Eugene Gatton, Thos. Gill, Densil Hartridge, lye buried here also. *Ad expen. Francisci Downes, charissimi mariti sui.*

The Lord of the Manor of Mucking Hall is J. Tabor, Esq.

North Ockendon.

The two oldest registers date from 1570–1653, and 1654–1753; well bound in morocco, and in good preservation, except in very many places the ink, which is rapidly disappearing. The first

volume was made to end with 1653, as the Act for appointing such registrars was passed that year. It is doubtful if a registrar was appointed, after all, any more than at Stifford. Certainly from 1653–60, *births* are registered according to the Act, but the omission of the other novelties required by the Act in the matter of marriages, etc., as well as the handwriting, the clergyman's signature, etc., make it pretty clear that the parish showed its want of sympathy with the Powers that were by refusing the Act.

The "Troubles" seem to have had the effect of a wet blanket upon love-making. Thus, instead of the average half-dozen a year, we have such entries as these: "1640, one marriage;" "1641, one marriage;" "1642, 1643, no marriages these two years;" "1644, one marriage;" "1645, no marriage this yeere;" "1646, two marriages;" "1647, 1648, no marriages these two years;" "1649, one marriage." From 1651–4, under the Secular Marriage Act, no entry whatever. The following is odd enough: "1700. Henry Whetham, rector of this parish, and Elizabeth his wife, were married at St. Botolph Aldersgate, March 24."

"1624. Thomas Sizer, widower, and Hester Hart (neither widdow nor mayd) were married April 8."

"1638. Mr. Thomas Freshwater, of Barking, widower, and Mrs. Elizabeth Harnel, widow, of Stifford, were married May 16."

"1696. Will. Russell, Esq., of this parish and Mrs. Mary Saville, of Colne Engaine, were married March 16." Bachelor and spinster first appear in 1701. Same at Stifford. "John Cooks, Esquire, of Leytonstone, and Mrs. Ann Russell, of this parish, were married Oct. ye 10, 1734.

Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula."—*Hor.*

"1664. Thomas, ye sonne of Mr. James Littleton, of London, merchant, was buried Feb. 11." A third exception to the rule of inserting no trade or profession, for a good reason, it may almost be said there were none.

"1705. The Honourable ye lady Littleton, daughter of the Right Honourable Edward Lord Littleton, Lord Keeper of Great Seal of England, and widow of Thomas Littleton, Bar., buried Dec. 1st."

1703. A "blacksmith," a "husbandman," and a "yeoman" bur. Certain persons "to pay the Queen's duty."

"173½. Mrs. James Taverner, widow, March 10."

The olden forest state of the parish, as of its southern sister, and indeed of the neighbourhood generally, as a part of the historical Essex Forest, may be realized by such entries as these:—

"Memorandum. The Hall Southland wood was feld and sold by my Lady La Poyntz, 1619.

"In ye yeere following, viz. 1620, ye hedges rows in ye warren were feld and sold by ye said Lady L. P.

"Mr. Coyse, his woods were feld and sold Christmas, A.D. 1627.

"Strawbury grove, containing 15a. 3r. 1p., was feld at Christmas, 1629.

"The tythe was paid to me, Wm. Jackson, Rector."

The stubbing and felling and selling of several other woods is described previously to this, but less legibly, signed Robert Willmott, etc.

The prevalence of hogs and acorn woods to feed them has left its mark in our language. Thus a greedy person is described as "a hog" or "hoggish," and "Save your bacon" has passed into a coarse proverb. Thus,

"O father, my sorrow will scarce save my bacon,

For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken."—*Prior's 'Thief and Cordelier.'*

Whether Stubbers mansion got its name from Stubbers, formerly living on the spot, the author is unable to say. The trade was in the parish and the name in the Register.

POYNTZ FAMILY HISTORY.—A POYNTZ CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—The author has before him a curious page in the Poyntz family history, in the form of two contemporary pamphlets, entitled "Two Judgments of the Lords assembled in Parliament against John Morris *alias* Poyntz, Mary his wife, Isabell Smith, Leonard Darby, and John Harris, for Forging, Framing, and Publishing a Copy of a pretended Act of Parliament. London: printed for John Wright at the King's Head in the Old Bayley, 1647;" and "The Case and Vindication of John Poyntz, *alias* Morrice, and his Friends, or, the first part of their long proceedings and oppression in the House of Lords, who never could be released, notwithstanding the Judges of England's Report for their deliverance, but are denyed the benefit of the Common Law, which is the subject's birthright and inheritance:

This is declared for the satisfaction of all those that wish well, and that will stand up to maintain the truth, and that desire their brother Commoners' deliverances, and to know the oppressors from the oppressed, and what the right and interest of a Commoner is, by the great Charter of England. Printed (no name) in the year 1648." Were the Poyntzes Royalists? It would seem they were. There seems to have been no "Elder" forthcoming for North Ockendon,* and party spirit was running away in every direction with men's hearts and brains. Had this anything to do with the charge and sentence? The evidence seems to acquit the accused, and the whole proceedings and sentence of the Lords ("Imprisonment during pleasure" at a time when everything was being sacrificed for constitutional definitions, and checks on executive power), supply another of those melancholy proofs of the utter disorganization and dissolution of society at that awful moment, and that perversion and mocking of law which culminated two years later in the murder of the king.

The second pamphlet contains the defence, viz. that the Act of Parliament John Poyntz was accused of forging, was a genuine Act, and that Mr. Brown himself had certified the same; and that John Poyntz could have no motive for forging it, his title to the properties in question having been established and admitted in the interval by other Acts, by undisputed possession, by the payment of fines by tenants, etc. etc. The pamphlet, of eight closely printed pages, 4to, in small type, contains many other evidences, besides touching complaints of illegal imprisonment and "hard measure," for which we have no space.

"Advanced Radicals" would do well to read both. Say Sir C. Dilke, and Auberon Herbert.

LATHOM ABSTRACTS.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 9 Moone.

John Latham of Fletemerston [co. Buck].

Will dat. 2 June. 1500. proved 2 Aug. 1500. by the Ex'ors named.

To be bur. in Aylesbury Church.

Gives to Churches of Aylesbury, Bucks, and Muckelston, Salop.

My cousin W^m Latham.

Helen wife of Nicholas Hankyns.

My wife Agnes, to whom lands in Ovyng, Whichechurch and Aylesbury for life, rem^t to my son

Rich^d in default rem^t to my dau'rs Agnes and Christian.

My brother Richard.

Hen. Crowlonde. Will. Chalfunt. Rich^d Latham. Geo. Barton.

My kinswoman Eliz. Greneway.

Churches of Quarendon, Aston Clinton and Aynowe.

Agnes Cokke.

Alice wife of my son Richard.

John Latham. Nicholas Latham. Tho. Latham.

My wife Agnes and my brother Richard, Ex'ors.

A Latin will.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 37 Bennett.

Robert Lathom of North Wokyngham co. Essex, gent.

Will dat. 19 Sep. 1510. 2 Hen. 8. proved 15 Feb. 1510 [1510-11] by the Ex'ors named in will.

Bequests to religious purposes, Church of North Wokyngham &c.

William son of my brother Rauff Lathom.

Thomasine Churchlawe un^m^d.

My sister Eliz. wife of my brother Rauff Lathom.

To my wife Thomasyn the manor of Grove in North Wokyngham and the manor of Stifford, for life, rem^t to heirs of our bodies &c. also my manor of Barcourtes in par. of Stifford and tenem^{ts} in Little Thurrok, my wife to pay yearly to one Anne sometime called Anne Ardall, widow and now wife of John Achambr 7 marks sterling.

* See Davids, 257.

An anniversary to be kept in Tyllingham Church for the soul of S^r John Newse, my soul, my wife's, and father's and mother's &c. and also in Horndon Church.

My wife and children.

My brother Rauff Lathom of London, Goldsmith and W^m Lowthe also cit. and Goldsmith, Ex'ors. M^r W^m Aylove my great bay horse, praying him to be good to my wife and children.

Witn. Rob^t Cressy.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 32 Ayloffe.

Rawf Latham thelder, cit. and Goldsmith of London.

Will dat. 1 May 1519. proved 2 Oct. 1520 by Elizth the relict.

To be bur. in church of S^t Thomas the Martyr called Acom of London by the chapel of Edmond Shawe, Knt. in the north side.

My wife Elizabeth, sole Ex'trix.

My son W^m Latham and Elizth his wife.

To high altar of S^t Vedast, London, where I was a parishioner.

Cuthbert Tunstall, clk. John Hern, knt. W^m Holgill clk. Rob^t Cressy gent. Tho. Lupset the yonger and Rich^d Bowman, my feoffees, of the manors of Laybury in Little Monnden, Alterwik, Yardley and Westmyll, Herts, and manors of Lachyndon Berns Halerdesbrone Hyde otherwise called Hyde Parcke, Barnhull, &c. &c. in Essex. Said lands to my wife for life rem^t to my son William.

Rob^t Radcliffe lord Fitzwalter, Henry Marney, Christopher Vrswyke, John Marney and Tho. Bonham, my feoffees of lands called Joseppys in Sandon, Essex, which lands if my son William die without issue to go to John Fowler son of Sir Richard Fouler knt. and of Dame Julyan his wife, da. of S^r John Shaa knt. dec^d sometime Mayor of London.

My cousin Rauff Latham the younger son of my brother Rob^t Latham.

William Latham the younger, Robert Latham, and Thomas Latham, other sons of my s^d brother Rob^t Latham.

Xpofer Vrswyke, clk. Archdeacon of Norff. Supervisor.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 34 Hogen.

Robert Latham.

Will dat. 5 Mar. 1534. proved 21 Apr. 1536 by the Ex'trix thro' her proctor John Howe.

My wife Katherine, Ex'trix.

My base dau'r Done.

Church of S^t Marcelles.

Fryers in Dynhigh.

I make S^r Hugh Laurence and my "kevender" John a Latham the younger, Overseers.

Witn. S^r Henry Mote, curat of S^t Marcelles, Westm^r.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 36 Wrastley.

Rauff Latham of Vpmyster, Essex, Esq.

Will dat. 16 July 1557. proved 1 Oct. 1557 by Elizabeth the relict.

To be bur. in the Lady Chapel, Upmyster church in the tomb where Roger Deyncourt, Esq. sometime Lord of the Manor of Gaynes was lately bur^d.

To poor of Upmyster, Craneham, Muche Warley, Hornchurch, Alveithley, Styfford, North Wokingdon and Rayneham.

Goods remaining in my house called New Place to my wife while she remains a widow, to whom also household stuff in my house in par. of S^t James in the Wall, Cripplegate, Lond.

My son and h. app^t W^m Latham.

My dau'rs Dorothie, Marie, Elizabeth and Thomasyn £100 each at marr^{es}.

My sons William, Harry, Rauff and Thomas £100 each at ages of 24.

My s^d wife Eliz. sole Ex'trix.

My son W^m Lathum, and Rich^d Bukland of London, haberdasher, Overseers.

My brother Tho. Lathum.

My brother John Roche.

Agnes wife of the above Rich^d Bukland.

Rob^t Badby, gent. Tho. White.

My manors of Upmynster, Gaynes, New Place and Bridgehouse, messuage of Gleadmans in par. of Hornechurch and Upmy[']ster, manor of Berdens in par. of Craneham, lands and tenem[']s in Alveithley and Styfford called Dodes hall, &c. to my son William, rem^r in default to my son Harry, rem^r to my son Rauff, rem^r to my son Thomas.

Witn. Rich^d Buckland, John Owtred, Rob^t Badbye.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 42 Chayre.

Thomas Lathum of North Wookendon, Essex, Esq.

Will dat. 31 July 1563. proved 10 Dec. 1563.

To be bur. in North Wokendon church beside his mother, and a monument or stone to be placed over him.

Poor of North Wokendon, South Wokendon, Styfford and Cranham.

My dau. Mary under 20.

My 2 sons William and Rob^t Lathum under age, to whom my manor of Libere in Little Munden, Herts, they to be under guardianship of my 2 sons in law.

My 2 dau[']s "being married."

My son Raufe Lathum, sole Ex[']or.

My sons in law W^m Sheather and Geo. Herde, Overseers.

To my eld. son Rauffe Lathum all my lands &c. in North Wokendon, Cranham, Stifford, Alveley Little Thurrocke, Grays Thurrocke and Chawldwell.

My house at Stifforde.

Witn. Peter Baylie, John Bawden, Roger Cores, W^m Sheather, John Sparowe.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 32 Morrison.

Robert Latham of Eye, Suffolk, gent.

Will dat. 24 Aug. 1565. proved 10 Nov. 1565 by the named exo[']rs.

To be bur. in the churchy^d of Eye.

My sons John Latham & Edw^d Latham, under age.

My 2 daurs. Christian & Alice Latham under 24.

My daur. Mary Latham.

My friend Tho. Nuttall, parson of Gyslyngham, & my son John Latham, ex[']ors.

Witn. Tho. Tether, W^m Buxon, Peter Warbutton.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 20 Babington.

Raufe Latham of North Okendon, co. Essex.

Will dat. 3 Sept. 1568. proved 15 Oct. 1568 by Awdree the relict.

To be bur. in church or chancel of North Kendall.

Poor of North Okenden, Craneham, & Styfford.

John Awood, Rich^d Billinge, Tho. Wregeswood, & Tho. Huntley.

George Herde's children.

W^m Shether's children.

My wife Audrye sole ex[']trix.

Lands, tenem[']s &c. in North Okenden, Craneham, & Little Thurrock, to my wife for life, rem^r to my right heirs, rem^r to my brother Robert Latham & his heirs, rem^r to my brother William Latham & his heirs, rem^r to my sister Mary Latham & her heirs.

Witn. Robt. Badbye, Tho. Hamond of Est Tilberye, Humf. Barnes, John Awood, Geo. Herde Anthony Cuttes, W^m Hayes, &c.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 26 Lave.

William Latham of Upminster, Essex, esq.

Will dat. 24 Aug. 1612. proved 24 Mar. 1613 by Alice Latham, relict.

To be bur. in the usual place in Upminster Chancel.

My wife Alice Lathom, Ex'trix.

A marriage is intended to be solemnized befor the feast of S^t Michael the Archangel in 1616 betw. my son & h. app^t. Raphe Latham & one Mary Clarke, da. of Hamlet Clarke of London, gent.

Quotes Indre. of settlem^t 18 Aug. 1612, conveying "all my manors to my s^d son, except lands called Cottrells and Brownes in Great Warley & lands called Doddshill in Alveley, Essex, which are devised to my wife."

My cousin Tho. Latham of London, gent. & John Normanton of Cranham, yeoman.

Messuage called Berdins in Cranham, in occupⁿ of s^d Jn^o Normanton.

My 2^d son W^m Latham, £200.

My other children George, Anne, Charles, Thomas, Grace & Martha, £200 each at age of 21.

My brother Paul Dewes esq. & my bro. in law Hamlet Clarke of London, Gent. Overseers.

Witn. Tho. Ayloffe, Raphe Latham, Tho. Latham.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 118 Hele.

Grace Latham of Upminster, Essex.

Will dat. 20 June 1626. proved 17 Nov. 1626 by Alice Latham the mother. To be bur. in the chapel of Upminster Church near my father Lathams tomb.

My mother M^{rs} Alice Latham, widow, Ex'trix.

My brother W^m Latham of Londonderry in Ireland.

My brother Geo. Latham cit. & Stationer of London.

My brother Cha^s. Latham cit. & Drougster of London.

My brother Tho^s. Latham, Student in Oxford.

Ann Standly (under 18) da. of my sister Ann Standly.

Susanna Standley, another da. of my s^d sister.

W^m Farrer (under age) son of my sister Martha Farrer by her husband (now absent) Peter Farrer.

My uncle W^m Latham cit. & fishmonger of London.

Mary Latham dau. of my brother Ralfe Latham.

The 3 daurs. of Christopher Venn, parson of Upminster, viz. Anne, Frances, & Joyce Venn.

Witn. Christ^f. Venn, Martha Farrer.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. Adm'ons, 1650.

Peter Latham late of South Weald, Essex, dec^d.

Adm'on granted 19 June 1650 to Tho. Latham "prox consanguin."

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 42 Populwell.

Sir William Roche, Knt. cit. & Alderman of London.

Will dat. 12 July 1549 affirmed & signed 4 Nov. 1549. proved 13 Nov. 1549 by the ex'ors named.

My wife Margaret.

Poor of the par. of S^t Peter le Poor, where I am a parishoner.

Company of drapers.

Poor of my ward of Bassishaw.

Poor of Hornchurch where my wife Julyan Roche lieth buried.

Poor of Rumforth, Aldenham, & Rickmansworth.

My wife Dame Margaret & my son John Roche, ex'ors.

My dau'r Elizabeth wife of Rauf Latham, citizen & goldsmith of London, & her children.

Witn. Tho. Lewen. W^m Blackwell. Stephen Tennant, clerk.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 27 Cheyney.

Dame Margaret Roche of Aldenham, Herts, widow.

Will dat. 16 Feb. 1558. proved 14 June 1559 by Rob^t. Colte, husband of Eliz. Colte the ex[']trix named in Will.

To be bur. in the church of S^t John the Baptist, Aldenham, near her late husband John Longe.

My parsonage of Borden, Kent.

My dan. Eliz. Colte, wife of Rob^t Colte, and their children Roger, Margaret, Mary, Jone, and Constance Colte.

My sisters Kath. Bereman & Jone Wood.

Poor of Aldenham.

My s^d da. Eliz. Colte sole ex[']trix by consent of her husband.

W^m Blackwell, Gent. overseer.

Witn. Tho. Boraston of Aldenham, the elder, yeoman of the crowne. John Foster. Geo. Pluckwell. Roger Alsbyroke.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 45 Fines.

Hamlett Clarke of London, Gent. & Freeman of London.

Will dat. 14 Sept. 1634. affirmed & signed 27 Sept. 1634.

To be bur. in S^t Mary's Chapel, Upminster Church, which chapel belongeth to my son in law Ralphe Latham esq. Lord of the Manor of Gaynes in Upminster.

My wife Alice Clarke & her grandchild W^m Farrer to live with my son and dau'r, both here at my house in London & at my late house in Upminster called New Place.

My 3 grandchildren Hamlet, Marie & Elnor.

My s^d son in law Ralph Latham (who hath lately purchased the manor of Upminster Hall &c. in Upminster, which lands were his ancestors' lands) to be sole ex[']or.

My nephew Hamlet Cowper (an apprentice) son of my half sister Alice Cooper, & his sister Hester now wife of Sam^l Lambert.

My sons in law W^m Latham, Charles Latham, & Tho. Latham & my dau. in law Anne Stanley wife of John Stanley, Goldsmith.

My son in law Tho. Latham of Stifford, Gent. and his wife.

W^m Farrer (under age) son of my wife's dau'r Martha Farrer, dec^d.

My kinswoman Anne Ashwell wife of Hugh Ashwell, Farrer.

Poor of Stratford Langthorne, Essex, where I and my father were born.

Poor of S^t Martin's, Ironmonger Lane, London, & Upminster, Essex, where I have habitations for summer and winter.

Fishmongers' Comp^y of which I am a member.

My son in law Geo. Latham, Stationer (overseer) & my da. his wife.

My wife's former husband M^r W^m Latham dec^d.

My dau'r wife of my son Ralph Latham.

Witn. Tho. Bludder. Ew^d Barker. W^m Bailey.

Adm[']on 16 Feb. 1646. to Mary Clark als Latham, relict of Ralph Latham esq. dec^d ex[']or to the above will.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London. 19 Dingley.

John Longe cit. & Alderman of London. of the par. of S^t Nicholas Olave, Bread Street, London.

Will dat. 14 May. 1537. affirmed & signed 7 Jan. 1537 [1537-8].

Proved 24 July 1538 by Margaret the relict.

To be bur. in S^t Nicholas Church if he dies in that parish, but if elsewhere, at the discretion of ex[']ors.

Poor of Berkhamsted & Northchurch.

Company of Salters, of my craft.

Highways betw. this* & Edgeware, & betw. Aston Clinton & Aylesbury, co. Bucks.

My 2 sisters.

Eliz. Kelet da. of John Kelet.

* *Quare* if not meant for betw. Aldenham & Edgeware. One of the witnesses is the curate of Aldenham, & it is probable the will was made at that place.—J. E.

My lease of Bentley to my wife for life, after to my son John Longe.

My house in London to my wife, rem^r to my son Rawfe Longe.

Children of Joane Kelet.

Children of John Longe.

Children of Alice Plott.

My dau. in law Eliz. Colt to have as large a portion as any of my own children.

My wife Margaret and Robert Brooke, Merchant taylor, to be ex'ors.

Robert Colt. Grocer of London. Overseer.

Witn. S^r Nicolas Savage, curate of Aldenham. Rob^t Colt. W^m Pegge. John Parres.

EXTRACTS from the PARISH REGISTER of HORNCURCH, CO. ESSEX.

(Communicated by E. J. Sage, Esq.)

1576. Dec. 20. M^r garetta Latham filia Thome Latham gt. bapt.

1579. July 22. Jolies Latham fil. Thom. L. bapt.

1593. May 8. M^r Tho. Latham buried.

1595. May 3. Franc. Latham, wyfe of Tho. Latham, Esq., buried.

1597. June 16. Anne Latham y^e daughter of M^r Will. L. christened.

1600. April 10. Charles Latham, soon of Will. Latham, Esquire, bapt.

1625. May 26. The Lady Anna Poyntz, wife to Syr Nicolas, buried.

In a Rental of the Manor of Gidea Hall, A.D. 1520, Thomas Latham, Esq., is mentioned as paying quitrent for the house in Hornchurch called Fairkytes. It is probable that the Lathams lived at Fairkytes, which still remains a house of mark in the village of Hornchurch.

The Ardall and Latham brass just discovered.

Orsett.

Salmon, Muilman, and Morant describe "entrenchments" here. There are none; what they took for such being simply the banks of Bishop Bonner's fish-ponds. The hamlet is between Margaretting and Stock. The Rector of Orsett hands over the tythe of the hamlet to a neighbouring clergyman for pastoral oversight of this *ultima Thule*. The "Diocesan School," now unhappily dropped, was ably conducted some years in the old rectory by the Rev. J. W. Rumsey, now rector of Rolvenden, Kent.

In "*Stifford and its Neighbourhood*," p. 157, an account was given of the Church-and-State duel between Henry III. and the Bishop of London in 1232, for the person of the famous Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Justiciary of England, who sought sanctuary, which was violated by the King, whereupon the Bishop threatened all who broke it with excommunication. This being of more consequence then than now, the King restored him to sanctuary, but ordered the sheriff of Essex to prevent his escape on pain of death, only another way of breaking sanctuary, but it answered the King's purpose, for the Earl was driven by famine to surrender, and there was no excommunication. The Rev. J. Blomfield's memoir of Orsett was quoted, in which he inclines to the opinion that the chapel in question was that attached to the Bishop's palace at Orsett. The learned Secretary of the Essex Archæological Society, however, Mr. H. W. King, quotes numerous authorities to prove that the chapel in question was that of S. Thomas of Canterbury at Brentwood, the Justiciary when seized being on his way to Bury St. Edmunds. See *Transactions* vol. iv. p. 271. and "*Stifford*," etc. p. 3.

An antiquary informs the Rector:—"On the Patent Rolls a^o 7 Ed. II. part (membrane) 7 7 a^o 1313-1314, I find that the King presented Thos. de Leycester, chaplain, to the church at Orsett, by writ of Privy Council." For a full description of the monumental heraldry here (in addition to that given in *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*) see *East Anglian*, Oct. 1866, p. 14.

Rainham.

The Register begins late,—at least the early period is in fragments. The following may be quoted:—

1666. Charles Smith, son of Thomas Smith, Vicar, buried 10th October.

1706. Sept. 23. Samuel Kekewich, late Vicar, buried.

1707. Oct. 30. Sarah Kekewich, wid., buried.

1669. May 20. This day were a strange couple married from Dagnam.

1678. June 30. Robert and Sarra from Romford was married.

(Several entries of this kind.)

1759. Charlotte, dau. of the Revd. Charles Churchill and Martha his wife, was born March 9 and bapt. March 20, 1759.

Churchill the poet was curate of Rainham, and this entry certainly relates to him, or his father, who also lived at Rainham, died in 1758.

For monuments, see 'East Anglian,' June, 1866, p. 353. For Kekewick, see Newcourt.

South Ockendon.

A fine old studded oak church door is now the back door of the Red Lion public-house. Did some former churchwarden (sworn custodian of church goods) quarrel with this, and substitute the comparatively modern and trumpery west door, which the thieves found to their taste when they broke in for the church plate? The exchange, if it was one, was clearly generations agone. The author has heard something of the same sort about the interesting old font that disappeared from North Ockendon church. So it is, the "high mettled racer" has too often to rub at last against the huckster. The hall is being rebuilt on a new site hard by. It will be no longer on the old baronial island, but otherwise a small archaeological loss, as only the bridge (partly) and the ancient gateway remained. These may be left, though the house will most likely be pulled down, the malaria of the moat being thought dangerous to health. The garden is full of subterranean remains of the old mansion.

Stifford.

(Will of Stephen Guyshard, Rector of Stifford, 1517.)

"Doctors' Commons.

"Vicar Genl. 1514—20. fo. 26.

"In dei noie Amen. The xiiijth day of the moneth of Decembr the yer of our Lorde god A M^{mo}. cccccc^{mo}. and xvij. I Syr Stephyn Guyshard, of the poeh of Styfford in the Countie of Essex and in the dioc of London beinge hoole of mynd and good memorie praising be to ihu make and ordeine this my present Testament and laste Will in maner and fourme as folowith. In primis I bequeith my soule to god allmighty our lady saint Mary and to all saintes in hevyn my body to be buried in the Chauncell of our lady of Styfford. Itm I bequeith to poules pardon v^s. Item I bequeith to euery prest that cometh to my beriall vi^d. Item I will that my prestys ber me to the church and they to haue for their labour in money a pece xij^d. beside their mass. Item I will that Edward Johannes bye ij. braunches of latton of iij. tapers a pece shortely after my dep'ting one to be set be fore our lady and the other before saint tebote and I forgyff hym all dewties between hym and me. Item I bequeith iij. Tapers of a li a pece oon to burne before oure lady and the other before saint tebot and the third before saint Katheryn and in money to kepe them yerely burnyng of the holy days at mess and other divine s^uice xxiiij^s. Item I bequeith a Taper of iij. li waxe to be sett before the Sepulcre and in money to kiepe it yerly vj^s. viij^d. Item I bequeith to Johan bere in money xx^s. and my best gown and a litle brasse pott a pair of Sheets a spruse cheste a trowgh and a litle hogge. Item I bequeith to Stephen Tye in money vj^s. viij^d. and my other gowne. Item I bequeith to Esabell Symson in money xx^d. Item I bequeith to Stephyn the son of John Stephyn xij^s. iiij^d. Item I bequeith to Marget Stephyn vj^s. viij^d. Item to Mary browne in money ij^s. iiij^d. Item to Stephyn Wayt vj^d. Item to Thomas Wye in money xx^d. Item to Henry Maior in money vj^d. Item to John Ranold vj^d. I bequeith to s^r John Hermon a Tabyll clothe a Towell a pair of Sheetes and ij. pewtyr dysshes. Item to s^r Robert Dodson prson of litell thorroke ij. brasse pottes and iij Candelstickes and my fether bed with the bolster. Item to s^r Willm Wood parson of Northwokendon my spruse tabyll and my cobord. Item I will thatt the wyndows of our ladye chapell be lettest and the weste wyndowe be glased. The Residewe of all my gooddes not bequeithed I put them in the disposition of s^r Willm Wood p'son of Northwokendon and s^r Robert Dodson of litill thorroke the which Willm and Robert I make myn executo's that they well and truly pay my dettes do my fun'all and fullyll my Legaces hijs Testibus s^rJohn Hermon s^r Willm Pennalles Robert Maior Thomas Dykar cum alijs vt patz.

"Istud testamentu sup^aseptu no fuit appbattu Sz executor's noiati in eode renuciauernt oner

execuciois eiusdem xj^o die mensis februarij A^o. Dm millimo ccccc^{mo} xvij^o cora M Hedde vica genali Quox renuciauone ipe admisit et acceptauit Et decreuit eund Guisshard ad via intestati p'uenisse in mei Thome Gotson p'senc."

It is noticeable that the title of "Sir" = Reverend, is applied throughout this will to the rectors of North Ockendon and East Thurrock.

The author would explain as to Lord Dacre's practical joke in connection with the Stifford "Stox." It was Chief Justice Pratt, connected with the Lennard Family, first Lord Camden, and the illustrious judicial asserter of English constitutional liberty in the matter of Wilkes, 1763, who was left in durance in our stocks. Kennett (Par. Antiq., 1, 22) speaks of a "Steanford," from the ford being paved with stones. Hence *Stanford-le-hope*: hence *Stifford* = *Stinford* = paved ford? See former vol. p. 50.

The Tilburys.

TILBURY FORT.—"They must be bold fellows who will venture [end of 17th century] in the biggest ships to pass such a battery if the men appointed to serve the guns do their duty."—Defoe's *Tour*. Its chief strength even now is thought by some in the means the Fort possesses of laying the whole level under water.

EAST TILBURY.—*Roman Road*. Since describing ["*Stifford and its Neighbourhood*," pp. 106–108] the local evidences of a Roman road from Tilbury to Billericay, etc. the following statement was made by Mr. J. E. K. Cutts in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Essex Archæological Society (a Society deserving more extensive support than at present it receives), at Chelmsford, 1871 (see *Transactions*, vol. v. p. 208):—

"Billericay is about half way between Chelmsford and Tilbury; a straight line drawn from one to the other would pass as nearly as possible through it. On this same line are several other places where [as described in "*Stifford*" etc.] Roman remains have been found; and from this fact I think it very likely that a Roman road ran from Tilbury, past Billericay, and joined the main road from London to Colchester, perhaps at Ingatestone."

WEST TILBURY.—*Will of ELIZABETH SMITH*. Made 12 Jan. 1647; proved 3 May, 1646.—In the name of God Amen. The twelfe day of January Anno Dm 1647. I Elizabeth Smith of West Tilbury in the County of Essex wid. being sound in bodie and minde praissed be god doe make and ordaine this my last will and testam^t in maner and forme following first I commend my soule to Almighty god hoping for remission of my sinnes in and through the death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ my bodie to the earth to be decently buried by my Executor John Mitchell whome I ordayne & make my sole executor of this my last will & testament Item I give and bequeath unto my brother Edward Mitchell the sume of fyftie pounce to be payed unto him by my executor w^{hin} one yeare after my decease Item I give unto my brother Phillip Mitchell the sume of ten pounds to be payd unto him w^{hin} two yeares after my dease Item I giue and bequeath unto my own sister Anne Mitchell the sum of tenn poundes to be payed unto her within five yeares after my decease Item I giue and bequeath unto my brother Thomas Mitchell the sume of Twentie poundes to be payd unto him w^{hin} one yeare after my decease And I doe giue unto the say^d Thomas Mitchell the Message or tenement & laud w^h I hould in East Tilbury of James Tanner and the lease thereof To hould & enioye the same during alle ye residue and remaynder of the yeares therein containyd yet to come and unexpyred paying the Rent therein mentioned Item I giue and bequeath unto my brother in lawe Jeremia Smith the sume of thirtie poundes to be payd unto him within one year after my decease, And if the said Jeremia Smith shall be troublesome or commence any suit or attons against my said executor, or clayme any other part of my estate or of the estate of my late husband deceased other than what is hereby bequeathed unto him Then my will is that this my bequest or guift of XXX^l as above said shalbe voyd unto him and he to haue noe part thereof And of this my last will & testament I intreat my loving uncle Robert Smith and my frend Thomas Rawlins to be my overseers and to see this my will performed & I give to either of them thirtie shilling to make them ringe All the rest of my goods & chattells my legacies being payd I giue & bequeath unto my sayd executor John Mitchell In Witness whereof I the said Elizabeth Smith haue hereunto sett my hand & seale & published and delivered this my last will and testament this day and yeare above written

the mark of Elizabeth Smith

Signed Sealed delivered & publishd & declared in ye presence of John ffrench Johne Pyim not pub: Gravesend Sa: Bartlet servant to John Ryan

Uxnington.

CHANCEL.—A very small and curious mural tablet of alabaster, a coloured coat of arms above, and two small figures kneeling, also coloured, representing the Rector kneeling before a letter, in an M.A. gown.

To the memory of Henry Byst sometyme Person* of this towne, sonne to y^e Reverent Dr. Byst of Oxford, who deceased the 16th of Jan. 1624. Married Margaret Daught' Richard Bardolphe of Rothamstead in Hertford-shire, who had Henry there sonne & heare Died 22th Decem. 1625.

Here lies interred both father and sonne:
For death is decreed for both old and young:

Hodie sumus,
Cras erit in vili putre cadaver humo:
An age of cares: a world of sorrow:
Alive to-day: and dead to-morrow.

II.

Here Lyeth the Body of William Gor dan man
Bvrried the 4 day of Febrvary A. D. 1609.

NAVE.—Weever says, "In the church of this little parish, which (I am told) contains but twelve mansion-houses [a century ago, according to Salmon, it contained 40], are there ancient monuments, shamefully defaced; however, some fragments of the inscriptions may remain:—" . . . Gildersburgh l'an de grace. . . . MilCCC. Joanna et Joanna enfans Johan et Mariori de Gildersburgh gi-ent icy Dieu de lour almes eit Mercy. Amen. . . . Mariori qe fust la feme Johan de Gildersburgh gist icy. Dieu de s'alme eit Mrcy. Amen."

West Thurrock.

CHURCH NOTES BY ALFRED HEALES, ESQ, F.S.A.—"The church is dedicated in honour of St. Clement. Though not very large it possesses much interest, comprising good examples of various dates, and several very peculiar features. Its situation, near the bank of the broad river, and isolated from all habitations, is also singular.

"It consists of west tower; nave and aisles; chancel, rather larger than the nave; spacious north chantry, and a rebuilt south chantry.

"The orientation is $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of east.

"Tracing the history of the building by its architectural character, it will be seen that the nave and aisles are the oldest part, and date from rather early in the Early-English period; the chancel and west chantry are early in the Decorated style; some windows in the aisles and chantry are Perpendicular; the tower is late in the same style, and the upper story still later; the south chantry, in the Gothic style of 30 years back, completes the successive changes of architecture. The church has fortunately escaped from that destruction of antiquity which passed undeservedly in some cases by the name of 'restoration.'

"The neighbourhood furnishes no building stone; the construction, therefore, is chiefly of flint; and what stone was necessarily used for monials, dripstones, and moldings, wherever exposed to the action of the weather, is very much decayed. The tower, however, is built in alternate bands of stone and flint, and the upper story is brick; the modern chantry is of rather bright red brick, bounded by bands of white stone, which is also used for the windows, and it is as much out of accord with the rest of the church in material as in design.

* The same at Orsett—"Thomas King, M.A., sometime *person*," etc., and at Corringham "some-time *person*," etc. Mr. Blakley in his interesting work 'Word Gossip' denies parson has anything to do with *person*, though Judge Blackstone admitted it, understanding by it a title of respect. Mr. Blakley, in a high strain of liberalism, gets it from Fr. *paroissien*, parishioner; but the parishioner seems as assuming as the person. The clergy will hardly be tempted nowadays to forget, either way, that they are after all the people's *ministers*, *servants* in Christ.

"The tower is of no particular interest. No doubt, from the lack of stone, it has no staircase. There are three rather large bells, all bearing a like inscription in Roman letters, in the midst of a rich band of ornamental work,

RICHARD HARVELL. 1632. JOHN PETCHY.

The three is turned upside down in each case. The arch between the tower and nave is recessed and chamfered, and rests on semi-octagonal responds.

"In consequence of the shortness of the nave and the unusual width of the aisles (considering their date, the length of the body of the church, *i.e.*, the nave and aisles, is less than its width. On each side two bold arches separate the nave from the aisle, and gain the utmost expanse by springing direct from a half pillar, without any projecting wall for a respond. The arches are recessed and chamfered, the pillar between them is circular, with well-molded caps and remarkably good bases; the caps on the south side are rather later in style, but the bases are the same. The wall above the arches is unusually high, although there is no clerestory; the timbers of a cradle roof show through the plaster and whitewash.

"At the east end of each aisle is an arch of the same early date, leading to the chantry; resting on the inner side upon a corbel of peculiar and effective design, while on the outer side is merely an impost. A small loop-hole window at the west end of the north aisle, very high up, and a decayed north door, comprise all the other features of the very Early-English period; the south doorway has been renewed in brickwork, and since blocked up. In each aisle is one window only, of Early Perpendicular date and good design, though rather heavy. The aisles have lean-to roofs.

"The chancel is separated from the chantries by two arches on each side, recessed and chamfered, and resting on early Decorated, octagonal pillars, with very well-molded cups on a level scarcely equal to those of the nave. Here, as in the nave, there is no wall to the respond, but the half pillar rests flat against the transverse wall. The chancel arch is large, recessed, and chamfered; the caps of its semi-octagonal pillars bear a somewhat later character.

"The east window of the chancel is very peculiar: of three heights, the centre rather the widest, each running up to the circumscribing arch in a very acute point; between their heads, on each side, is a small circle, with a pierced trefoil cusping within which is the glazing, evidently original so far as preserved. On each side of the chancel is a pointed-trefoil-headed lancet, that on the north containing many good, plain quarries. The piscina is large, trefoil-headed, well-molded, beneath a boldly-molded, pedimental dripstone; there are two basins, the projection beneath each ending in a knot; the ancient wooden shelf remains. There are no sedilia.

"As will be seen by its dimensions, the north chantry is wide and spacious. At the east end is a rather tall and narrow window of two trefoiled lights, with a small, round-quatrefoiled circle in the head, containing stained glass, apparently of three souls in pain; beneath the foot of the window runs a remarkably bold scroll string-course. On the side of this chantry is one low window of two broad lights, trefoiled, and with a round-quatrefoiled circle in the head. Westward of this is a very curious two-light window, an insertion, apparently, of the Early Perpendicular date, consisting externally of a square-headed window with good tracery, just above which is a round quatrefoil light; in the interior the whole is combined under a segmental-pointed arch, with corbels at the angles. Some of the glass consists of the original quarries, especially the quatrefoil, which is almost uninjured. There is a small piscina in the east wall of this chantry, and in the floor are some pattern tiles, not in very good preservation.

"The south chantry, as mentioned, is modern; a part is curtained off to serve for a vestry, and the remainder is a family pew, with table, fire-place, and other luxuries; beneath there appears to be a vault.

"Of the monuments, the most important is a rectangular slab, now sideways, near the east end of the chancel floor, bearing this legend in detached, Lombardic letters, and very perfect:—

* Nichol(a)s: Ferobayd: gist: ici: dev: de: sa: alme: eyt: merci:

In the centre is the matrix of a long, floriated cross, resting on an animal, and immediately about the head of the cross, a large demi effigy of a priest; the date is evidently early in the 14th century.

"In the chantry floor is part of the matrix of a brass, representing a priest kneeling near the foot of a cross, the upper part of which is gone; from his mouth was a long label.

* "Above this inscription were the figures of two civilians in short cloaks. The slab lies in the middle of the chancel floor."

"Next in date is another brass,* with an inscription in black letter :—

Gramina camporum quum falce secantur, arescunt,
ex iis sit fœnum, postea pulvis erunt.
Est corpus gramen, mortis quum falce secatur,
fit fœnum, ex fœno pulvis et ossa manent.
Humfridus vocet heiea vera hæc quæ diximus esse,
s dempto, a fœni nomine nomen habens.
Quam bene conveniunt fœnum re et nomine fœnum,
carnem omnem fœnum pagina sacra docet.
Pauperibus, quia gramen eras, et pabula prestans
dum vixti, ex fœno denuo gramen eris
Jussu nempe dei quando hoc ex pulvere surges,
non fœnum, at gramen, flos quoque semper eris.

Obiit A° : D : 1584. Octobris : 10°.

Mortuus Humfridus paulo post tempore gnatus,
haud sociam casti noverat ille thori,
Uno hoc dissimilis, similis sed cætera patri,
vicinis gratus, pauperibusque fuit,
Instar patris erat fœnum, re et nomine fœrum,
s. dempto, ex fœno pulvis et ossa manent.
Det deus ex istis flos sit, pariterque beati
cum xpsto (Christo) vivant filius atque pater.

Obiit A° : D : 1585. Januarii 22°.

"The author has endeavoured to translate these curious and characteristic, but somewhat embarrassing epitaphs :—

The grass, cut by the scythe, dries, turns to *Heie* (Hay),
And afterwards to dust, so follow they.
All flesh is grass, Death cuts, and this again
Will turn to *Heie*, and then as dust remain.
Let Humfrey *Heie* the truth of this confess,
Who gets his name of *Heie*, omitting S.
How well the *Heie* in fact, and *Heie* in name
Agree, let Scripture tell, there both the same.
To poor thou wast as grass and food, on earth,
From *Heie* to grass will be thy coming birth;
For when God bids this dust to rise, thou'lt be
Not *Heie*, but grass, and flow'r eternally.

Soon Humfrey died, the son, unlike in this,
He had not of chaste wedlock known the bliss ;
In all else like his father, far and near
To all around, both rich and poor, as dear ;
Like him too he was *Heie*, in fact and name,
Till, like his father, *Heie* like dust became.
God grant a flow'r may spring of it, and may
Both live with Christ in blessedness, we pray !

W.P.]

"In the north chantry there are two full-sized stone effigies, in English alabaster, of a knight and lady, resting upon their left elbows, now loose upon the pavement ; their original position has evidently been against the south (or possibly the east) wall of the chantry. They are of early Jacobean date, well sculptured, and remarkably perfect, and a hand and foot which are broken off only require refixing.

* [Mr. Haines remarks on this brass "Humph. Heies, 1584 (effi. lost), and son Humph. 1585 with 18 [20] elegant lines containing puns on the name Hay (s) fœnum." W.P.]

"In the chancel floor is this inscription, in Roman letters on a brass let into a slab of shell-marble :—

KATHERINA REDINGE FILIA HOMFRIDI HAIES, OBIIT
DECIMO SEXTO DIE DECEMBRIS ANNO DOMINI 1591.
ANNO ETATIS SVÆ VICESIMO QVARTO.

"The font is octagonal, of rather Early Perpendicular date, and common type, but bolder than usual ; it stands in the nave, on the south side of the tower-arch."

A writer in *Once a Week*, February 1866, says of Grays Church, "It can bear no comparison in point of interest and architectural beauty with the fine church of West Thurrock, which lies away by itself in the fields, within sight of the river, and has not a dwelling-place near it, save the habitations of the dead." These, he thinks, can be the only congregation. "Lawrence began to marvel whether any congregation was ever collected within its walls, or if the dead rose from their graves, and tripped in their shrouds through the door, and into the building at the sound of Sabbath-bells, a weird and ghastly procession." If the living are kept away, it is as much by cold and damp and a dreary and desolate look of dilapidation, as by distance.

"Even a better likeness of the Nile is seen upon the Thames from the garden of the hotel at Purfleet,* where the old Rob Roy, on her first voyage, passed her first night in comfort.

"The dykes along the Thames are smaller than in Egypt, but equally strong. The Essex marshes stretch their flat landscape on either side, just like the Delta. When the setting sun casts a hazier light behind the shores, and fancy is more free, and colours are less true, then the tall tower of the new asylum on the opposite hill might well be taken for a Moslem minaret, and the whitebait fishers' boats for boats of Egypt. Greenhithe, to our left from hence, is shaded deep, but we can still discern the sharp masts of the 'Chichester' Training Ship, the floating home for the homeless boys ; and nearer we hear a soft sweet chant of the 'Evening Hymn' from the open ports of the 'Cornwall,' where the poor lads who have slept in the first steps of life are put in the way upright, that they may cheer up and try again."†

Act passed 1760 for moving dilapidated powder magazines, capable of holding 6,000 to 8,000 barrels, at Greenwich, to Purfleet. See Defoe's *Tour*.

For inscriptions (Ferehand, Reding, Tibbals, and others referred to) see Salmon.

Miscellaneous.

ESSEX FOREST.—A further indication of the woodland character of the district in the name of Havering-atte-Bower, in whose dusky mazes the pensive Edward (Confessor) loved to wander.

"SIR," AS APPLIED TO CLERGY.—Last applied, on the brass, to "Sir Wm. Dye," priest, Westerham, Kent, 1567. Previously in Ed. III., and downwards, *Magister* or *Dominus*, e.g. "Dominus Piechy, Rector," on his Stifford brass, in Sacarium. See "*Stifford*," etc., p. 55.

FERTILITY.—Old Norden in his day pronounced Essex "fat," "a Goshen," but the coast not very healthy. With present drainage he would have had a good word for the coast. Ozone abounds.

FARM LABOURERS, STRIKES, PRICES.—In the previous volume, "*Stifford*," etc., p. 19, the author expressed an apprehension of impending agricultural strikes, which, if the opportunity offered, would be found greatly facilitated by the growing custom of large holdings. That opportunity has since presented itself, in the sudden and serious rise (likely to some extent to be permanent) in the price of provisions and almost every necessary of life. Thus :

1871.	1872.
4lb. loaf 6d. and 7d.	- - - - - 8d.
Beef and mutton per pound 10d. (a great advance on previous prices)	- 1s.
Coals (sea-borne, at Grays Wharf) 24s. (do.)	- - - - - 33s.

* The origin of the name Purfleet, in connection with the visit of Elizabeth to Tilbury, was pointed out as a myth ; p. 93. The tradition of Corbet's Tey getting its name from Elizabeth passing through it (which she did not) on her way to the camp, and calling to her attendant, "Corbet, stay," is another myth. It means simply Corbet's Tey, or field, and had its name long before, the Corbet family living in the adjoining parish of Little Warley, as shown by Mr. H. C. King in *Ess. Arch. Transactions*, iv. 272.

† *Rob Roy on the Jordan*. J. Macgregor ; p. 52.

This being so, farmers are raising weekly wages the small amount they say is possible, seeing wages were exceptionally high here already, harvest wages to £1 per acre for cutting wheat, and £8. 10s. for the harvest month. Yet meetings have been held at South Ockendon with a view to a union, in the first place, and then a strike, attended by professional town agitators, whose meddling and evil-speaking of masters have done harm to a cause which masters and men would settle better without them. The Bishop of Glo'ster says *rightly* of this very serious matter, "Englishmen may be led, but will not be driven. The truest friends of the labourer are not those who make the greatest professions, but who humbly endeavour to do justice to both sides." It is just to adapt wages to the cost of living, but fair to remember that the landlord is satisfied with 3 per cent. on his capital, and that the tenant's profits are limited by competition, under Free Trade, with countries where land and labour are cheaper.

HOOR GLASSES IN CHURCHES.—For further information see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 74, part i. p. 201; and vol. 92, part ii., pp. 200, 514. A fine example is possessed by D. Tysen, Esq., F.S.A. This belonged to the parish church of Hackney, and appears in the "*Catalogue of the Exhibition of Art Objects at Ironmongers' Hall.*"

LONGEVITY IN ESSEX.—The following connected with our 20 parishes are recorded by the 'Essex Almanack' and 'Annual' for 1872 among "the cases of Longevity in Essex in 1871:—

Ap. 23. W. Cook, East Thurrock, age 91. [Walked to Grays and back almost daily at 90.]

Aug. 20. Martha Letton, Mucking, 97.

Sep. 25. Joseph Esdaile, Grays, 87. [Attended regularly as Director of London and Westminster Bank at 87.] Sarah Eve, S. Ockendon, 82. G. Hayward, Orsett, 90.

These form but a small proportion of the deaths over 80 years of age in 1871, within the Author's personal knowledge and the limits of his work.

BISMARCK.—The author desires to modify the opinion expressed of this marvellous man in the previous volume, where he is likened in some respects to the merciless Bishop Bonner. This opinion was formed during the sickening slaughters of the Franco-German war. It may be they must be viewed among war's cruel necessities, and not without their use in arraying or strengthening the growing aversion to war as a method of settling international disputes. However this be, he appears entitled to the sympathies of all Reformed Churches by the check he is (1872) putting on hostile Ultramontane meddling in the secular affairs of Protestant states. Wanted in Ireland.

PARSON=PERSON.—in the valuable collection of essays, "Principles at Stake," Dr. Payne Smith (p. 81) gives the derivation of *parson* adopted in p. 158 of the present work. "Devoted especially to God's service, bound by solemn vows to the work of feeding Christ's heritage and winning souls for him, the clergy ought themselves to be the complete example of the Christian life and the pattern of everything that the laymen should equally strive to be. It is the glory of our Church that so many laymen do attain to so high a standard of Christian duty; but it is especially the duty of the clergy in their own persons, their homes, and families, to set this standard; and it was this which conferred on each minister in his parish the once honoured name of parson, as *qui personam gerit ecclesiæ* [who personifies the Church], the representative of the graces and virtues of the Christian Church. Most detestable is the view that the clergy are sort of spiritual police, whose duties are simply to baptise, marry, and bury, and save the country's money by keeping a sort of order in their parishes."

INTEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—In reference to the remarks, p. 36, on Grays ale houses, the author thankfully acknowledges improvement to this time (Oct. 1872) under the excellent Licensing Act just passed.

CORRINGHAM.—Omitted *in loco*. "Tower built in the 11th century; nave, chancel, and aisles in the 14th; church partly restored and porch built, 1844, G. G. Scott, Architect; restoration completed and vestry built, 1864, W. White, Architect."

CHURCH OF S. KATHARINE CREE AND ABB. LAUD, p. 60. For these and other particulars, see Cunningham's *Handbook of London*.

ESSEX.

An unpublished Poem by REV. W. E. HEYGATE, M.A., Rector of Brighstone, I. W.

Despised, reviled by men who have not known,
Nor count, as I, thy beauties as their own,
Thou smilest still,—not in contempt, but love,
Reflecting joy which shines serene above.

True that no mountain heights look coldly down,
 No pathless woods a looming landscape crown ;
 But spring seeds, green as emerald, light thy plain,
 Or happy cornfields clothed with golden grain.
 Past vine-clad cots and homesteads rich I rove,
 And greet the nightingale in hedge and grove.
 Soon shall the fields to joyful looks unfold
 The purple clover, mustard flowering gold,
 And all the harvest promise. Next the eye
 Shall watch the gathering, waggons creeping by
 Laden with sheaves, fat ricks arising round,
 And witness bearing to the grateful ground ;
 Shall mark the circling horses upwards leap,
 And sink half buried in the rustling heap,
 Whilst winnowed from the husks a glossy pile
 Of sand-like seeds as gold in sunshine smile.
 Thus as the fields rejoice, the sparkling sea
 Its purple robe extends around the lea ;
 The russet sail of barge, the tapering mast
 Of mighty ship in tow, drawn calmly past
 By panting steamer ; snowy folds outspread
 Of bark, and brig, and cutter onwards sped
 By wind and tide appear ; and songs are heard
 Like the first call at dawn of waking bird.
 "Up with the anchor !" Hark, the click resounds !
 No sailless sea is here, no dreary waste
 Like unto tuneless birds, or reft of taste
 Gay flowers and showy fruits ; but great or small,
 Life throbs in each, and happiness in all.
 O glorious sunrise in the Orient space,
 And glorious sunsets, when the eye can trace
 The sinking globe, nor lose one parting ray,—
 First to behold and last to lose the day !
 Laugh if thou wilt, proud stranger, at our pride ;
 Seek fairer scenes by journeying far and wide,
 But be assured that nought can give thee ease,
 If scenes like ours thy folly fail to please.

CORRIGENDA IN "STIFFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD."

Page 116, line 19, *for Francis read Frances* ; 20, *for Ashley read Astley* ; 23, *after "annexed" add "to the work called 'More about Stifford,' etc.*

Page 115, line 31, *after "his second son" add "by his first wife Susan, daughter of Francis Stewart."*

Page 10, line 9 from bottom, *for Stoneman read Whiteman.*

Page 56, Lathom brasses in Stifford church. In the shields to Ardalle brass the first and second are the same, the estoiles on the *first* being *almost* obliterated ; a rubbing shows the estoile below the chevron plainly.

For G. P. Gorrings (C. of Orsett), p. 155, read P. R. Gorrings.

P. 172, *for Richard Lennard, M.P., read Thomas.*

The Corringham bells were inadvertently counted backward, date of second bell being 1629, third 1617, instead of 1622 and 1613.

P. 177, *for Antony Barker (Rector of Stifford and Vicar of Rainham) read Leon Barker.*

Sub Horndon-on-Hill, p. 142, *for W. Squier read S. W. Squier.*

Sub Stifford, p. 53, memorial window, *for Frances Elizabeth de Witte, read Elizabeth Frances.*

Sub Bulphan, *for 1832 read 1852.*

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POSTSCRIPT.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Preface, 8th line from bottom, *for* “fairly” *read* “partly.”

VILLAGE CHURCH-WORKERS.—As a further inducement to bring out and encourage local art, the author would point to the Chancel Lights in Stifford Church, as a beautiful specimen of ornamental iron-work, just executed by Mr. Springham, the village blacksmith, organist and choir-master of South Ockendon. Trusting more to local resources would be in every way advantageous, and a return to old practice. There were no Birmingham and Sheffield when our Cathedrals and Parish Churches were built and so exquisitely decorated.

Stifford Rectory, Nov. 9, 1872.

